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HOMER

ILIAD, BOOKS XIII–XXIV

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WITH NOTES

BY

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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE present volume completes the school edition of the Iliad, the first part of which was published at the Clarendon Press in 1884. The plan of the commentary is substantially the same, but I have assumed that my readers are no longer troubled by the first difficulties of Homeric language.

As in the case of the preceding volume the notes have had the advantage of being revised by Mr. R. W. Raper, to whom my best thanks are due.

D. B. M.

OXFORD, *October* 14, 1888.

PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

IN this edition the text and notes have been carefully revised. In the introduction to the notes on Book XVIII an attempt has been made to show how the questions relating to Homeric Art have been affected by recent discoveries at Mycenae and elsewhere.

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ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Ν.

Μάχη ἐπὶ ταῖς ναυσίν.

Ζεὺς δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν Τρῶάς τε καὶ Ἕκτορα νηυσὶ πέλασσε,
τοὺς μὲν ἔα παρὰ τῇσι πόνον τ' ἐχέμεν καὶ ὀϊζὺν
νωλεμέως, αὐτὸς δὲ πάλιν τρέπεν ὄσσε φαεινώ,
νόσφιν ἐφ' ἱπποπόλων Θρῃκῶν καθορώμενος αἶαν
Μυσῶν τ' ἀγχεμάχων καὶ ἀγαυῶν Ἱππημολγῶν
γλακτοφάγων, Ἀβίων τε, δικαιοτάτων ἀνθρώπων.
ἐς Τροίην δ' οὐ πάμπαν ἔτι τρέπεν ὄσσε φαεινώ·
οὐ γὰρ ὅ γ' ἀθανάτων τιν' ἐέλπετο ὃν κατὰ θυμὸν
ἐλθόντ' ἢ Τρώεσσιν ἀρηξέμεν ἢ Δαναοῖσιν.
Οὐδ' ἀλαοσκοπιὴν εἶχε κρείων ἐνοσίχθων·
καὶ γὰρ ὁ θαυμάζων ἧστο πτόλεμόν τε μάχην τε
ὑψοῦ ἐπ' ἀκροτάτης κορυφῆς Σάμου ὑλη έσσης
Θρηϊκίης· ἔνθεν γὰρ ἐφαίνετο πᾶσα μὲν Ἴδη,
φαίνετο δὲ Πριάμοιο πόλις καὶ νῆες Ἀχαιῶν.
ἔνθ' ἄρ' ὅ γ' ἐξ ἁλὸς ἕζετ' ἰών, ἐλέαιρε δ' Ἀχαιοὺς
Τρωσὶν δαμναμένους, Διὶ δὲ κρατερῶς ἐνεμέσσα.
Αὐτίκα δ' ἐξ ὄρεος κατεβήσετο παιπαλόεντος
κραιπνὰ ποσὶ προβιβάς· τρέμε δ' οὔρεα μακρὰ καὶ ὕλη
ποσσὶν ὑπ' ἀθανάτοισι Ποσειδάωνος ἰόντος.
τρὶς μὲν ὀρέξατ' ἰών, τὸ δὲ τέτρατον ἵκετο τέκμωρ,
Αἰγάς· ἔνθα δέ οἱ κλυτὰ δώματα βένθεσι λίμνης
χρύσεα μαρμαίροντα τετεύχαται, ἄφθιτα αἰεί.
ἔνθ' ἐλθὼν ὑπ' ὄχεσφι τιτύσκετο χαλκόποδ' ἵππω,

ὠκυπέτα, χρυσέῃσιν ἐθείρῃσιν κομόωντε,
χρυσὸν δ' αὐτὸς ἔδυνε περὶ χροΐ, γέντο δ' ἱμάσθλην
χρυσείην εὔτυκτον, ἑοῦ δ' ἐπεβήσετο δίφρου,
βῆ δ' ἐλάαν ἐπὶ κύματ'· ἄταλλε δὲ κήτε' ὑπ' αὐτοῦ
πάντοθεν ἐκ κευθμῶν, οὐδ' ἠγνοίησεν ἄνακτα·
γηθοσύνῃ δὲ θάλασσα διίστατο· τοὶ δ' ἐπέτοντο
ῥίμφα μάλ', οὐδ' ὑπένερθε διαίνετο χάλκεος ἄξων·
τὸν δ' ἐς Ἀχαιῶν νῆας ἐΰσκαρθμοι φέρον ἵπποι.
  Ἔστι δέ τι σπέος εὐρὺ βαθείης βένθεσι λίμνης,
μεσσηγὺς Τενέδοιο καὶ Ἴμβρου παιπαλοέσσης·
ἔνθ' ἵππους ἔστησε Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων
λύσας ἐξ ὀχέων, παρὰ δ' ἀμβρόσιον βάλεν εἶδαρ
ἔδμεναι· ἀμφὶ δὲ ποσσὶ πέδας ἔβαλε χρυσείας,
ἀρρήκτους ἀλύτους, ὄφρ' ἔμπεδον αὖθι μένοιεν
νοστήσαντα ἄνακτα· ὁ δ' ἐς στρατὸν ᾤχετ' Ἀχαιῶν.
  Τρῶες δὲ φλογὶ ἶσοι ἀολλέες ἠὲ θυέλλῃ
Ἕκτορι Πριαμίδῃ ἄμοτον μεμαῶτες ἕποντο,
ἄβρομοι αὐΐαχοι· ἔλποντο δὲ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
αἱρήσειν, κτενέειν δὲ παρ' αὐτόθι πάντας ἀρίστους.
ἀλλὰ Ποσειδάων γαιήοχος ἐννοσίγαιος
Ἀργείους ὤτρυνε, βαθείης ἐξ ἁλὸς ἐλθών,
εἰσάμενος Κάλχαντι δέμας καὶ ἀτειρέα φωνήν·
Αἴαντε πρώτω προσέφη, μεμαῶτε καὶ αὐτώ·
"Αἴαντε, σφὼ μέν τε σαώσετε λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν
ἀλκῆς μνησαμένω, μηδὲ κρυεροῖο φόβοιο.
ἄλλῃ μὲν γὰρ ἐγώ γ' οὐ δείδια χεῖρας ἀάπτους
Τρώων, οἳ μέγα τεῖχος ὑπερκατέβησαν ὁμίλῳ·
ἕξουσιν γὰρ πάντας ἐϋκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί·
τῇ δὲ δὴ αἰνότατον περιδείδια μή τι πάθωμεν,
ᾗ ῥ' ὅ γ' ὁ λυσσώδης φλογὶ εἴκελος ἡγεμονεύει,
Ἕκτωρ, ὃς Διὸς εὔχετ' ἐρισθενέος πάϊς εἶναι.
σφῶϊν δ' ὧδε θεῶν τις ἐνὶ φρεσὶ ποιήσειεν

αὐτώ θ' ἑστάμεναι κρατερῶς καὶ ἀνωγέμεν ἄλλους·
τῷ κε καὶ ἐσσύμενόν περ ἐρωήσαιτ' ἀπὸ νηῶν
ὠκυπόρων, εἰ καί μιν Ὀλύμπιος αὐτὸς ἐγείρει."
Ἦ, καὶ σκηπανίῳ γαιήοχος ἐννοσίγαιος
ἀμφοτέρω κεκοπὼς πλῆσεν μένεος κρατεροῖο,
γυῖα δ' ἔθηκεν ἐλαφρά, πόδας καὶ χεῖρας ὕπερθεν.
αὐτὸς δ' ὥς τ' ἴρηξ ὠκύπτερος ὦρτο πέτεσθαι,
ὅς ῥά τ' ἀπ' αἰγίλιπος πέτρης περιμήκεος ἀρθεὶς
ὁρμήσῃ πεδίοιο διώκειν ὄρνεον ἄλλο,
ὣς ἀπὸ τῶν ἤϊξε Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων.
τοῖιν δ' ἔγνω πρόσθεν Ὀϊλῆος ταχὺς Αἴας,
αἶψα δ' ἄρ' Αἴαντα προσέφη Τελαμώνιον υἱόν·
"Αἶαν, ἐπεί τις νῶϊ θεῶν, οἳ Ὄλυμπον ἔχουσι,
μάντεϊ εἰδόμενος κέλεται παρὰ νηυσὶ μάχεσθαι,
οὐδ' ὅ γε Κάλχας ἐστί, θεοπρόπος οἰωνιστής·
ἴχνια γὰρ μετόπισθε ποδῶν ἠδὲ κνημάων
ῥεῖ' ἔγνων ἀπιόντος· ἀρίγνωτοι δὲ θεοί περ·
καὶ δ' ἐμοὶ αὐτῷ θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι φίλοισι
μᾶλλον ἐφορμᾶται πολεμίζειν ἠδὲ μάχεσθαι,
μαιμώωσι δ' ἔνερθε πόδες καὶ χεῖρες ὕπερθε."
Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη Τελαμώνιος Αἴας·
"οὕτω νῦν καὶ ἐμοὶ περὶ δούρατι χεῖρες ἄαπτοι
μαιμῶσιν, καί μοι μένος ὤρορε, νέρθε δὲ ποσσὶν
ἔσσυμαι ἀμφοτέροισι· μενοινώω δὲ καὶ οἶος
Ἕκτορι Πριαμίδῃ ἄμοτον μεμαῶτι μάχεσθαι."
Ὣς οἱ μὲν τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀγόρευον,
χάρμῃ γηθόσυνοι, τήν σφιν θεὸς ἔμβαλε θυμῷ·
τόφρα δὲ τοὺς ὄπιθεν γαιήοχος ὦρσεν Ἀχαιούς,
οἳ παρὰ νηυσὶ θοῇσιν ἀνέψυχον φίλον ἦτορ.
τῶν ῥ' ἅμα τ' ἀργαλέῳ καμάτῳ φίλα γυῖα λέλυντο,
καί σφιν ἄχος κατὰ θυμὸν ἐγίγνετο δερκομένοισι
Τρῶας, τοὶ μέγα τεῖχος ὑπερκατέβησαν ὁμίλῳ.

τοὺς οἵ γ' εἰσορόωντες ὑπ' ὀφρύσι δάκρυα λεῖβον·
οὐ γὰρ ἔφαν φεύξεσθαι ὑπὲκ κακοῦ· ἀλλ' ἐνοσίχθων
ῥεῖα μετεισάμενος κρατερὰς ὤτρυνε φάλαγγας.
Τεῦκρον ἔπι πρῶτον καὶ Λήϊτον ἦλθε κελεύων
Πηνέλεών θ' ἥρωα Θόαντά τε Δηΐπυρόν τε
Μηριόνην τε καὶ Ἀντίλοχον, μήστωρας ἀϋτῆς·
τοὺς ὅ γ' ἐποτρύνων ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"αἰδώς, Ἀργεῖοι, κοῦροι νέοι· ὔμμιν ἐγώ γε
μαρναμένοισι πέποιθα σαωσέμεναι νέας ἁμάς·
εἰ δ' ὑμεῖς πολέμοιο μεθήσετε λευγαλέοιο,
νῦν δὴ εἴδεται ἦμαρ ὑπὸ Τρώεσσι δαμῆναι.
ὢ πόποι, ἦ μέγα θαῦμα τόδ' ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ὁρῶμαι,
δεινόν, ὃ οὔ ποτ' ἐγώ γε τελευτήσεσθαι ἔφασκον,
Τρῶας ἐφ' ἡμετέρας ἰέναι νέας, οἳ τὸ πάρος περ
φυζακινῇς ἐλάφοισιν ἐοίκεσαν, αἵ τε καθ' ὕλην
θώων παρδαλίων τε λύκων τ' ἤϊα πέλονται
αὔτως ἠλάσκουσαι ἀνάλκιδες, οὐδ' ἔπι χάρμη·
ὣς Τρῶες τὸ πρίν γε μένος καὶ χεῖρας Ἀχαιῶν
μίμνειν οὐκ ἐθέλεσκον ἐναντίον, οὐδ' ἠβαιόν·
νῦν δὲ ἑκὰς πόλιος κοίλῃς ἐπὶ νηυσὶ μάχονται
ἡγεμόνος κακότητι μεθημοσύνῃσί τε λαῶν,
οἳ κείνῳ ἐρίσαντες ἀμυνέμεν οὐκ ἐθέλουσι
νηῶν ὠκυπόρων, ἀλλὰ κτείνονται ἀν' αὐτάς.
ἀλλ' εἰ δὴ καὶ πάμπαν ἐτήτυμον αἴτιός ἐστιν
ἥρως Ἀτρεΐδης, εὐρυκρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
οὕνεκ' ἀπητίμησε ποδώκεα Πηλεΐωνα,
ἡμέας γ' οὔ πως ἔστι μεθιέμεναι πολέμοιο.
ἀλλ' ἀκεώμεθα θᾶσσον· ἀκεσταί τοι φρένες ἐσθλῶν.
ὑμεῖς δ' οὐκέτι καλὰ μεθίετε θούριδος ἀλκῆς
πάντες ἄριστοι ἐόντες ἀνὰ στρατόν. οὐδ' ἂν ἐγώ γε
ἀνδρὶ μαχεσσαίμην ὅς τις πολέμοιο μεθείη
λυγρὸς ἐών· ὑμῖν δὲ νεμεσσῶμαι περὶ κῆρι.

ὦ πέπονες, τάχα δή τι κακὸν ποιήσετε μεῖζον
τῇδε μεθημοσύνῃ· ἀλλ' ἐν φρεσὶ θέσθε ἕκαστος
αἰδῶ καὶ νέμεσιν· δὴ γὰρ μέγα νεῖκος ὄρωρεν.
Ἕκτωρ δὴ παρὰ νηυσὶ βοὴν ἀγαθὸς πολεμίζει
καρτερός, ἔρρηξεν δὲ πύλας καὶ μακρὸν ὀχῆα."

Ὣς ῥα κελευτιόων γαιήοχος ὦρσεν Ἀχαιούς.
ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' Αἴαντας δοιοὺς ἵσταντο φάλαγγες
καρτεραί, ἃς οὔτ' ἄν κεν Ἄρης ὀνόσαιτο μετελθὼν
οὔτε κ' Ἀθηναίη λαοσσόος· οἱ γὰρ ἄριστοι
κρινθέντες Τρῶάς τε καὶ Ἕκτορα δῖον ἔμιμνον,
φράξαντες δόρυ δουρί, σάκος σάκεϊ προθελύμνῳ·
ἀσπὶς ἄρ' ἀσπίδ' ἔρειδε, κόρυς κόρυν, ἀνέρα δ' ἀνήρ·
ψαῦον δ' ἱππόκομοι κόρυθες λαμπροῖσι φάλοισι
νευόντων, ὡς πυκνοὶ ἐφέστασαν ἀλλήλοισιν·
ἔγχεα δ' ἐπτύσσοντο θρασειάων ἀπὸ χειρῶν
σειόμεν'· οἱ δ' ἰθὺς φρόνεον, μέμασαν δὲ μάχεσθαι.

Τρῶες δὲ προὔτυψαν ἀολλέες, ἦρχε δ' ἄρ' Ἕκτωρ
ἀντικρὺ μεμαώς, ὀλοοίτροχος ὣς ἀπὸ πέτρης,
ὅν τε κατὰ στεφάνης ποταμὸς χειμάρροος ὤσῃ,
ῥήξας ἀσπέτῳ ὄμβρῳ ἀναιδέος ἔχματα πέτρης·
ὕψι δ' ἀναθρῴσκων πέτεται, κτυπέει δέ θ' ὑπ' αὐτοῦ
ὕλη· ὁ δ' ἀσφαλέως θέει ἔμπεδον, ἧος ἵκηται
ἰσόπεδον, τότε δ' οὔ τι κυλίνδεται ἐσσύμενός περ·
ὣς Ἕκτωρ ἧος μὲν ἀπείλει μέχρι θαλάσσης
ῥέα διελεύσεσθαι κλισίας καὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
κτείνων· ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ πυκινῇς ἐνέκυρσε φάλαγξι,
στῆ ῥα μάλ' ἐγχριμφθείς· οἱ δ' ἀντίοι υἷες Ἀχαιῶν
νύσσοντες ξίφεσίν τε καὶ ἔγχεσιν ἀμφιγύοισιν
ὦσαν ἀπὸ σφείων· ὁ δὲ χασσάμενος πελεμίχθη.
ἤϋσεν δὲ διαπρύσιον Τρώεσσι γεγωνώς·
"Τρῶες καὶ Λύκιοι καὶ Δάρδανοι ἀγχιμαχηταί,
παρμένετ'· οὔ τοι δηρὸν ἐμὲ σχήσουσιν Ἀχαιοί,

καὶ μάλα πυργηδὸν σφέας αὐτοὺς ἀρτύναντες,
ἀλλ', ὀΐω, χάσσονται ὑπ' ἔγχεος, εἰ ἐτεόν με
ὦρσε θεῶν ὤριστος, ἐρίγδουπος πόσις Ἥρης."
Ὣς εἰπὼν ὤτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἑκάστου.
Δηΐφοβος δ' ἐν τοῖσι μέγα φρονέων ἐβεβήκει
Πριαμίδης, πρόσθεν δ' ἔχεν ἀσπίδα πάντοσ' ἐΐσην,
κοῦφα ποσὶ προβιβὰς καὶ ὑπασπίδια προποδίζων.
Μηριόνης δ' αὐτοῖο τιτύσκετο δουρὶ φαεινῷ,
καὶ βάλεν, οὐδ' ἀφάμαρτε, κατ' ἀσπίδα πάντοσ' ἐΐσην
ταυρείην· τῆς δ' οὔ τι διήλασεν, ἀλλὰ πολὺ πρὶν
ἐν καυλῷ ἐάγη δολιχὸν δόρυ· Δηΐφοβος δὲ
ἀσπίδα ταυρείην σχέθ' ἀπὸ ἕο, δεῖσε δὲ θυμῷ
ἔγχος Μηριόναο δαΐφρονος· αὐτὰρ ὅ γ' ἥρως
ἂψ ἑτάρων εἰς ἔθνος ἐχάζετο, χώσατο δ' αἰνῶς
ἀμφότερον, νίκης τε καὶ ἔγχεος ὃ ξυνέαξε.
βῆ δ' ἰέναι παρά τε κλισίας καὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
οἰσόμενος δόρυ μακρόν, ὅ οἱ κλισίηφι λέλειπτο.
Οἱ δ' ἄλλοι μάρναντο, βοὴ δ' ἄσβεστος ὀρώρει.
Τεῦκρος δὲ πρῶτος Τελαμώνιος ἄνδρα κατέκτα,
Ἴμβριον αἰχμητήν, πολυΐππου Μέντορος υἱόν·
ναῖε δὲ Πήδαιον, πρὶν ἐλθεῖν υἷας Ἀχαιῶν,
κούρην δὲ Πριάμοιο νόθην ἔχε, Μηδεσικάστην·
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ Δαναῶν νέες ἤλυθον ἀμφιέλισσαι,
ἂψ εἰς Ἴλιον ἦλθε, μετέπρεπε δὲ Τρώεσσι,
ναῖε δὲ πὰρ Πριάμῳ· ὁ δέ μιν τίεν ἶσα τέκεσσι.
τόν ῥ' υἱὸς Τελαμῶνος ὑπ' οὔατος ἔγχεϊ μακρῷ
νύξ', ἐκ δ' ἔσπασεν ἔγχος· ὁ δ' αὖτ' ἔπεσεν μελίη ὥς,
ἥ τ' ὄρεος κορυφῇ ἕκαθεν περιφαινομένοιο
χαλκῷ ταμνομένη τέρενα χθονὶ φύλλα πελάσσῃ·
ὣς πέσεν, ἀμφὶ δέ οἱ βράχε τεύχεα ποικίλα χαλκῷ.
Τεῦκρος δ' ὡρμήθη μεμαὼς ἀπὸ τεύχεα δῦσαι·
Ἕκτωρ δ' ὁρμηθέντος ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαεινῷ.

ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἄντα ἰδὼν ἠλεύατο χάλκεον ἔγχος
τυτθόν· ὁ δ' Ἀμφίμαχον, Κτεάτου υἷ' Ἀκτορίωνος,
νισόμενον πόλεμόνδε κατὰ στῆθος βάλε δουρί·
δούπησεν δὲ πεσών, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ.
Ἕκτωρ δ' ὡρμήθη κόρυθα κροτάφοις ἀραρυῖαν
κρατὸς ἀφαρπάξαι μεγαλήτορος Ἀμφιμάχοιο·
Αἴας δ' ὁρμηθέντος ὀρέξατο δουρὶ φαεινῷ
Ἕκτορος· ἀλλ' οὔ πῃ χροὸς εἴσατο, πᾶς δ' ἄρα χαλκῷ
σμερδαλέῳ κεκάλυφθ'· ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἀσπίδος ὀμφαλὸν οὖτα,
ὦσε δέ μιν σθένεϊ μεγάλῳ· ὁ δὲ χάσσατ' ὀπίσσω
νεκρῶν ἀμφοτέρων, τοὺς δ' ἐξείρυσσαν Ἀχαιοί.
Ἀμφίμαχον μὲν ἄρα Στιχίος δῖός τε Μενεσθεύς,
ἀρχοὶ Ἀθηναίων, κόμισαν μετὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν·
Ἴμβριον αὖτ' Αἴαντε, μεμαότε θούριδος ἀλκῆς,
ὥς τε δύ' αἶγα λέοντε κυνῶν ὕπο καρχαροδόντων
ἁρπάξαντε φέρητον ἀνὰ ῥωπήϊα πυκνά,
ὑψοῦ ὑπὲρ γαίης μετὰ γαμφηλῇσιν ἔχοντε,
ὥς ῥα τὸν ὑψοῦ ἔχοντε δύω Αἴαντε κορυστὰ
τεύχεα συλήτην· κεφαλὴν δ' ἁπαλῆς ἀπὸ δειρῆς
κόψεν Ὀϊλιάδης, κεχολωμένος Ἀμφιμάχοιο,
ἧκε δέ μιν σφαιρηδὸν ἑλιξάμενος δι' ὁμίλου·
Ἕκτορι δὲ προπάροιθε ποδῶν πέσεν ἐν κονίῃσι.

Καὶ τότε δὴ περὶ κῆρι Ποσειδάων ἐχολώθη
υἱωνοῖο πεσόντος ἐν αἰνῇ δηϊοτῆτι,
βῆ δ' ἰέναι παρά τε κλισίας καὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
ὀτρυνέων Δαναούς, Τρώεσσι δὲ κήδε' ἔτευχεν.
Ἰδομενεὺς δ' ἄρα οἱ δουρικλυτὸς ἀντεβόλησεν,
ἐρχόμενος παρ' ἑταίρου, ὅ οἱ νέον ἐκ πολέμοιο
ἦλθε κατ' ἰγνύην βεβλημένος ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ.
τὸν μὲν ἑταῖροι ἔνεικαν, ὁ δ' ἰητροῖς ἐπιτείλας
ἤϊεν ἐς κλισίην· ἔτι γὰρ πολέμοιο μενοίνα
ἀντιάαν· τὸν δὲ προσέφη κρείων ἐνοσίχθων,

εἰσάμενος φθογγὴν Ἀνδραίμονος υἷϊ Θόαντι,
ὃς πάσῃ Πλευρῶνι καὶ αἰπεινῇ Καλυδῶνι
Αἰτωλοῖσιν ἄνασσε, θεὸς δ' ὣς τίετο δήμῳ·
"Ἰδομενεῦ, Κρητῶν βουληφόρε, ποῦ τοι ἀπειλαὶ
οἴχονται, τὰς Τρωσὶν ἀπείλεον υἷες Ἀχαιῶν;"
Τὸν δ' αὖτ' Ἰδομενεύς, Κρητῶν ἀγός, ἀντίον ηὔδα·
"ὦ Θόαν, οὔ τις ἀνὴρ νῦν γ' αἴτιος, ὅσσον ἐγώ γε
γιγνώσκω· πάντες γὰρ ἐπιστάμεθα πτολεμίζειν.
οὔτε τινὰ δέος ἴσχει ἀκήριον οὔτε τις ὄκνῳ
εἴκων ἀνδύεται πόλεμον κακόν· ἀλλά που οὕτω
μέλλει δὴ φίλον εἶναι ὑπερμενέϊ Κρονίωνι,
νωνύμνους ἀπολέσθαι ἀπ' Ἄργεος ἐνθάδ' Ἀχαιούς.
ἀλλά, Θόαν, καὶ γὰρ τὸ πάρος μενεδήϊος ἦσθα,
ὀτρύνεις δὲ καὶ ἄλλον, ὅθι μεθιέντα ἴδηαι·
τῷ νῦν μήτ' ἀπόληγε κέλευέ τε φωτὶ ἑκάστῳ."
Τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων·
"Ἰδομενεῦ, μὴ κεῖνος ἀνὴρ ἔτι νοστήσειεν
ἐκ Τροίης, ἀλλ' αὖθι κυνῶν μέλπηθρα γένοιτο,
ὅς τις ἐπ' ἤματι τῷδε ἑκὼν μεθίῃσι μάχεσθαι.
ἀλλ' ἄγε τεύχεα δεῦρο λαβὼν ἴθι· ταῦτα δ' ἅμα χρὴ
σπεύδειν, αἴ κ' ὄφελός τι γενώμεθα καὶ δύ' ἐόντε.
συμφερτὴ δ' ἀρετὴ πέλει ἀνδρῶν καὶ μάλα λυγρῶν·
νῶϊ δὲ καί κ' ἀγαθοῖσιν ἐπισταίμεσθα μάχεσθαι."
Ὣς εἰπὼν ὁ μὲν αὖτις ἔβη θεὸς ἂμ πόνον ἀνδρῶν·
Ἰδομενεὺς δ' ὅτε δὴ κλισίην εὔτυκτον ἵκανε,
δύσετο τεύχεα καλὰ περὶ χροΐ, γέντο δὲ δοῦρε,
βῆ δ' ἴμεν ἀστεροπῇ ἐναλίγκιος, ἥν τε Κρονίων
χειρὶ λαβὼν ἐτίναξεν ἀπ' αἰγλήεντος Ὀλύμπου,
δεικνὺς σῆμα βροτοῖσιν· ἀρίζηλοι δέ οἱ αὐγαί·
ὣς τοῦ χαλκὸς ἔλαμπε περὶ στήθεσσι θέοντος.
Μηριόνης δ' ἄρα οἱ θεράπων ἐῢς ἀντεβόλησεν
ἐγγὺς ἔτι κλισίης· μετὰ γὰρ δόρυ χάλκεον ἤει

οἰσόμενος· τὸν δὲ προσέφη σθένος Ἰδομενῆος·
“Μηριόνη, Μόλου υἱέ, πόδας ταχύ, φίλταθ᾽ ἑταίρων,
τίπτ᾽ ἦλθες πόλεμόν τε λιπὼν καὶ δηϊοτῆτα;
ἠέ τι βέβληαι, βέλεος δέ σε τείρει ἀκωκή,
ἦέ τευ ἀγγελίης μετ᾽ ἔμ᾽ ἤλυθες; οὐδέ τοι αὐτὸς
ἧσθαι ἐνὶ κλισίῃσι λιλαίομαι, ἀλλὰ μάχεσθαι.”
Τὸν δ᾽ αὖ Μηριόνης πεπνυμένος ἀντίον ηὔδα·
“Ἰδομενεῦ, Κρητῶν βουληφόρε χαλκοχιτώνων,
ἔρχομαι, εἴ τί τοι ἔγχος ἐνὶ κλισίῃσι λέλειπται,
οἰσόμενος· τό νυ γὰρ κατεάξαμεν, ὃ πρὶν ἔχεσκον,
ἀσπίδα Δηϊφόβοιο βαλὼν ὑπερηνορέοντος.”
Τὸν δ᾽ αὖτ᾽ Ἰδομενεύς, Κρητῶν ἀγός, ἀντίον ηὔδα·
“δούρατα δ᾽, αἴ κ᾽ ἐθέλῃσθα, καὶ ἓν καὶ εἴκοσι δήεις
ἑσταότ᾽ ἐν κλισίῃ πρὸς ἐνώπια παμφανόωντα,
Τρώϊα, τὰ κταμένων ἀποαίνυμαι· οὐ γὰρ ὀΐω
ἀνδρῶν δυσμενέων ἑκὰς ἱστάμενος πολεμίζειν.
τῷ μοι δούρατά τ᾽ ἔστι καὶ ἀσπίδες ὀμφαλόεσσαι,
καὶ κόρυθες καὶ θώρηκες λαμπρὸν γανόωντες.”
Τὸν δ᾽ αὖ Μηριόνης πεπνυμένος ἀντίον ηὔδα·
“καί τοι ἐμοὶ παρά τε κλισίῃ καὶ νηῒ μελαίνῃ
πόλλ᾽ ἔναρα Τρώων· ἀλλ᾽ οὐ σχεδόν ἐστιν ἑλέσθαι.
οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδ᾽ ἐμέ φημι λελασμένον ἔμμεναι ἀλκῆς,
ἀλλὰ μετὰ πρώτοισι μάχην ἀνὰ κυδιάνειραν
ἵσταμαι, ὁππότε νεῖκος ὀρώρηται πολέμοιο.
ἄλλον πού τινα μᾶλλον Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων
λήθω μαρνάμενος, σὲ δὲ ἴδμεναι αὐτὸν ὀΐω.”
Τὸν δ᾽ αὖτ᾽ Ἰδομενεύς, Κρητῶν ἀγός, ἀντίον ηὔδα·
“οἶδ᾽ ἀρετὴν οἷός ἐσσι· τί σε χρὴ ταῦτα λέγεσθαι;
εἰ γὰρ νῦν παρὰ νηυσὶ λεγοίμεθα πάντες ἄριστοι
ἐς λόχον, ἔνθα μάλιστ᾽ ἀρετὴ διαείδεται ἀνδρῶν,
ἔνθ᾽ ὅ τε δειλὸς ἀνὴρ ὅς τ᾽ ἄλκιμος ἐξεφαάνθη·
τοῦ μὲν γάρ τε κακοῦ τρέπεται χρὼς ἄλλυδις ἄλλῃ,

οὐδέ οἱ ἀτρέμας ἧσθαι ἐρητύετ' ἐν φρεσὶ θυμός,
ἀλλὰ μετοκλάζει καὶ ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρους πόδας ἵζει,
ἐν δέ τέ οἱ κραδίη μεγάλα στέρνοισι πατάσσει
κῆρας ὀϊομένῳ, πάταγος δέ τε γίγνετ' ὀδόντων·
τοῦ δ' ἀγαθοῦ οὔτ' ἂρ τρέπεται χρὼς οὔτε τι λίην
ταρβεῖ, ἐπειδὰν πρῶτον ἐσίζηται λόχον ἀνδρῶν,
ἀρᾶται δὲ τάχιστα μιγήμεναι ἐν δαῒ λυγρῇ·
οὐδέ κεν ἔνθα τεόν γε μένος καὶ χεῖρας ὄνοιτο.
εἴ περ γάρ κε βλεῖο πονεύμενος ἠὲ τυπείης,
οὐκ ἂν ἐν αὐχέν' ὄπισθε πέσοι βέλος οὐδ' ἐνὶ νώτῳ,
ἀλλά κεν ἢ στέρνων ἢ νηδύος ἀντιάσειε
πρόσσω ἱεμένοιο μετὰ προμάχων ὀαριστύν.
ἀλλ' ἄγε, μηκέτι ταῦτα λεγώμεθα νηπύτιοι ὣς
ἑσταότες, μή πού τις ὑπερφιάλως νεμεσήσῃ·
ἀλλὰ σύ γε κλισίηνδε κιὼν ἕλευ ὄβριμον ἔγχος."
Ὣς φάτο, Μηριόνης δὲ θοῷ ἀτάλαντος Ἄρηϊ
καρπαλίμως κλισίηθεν ἀνείλετο χάλκεον ἔγχος,
βῆ δὲ μετ' Ἰδομενῆα μέγα πτολέμοιο μεμηλώς.
οἷος δὲ βροτολοιγὸς Ἄρης πόλεμόνδε μέτεισι,
τῷ δὲ Φόβος φίλος υἱὸς ἅμα κρατερὸς καὶ ἀταρβὴς
ἕσπετο, ὅς τ' ἐφόβησε ταλάφρονά περ πολεμιστήν·
τὼ μὲν ἄρ' ἐκ Θρῄκης Ἐφύρους μέτα θωρήσσεσθον,
ἠὲ μετὰ Φλεγύας μεγαλήτορας· οὐδ' ἄρα τώ γε
ἔκλυον ἀμφοτέρων, ἑτέροισι δὲ κῦδος ἔδωκαν·
τοῖοι Μηριόνης τε καὶ Ἰδομενεύς, ἀγοὶ ἀνδρῶν,
ἤϊσαν ἐς πόλεμον κεκορυθμένοι αἴθοπι χαλκῷ.
τὸν καὶ Μηριόνης πρότερος πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπε·
"Δευκαλίδη, πῇ τ' ἂρ μέμονας καταδῦναι ὅμιλον·
ἢ ἐπὶ δεξιόφιν παντὸς στρατοῦ, ἢ ἀνὰ μέσσους,
ἢ ἐπ' ἀριστερόφιν; ἐπεὶ οὔ ποθι ἔλπομαι οὕτω
δεύεσθαι πολέμοιο κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιούς."
Τὸν δ' αὖτ' Ἰδομενεύς, Κρητῶν ἀγός, ἀντίον ηὔδα·

“νηυσὶ μὲν ἐν μέσσῃσιν ἀμύνειν εἰσὶ καὶ ἄλλοι,
Αἴαντές τε δύω Τεῦκρός θ’, ὃς ἄριστος Ἀχαιῶν
τοξοσύνῃ, ἀγαθὸς δὲ καὶ ἐν σταδίῃ ὑσμίνῃ·
οἵ μιν ἅδην ἐλόωσι καὶ ἐσσύμενον πολέμοιο,
Ἕκτορα Πριαμίδην, καὶ εἰ μάλα καρτερός ἐστιν.
αἰπύ οἱ ἐσσεῖται μάλα περ μεμαῶτι μάχεσθαι
κείνων νικήσαντι μένος καὶ χεῖρας ἀάπτους
νῆας ἐνιπρῆσαι, ὅτε μὴ αὐτός γε Κρονίων
ἐμβάλοι αἰθόμενον δαλὸν νήεσσι θοῇσιν.
ἀνδρὶ δέ κ’ οὐκ εἴξειε μέγας Τελαμώνιος Αἴας,
ὃς θνητός τ’ εἴη καὶ ἔδοι Δημήτερος ἀκτήν,
χαλκῷ τε ῥηκτὸς μεγάλοισί τε χερμαδίοισιν.
οὐδ’ ἂν Ἀχιλλῆϊ ῥηξήνορι χωρήσειεν
ἔν γ’ αὐτοσταδίῃ· ποσὶ δ’ οὔ πως ἔστιν ἐρίζειν.
νῶϊν δ’ ὧδ’ ἐπ’ ἀριστέρ’ ἔχε στρατοῦ, ὄφρα τάχιστα
εἴδομεν ἠέ τῳ εὖχος ὀρέξομεν, ἦέ τις ἡμῖν.”
Ὣς φάτο, Μηριόνης δὲ θοῷ ἀτάλαντος Ἄρηϊ
ἦρχ’ ἴμεν, ὄφρ’ ἀφίκοντο κατὰ στρατόν, ᾗ μιν ἀνώγει.
Οἱ δ’ ὡς Ἰδομενῆα ἴδον φλογὶ εἴκελον ἀλκήν,
αὐτὸν καὶ θεράποντα, σὺν ἔντεσι δαιδαλέοισι,
κεκλόμενοι καθ’ ὅμιλον ἐπ’ αὐτῷ πάντες ἔβησαν·
τῶν δ’ ὁμὸν ἵστατο νεῖκος ἐπὶ πρύμνῃσι νέεσσιν.
ὡς δ’ ὅθ’ ὑπὸ λιγέων ἀνέμων σπέρχωσιν ἄελλαι
ἤματι τῷ ὅτε τε πλείστη κόνις ἀμφὶ κελεύθους,
οἵ τ’ ἄμυδις κονίης μεγάλην ἱστᾶσιν ὀμίχλην,
ὣς ἄρα τῶν ὁμόσ’ ἦλθε μάχη, μέμασαν δ’ ἐνὶ θυμῷ
ἀλλήλους καθ’ ὅμιλον ἐναιρέμεν ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ.
ἔφριξεν δὲ μάχη φθισίμβροτος ἐγχείῃσι
μακρῇς, ἃς εἶχον ταμεσίχροας· ὄσσε δ’ ἄμερδεν
αὐγὴ χαλκείη κορύθων ἄπο λαμπομενάων
θωρήκων τε νεοσμήκτων σακέων τε φαεινῶν
ἐρχομένων ἄμυδις· μάλα κεν θρασυκάρδιος εἴη

ὃς τότε γηθήσειεν ἰδὼν πόνον οὐδ' ἀκάχοιτο.
Τὼ δ' ἀμφὶς φρονέοντε δύω Κρόνου υἷε κραταιὼ
ἀνδράσιν ἡρώεσσιν ἐτεύχετον ἄλγεα λυγρά.
Ζεὺς μέν ῥα Τρώεσσι καὶ Ἕκτορι βούλετο νίκην,
κυδαίνων Ἀχιλῆα πόδας ταχύν· οὐδέ τι πάμπαν
ἤθελε λαὸν ὀλέσθαι Ἀχαιϊκὸν Ἰλιόθι πρό,
ἀλλὰ Θέτιν κύδαινε καὶ υἱέα καρτερόθυμον.
Ἀργείους δὲ Ποσειδάων ὀρόθυνε μετελθών,
λάθρῃ ὑπεξαναδὺς πολιῆς ἁλός· ἤχθετο γάρ ῥα
Τρωσὶν δαμναμένους, Διὶ δὲ κρατερῶς ἐνεμέσσα.
ἦ μὰν ἀμφοτέροισιν ὁμὸν γένος ἠδ' ἴα πάτρη,
ἀλλὰ Ζεὺς πρότερος γεγόνει καὶ πλείονα ᾔδη.
τῷ ῥα καὶ ἀμφαδίην μὲν ἀλεξέμεναι ἀλέεινε,
λάθρῃ δ' αἰὲν ἔγειρε κατὰ στρατόν, ἀνδρὶ ἐοικώς.
τοὶ δ' ἔριδος κρατερῆς καὶ ὁμοιΐου πολέμοιο
πεῖραρ ἐπαλλάξαντες ἐπ' ἀμφοτέροισι τάνυσσαν,
ἄρρηκτόν τ' ἄλυτόν τε, τὸ πολλῶν γούνατ' ἔλυσεν.
Ἔνθα μεσαιπόλιός περ ἐὼν Δαναοῖσι κελεύσας
Ἰδομενεὺς Τρώεσσι μετάλμενος ἐν φόβον ὦρσε.
πέφνε γὰρ Ὀθρυονῆα Καβησόθεν ἔνδον ἐόντα,
ὅς ῥα νέον πολέμοιο μετὰ κλέος εἰληλούθει,
ᾔτεε δὲ Πριάμοιο θυγατρῶν εἶδος ἀρίστην,
Κασσάνδρην, ἀνάεδνον, ὑπέσχετο δὲ μέγα ἔργον,
ἐκ Τροίης ἀέκοντας ἀπωσέμεν υἷας Ἀχαιῶν.
τῷ δ' ὁ γέρων Πρίαμος ὑπό τ' ἔσχετο καὶ κατένευσε
δωσέμεναι· ὁ δὲ μάρναθ' ὑποσχεσίῃσι πιθήσας.
Ἰδομενεὺς δ' αὐτοῖο τιτύσκετο δουρὶ φαεινῷ,
καὶ βάλεν ὕψι βιβάντα τυχών· οὐδ' ἤρκεσε θώρηξ
χάλκεος, ὃν φορέεσκε, μέσῃ δ' ἐν γαστέρι πῆξε.
δούπησεν δὲ πεσών· ὁ δ' ἐπεύξατο φώνησέν τε·
"Ὀθρυονεῦ, περὶ δή σε βροτῶν αἰνίζομ' ἁπάντων,
εἰ ἐτεὸν δὴ πάντα τελευτήσεις ὅσ' ὑπέστης

Δαρδανίδῃ Πριάμῳ· ὁ δ' ὑπέσχετο θυγατέρα ἥν.
καί κέ τοι ἡμεῖς ταῦτά γ' ὑποσχόμενοι τελέσαιμεν,
δοῖμεν δ' Ἀτρεΐδαο θυγατρῶν εἶδος ἀρίστην,
Ἄργεος ἐξαγαγόντες, ὀπυιέμεν, εἴ κε σὺν ἄμμιν
Ἰλίου ἐκπέρσῃς εὖ ναιόμενον πτολίεθρον.
ἀλλ' ἕπευ, ὄφρ' ἐπὶ νηυσὶ συνώμεθα ποντοπόροισιν
ἀμφὶ γάμῳ, ἐπεὶ οὔ τοι ἐεδνωταὶ κακοί εἰμεν."
  Ὣς εἰπὼν ποδὸς ἕλκε κατὰ κρατερὴν ὑσμίνην
ἥρως Ἰδομενεύς· τῷ δ' Ἄσιος ἦλθεν ἀμύντωρ
πεζὸς πρόσθ' ἵππων· τὼ δὲ πνείοντε κατ' ὤμων
αἰὲν ἔχ' ἡνίοχος θεράπων· ὁ δὲ ἵετο θυμῷ
Ἰδομενῆα βαλεῖν· ὁ δέ μιν φθάμενος βάλε δουρὶ
λαιμὸν ὑπ' ἀνθερεῶνα, διαπρὸ δὲ χαλκὸν ἔλασσεν.
ἤριπε δ' ὡς ὅτε τις δρῦς ἤριπεν ἢ ἀχερωΐς,
ἠὲ πίτυς βλωθρή, τήν τ' οὔρεσι τέκτονες ἄνδρες
ἐξέταμον πελέκεσσι νεήκεσι νήϊον εἶναι·
ὣς ὁ πρόσθ' ἵππων καὶ δίφρου κεῖτο τανυσθείς,
βεβρυχώς, κόνιος δεδραγμένος αἱματοέσσης.
ἐκ δέ οἱ ἡνίοχος πλήγη φρένας, ἃς πάρος εἶχεν,
οὐδ' ὅ γ' ἐτόλμησεν, δηΐων ὑπὸ χεῖρας ἀλύξας,
ἂψ ἵππους στρέψαι, τὸν δ' Ἀντίλοχος μενεχάρμης
δουρὶ μέσον περόνησε τυχών· οὐδ' ἤρκεσε θώρηξ
χάλκεος, ὃν φορέεσκε, μέσῃ δ' ἐν γαστέρι πῆξεν.
αὐτὰρ ὅ γ' ἀσθμαίνων εὐεργέος ἔκπεσε δίφρου,
ἵππους δ' Ἀντίλοχος, μεγαθύμου Νέστορος υἱός,
ἐξέλασε Τρώων μετ' ἐϋκνήμιδας Ἀχαιούς.
  Δηΐφοβος δὲ μάλα σχεδὸν ἤλυθεν Ἰδομενῆος,
Ἀσίου ἀχνύμενος, καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαεινῷ.
ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἄντα ἰδὼν ἠλεύατο χάλκεον ἔγχος
Ἰδομενεύς· κρύφθη γὰρ ὑπ' ἀσπίδι πάντοσ' ἐΐσῃ,
τὴν ἄρ' ὅ γε ῥινοῖσι βοῶν καὶ νώροπι χαλκῷ
δινωτὴν φορέεσκε, δύω κανόνεσσ' ἀραρυῖαν·

τῇ ὕπο πᾶς ἐάλη, τὸ δ' ὑπέρπτατο χάλκεον ἔγχος,
καρφαλέον δέ οἱ ἀσπὶς ἐπιθρέξαντος ἄϋσεν
ἔγχεος· οὐδ' ἅλιόν ῥα βαρείης χειρὸς ἀφῆκεν,
ἀλλ' ἔβαλ' Ἱππασίδην Ὑψήνορα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
ἧπαρ ὑπὸ πραπίδων, εἶθαρ δ' ὑπὸ γούνατ' ἔλυσε.
Δηΐφοβος δ' ἔκπαγλον ἐπεύξατο, μακρὸν ἀΰσας·
"οὐ μὰν αὖτ' ἄτιτος κεῖτ' Ἄσιος, ἀλλά ἕ φημι
εἰς Ἄϊδός περ ἰόντα πυλάρταο κρατεροῖο
γηθήσειν κατὰ θυμόν, ἐπεί ῥά οἱ ὤπασα πομπόν."
Ὣς ἔφατ', Ἀργείοισι δ' ἄχος γένετ' εὐξαμένοιο,
Ἀντιλόχῳ δὲ μάλιστα δαΐφρονι θυμὸν ὄρινεν·
ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἀχνύμενός περ ἑοῦ ἀμέλησεν ἑταίρου,
ἀλλὰ θέων περίβη καί οἱ σάκος ἀμφεκάλυψε.
τὸν μὲν ἔπειθ' ὑποδύντε δύω ἐρίηρες ἑταῖροι,
Μηκιστεύς, Ἐχίοιο πάϊς, καὶ δῖος Ἀλάστωρ,
νῆας ἔπι γλαφυρὰς φερέτην βαρέα στενάχοντα.
Ἰδομενεὺς δ' οὐ λῆγε μένος μέγα, ἵετο δ' αἰεὶ
ἠέ τινα Τρώων ἐρεβεννῇ νυκτὶ καλύψαι,
ἢ αὐτὸς δουπῆσαι ἀμύνων λοιγὸν Ἀχαιοῖς.
ἔνθ' Αἰσυήταο διοτρεφέος φίλον υἱόν,
ἥρω' Ἀλκάθοον, γαμβρὸς δ' ἦν Ἀγχίσαο,
πρεσβυτάτην δ' ὤπυιε θυγατρῶν, Ἱπποδάμειαν,
τὴν περὶ κῆρι φίλησε πατὴρ καὶ πότνια μήτηρ
ἐν μεγάρῳ· πᾶσαν γὰρ ὁμηλικίην ἐκέκαστο
κάλλεϊ καὶ ἔργοισιν ἰδὲ φρεσί· τοὔνεκα καί μιν
γῆμεν ἀνὴρ ὤριστος ἐνὶ Τροίῃ εὐρείῃ·
τὸν τόθ' ὑπ' Ἰδομενῆϊ Ποσειδάων ἐδάμασσε
θέλξας ὄσσε φαεινά, πέδησε δὲ φαίδιμα γυῖα·
οὔτε γὰρ ἐξοπίσω φυγέειν δύνατ' οὔτ' ἀλέασθαι,
ἀλλ' ὥς τε στήλην ἢ δένδρεον ὑψιπέτηλον
ἀτρέμας ἑσταότα στῆθος μέσον οὔτασε δουρὶ
ἥρως Ἰδομενεύς, ῥῆξεν δέ οἱ ἀμφὶ χιτῶνα

χάλκεον, ὅς οἱ πρόσθεν ἀπὸ χροὸς ἤρκει ὄλεθρον·
δὴ τότε γ' αὖον ἄϋσεν ἐρεικόμενος περὶ δουρί.
δούπησεν δὲ πεσών, δόρυ δ' ἐν κραδίῃ ἐπεπήγει,
ἥ ῥά οἱ ἀσπαίρουσα καὶ οὐρίαχον πελέμιζεν
ἔγχεος· ἔνθα δ' ἔπειτ' ἀφίει μένος ὄβριμος Ἄρης·
Ἰδομενεὺς δ' ἔκπαγλον ἐπεύξατο, μακρὸν ἀΰσας·
"Δηΐφοβ', ἦ ἄρα δή τι ἐΐσκομεν ἄξιον εἶναι
τρεῖς ἑνὸς ἀντὶ πεφάσθαι; ἐπεὶ σύ περ εὔχεαι οὕτω·
δαιμόνι', ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτὸς ἐναντίον ἵστασ' ἐμεῖο,
ὄφρα ἴδῃ οἷος Ζηνὸς γόνος ἐνθάδ' ἱκάνω,
ὃς πρῶτον Μίνωα τέκε Κρήτῃ ἐπίουρον·
Μίνως δ' αὖ τέκεθ' υἱὸν ἀμύμονα Δευκαλίωνα,
Δευκαλίων δ' ἐμὲ τίκτε πολέσσ' ἄνδρεσσιν ἄνακτα
Κρήτῃ ἐν εὐρείῃ· νῦν δ' ἐνθάδε νῆες ἔνεικαν
σοί τε κακὸν καὶ πατρὶ καὶ ἄλλοισι Τρώεσσιν."
Ὣς φάτο, Δηΐφοβος δὲ διάνδιχα μερμήριξεν,
ἤ τινά που Τρώων ἑταρίσσαιτο μεγαθύμων
ἂψ ἀναχωρήσας, ἦ πειρήσαιτο καὶ οἶος.
ὧδε δέ οἱ φρονέοντι δοάσσατο κέρδιον εἶναι,
βῆναι ἐπ' Αἰνείαν· τὸν δ' ὕστατον εὗρεν ὁμίλου
ἑσταότ'· αἰεὶ γὰρ Πριάμῳ ἐπεμήνιε δίῳ,
οὕνεκ' ἄρ' ἐσθλὸν ἐόντα μετ' ἀνδράσιν οὔ τι τίεσκεν.
ἀγχοῦ δ' ἱστάμενος ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"Αἰνεία, Τρώων βουληφόρε, νῦν σε μάλα χρὴ
γαμβρῷ ἀμυνέμεναι, εἴ πέρ τί σε κῆδος ἱκάνει.
ἀλλ' ἕπευ, Ἀλκαθόῳ ἐπαμύνομεν, ὅς σε πάρος γε
γαμβρὸς ἐὼν ἔθρεψε δόμοις ἔνι τυτθὸν ἐόντα·
τὸν δέ τοι Ἰδομενεὺς δουρικλυτὸς ἐξενάριξεν."
Ὣς φάτο, τῷ δ' ἄρα θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ὄρινε,
βῆ δὲ μετ' Ἰδομενῆα μέγα πτολέμοιο μεμηλώς.
ἀλλ' οὐκ Ἰδομενῆα φόβος λάβε τηλύγετον ὥς,
ἀλλ' ἔμεν', ὡς ὅτε τις σῦς οὔρεσιν ἀλκὶ πεποιθώς,

ὅς τε μένει κολοσυρτὸν ἐπερχόμενον πολὺν ἀνδρῶν
χώρῳ ἐν οἰοπόλῳ, φρίσσει δέ τε νῶτον ὕπερθεν·
ὀφθαλμὼ δ' ἄρα οἱ πυρὶ λάμπετον· αὐτὰρ ὀδόντας
θήγει, ἀλέξασθαι μεμαὼς κύνας ἠδὲ καὶ ἄνδρας·
ὣς μένεν Ἰδομενεὺς δουρικλυτός, οὐδ' ὑπεχώρει,
Αἰνείαν ἐπιόντα βοηθόον· αὖε δ' ἑταίρους,
Ἀσκάλαφόν τ' ἐσορῶν Ἀφαρῆά τε Δηΐπυρόν τε
Μηριόνην τε καὶ Ἀντίλοχον, μήστωρας ἀϋτῆς·
τοὺς ὅ γ' ἐποτρύνων ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"δεῦτε, φίλοι, καί μ' οἴῳ ἀμύνετε· δείδια δ' αἰνῶς
Αἰνείαν ἐπιόντα πόδας ταχύν, ὅς μοι ἔπεισιν,
ὃς μάλα καρτερός ἐστι μάχῃ ἔνι φῶτας ἐναίρειν·
καὶ δ' ἔχει ἥβης ἄνθος, ὅ τε κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον.
εἰ γὰρ ὁμηλικίη γε γενοίμεθα τῷδ' ἐπὶ θυμῷ,
αἶψά κεν ἠὲ φέροιτο μέγα κράτος, ἠὲ φεροίμην."
Ὣς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἕνα φρεσὶ θυμὸν ἔχοντες
πλησίοι ἔστησαν, σάκε' ὤμοισι κλίναντες.
Αἰνείας δ' ἑτέρωθεν ἐκέκλετο οἷς ἑτάροισι,
Δηΐφοβόν τε Πάριν τ' ἐσορῶν καὶ Ἀγήνορα δῖον,
οἵ οἱ ἅμ' ἡγεμόνες Τρώων ἔσαν· αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
λαοὶ ἕπονθ', ὡς εἴ τε μετὰ κτίλον ἕσπετο μῆλα
πιόμεν' ἐκ βοτάνης· γάνυται δ' ἄρα τε φρένα ποιμήν·
ὣς Αἰνείᾳ θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι γεγήθει,
ὡς ἴδε λαῶν ἔθνος ἐπισπόμενον ἑοῖ αὐτῷ.
Οἱ δ' ἀμφ' Ἀλκαθόῳ αὐτοσχεδὸν ὡρμήθησαν
μακροῖσι ξυστοῖσι· περὶ στήθεσσι δὲ χαλκὸς
σμερδαλέον κονάβιζε τιτυσκομένων καθ' ὅμιλον
ἀλλήλων· δύο δ' ἄνδρες Ἀρήϊοι ἔξοχον ἄλλων,
Αἰνείας τε καὶ Ἰδομενεύς, ἀτάλαντοι Ἄρηϊ,
ἵεντ' ἀλλήλων ταμέειν χρόα νηλέϊ χαλκῷ.
Αἰνείας δὲ πρῶτος ἀκόντισεν Ἰδομενῆος·
ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἄντα ἰδὼν ἠλεύατο χάλκεον ἔγχος,

αἰχμὴ δ' Αἰνείαο κραδαινομένη κατὰ γαίης
ᾤχετ', ἐπεί ῥ' ἅλιον στιβαρῆς ἀπὸ χειρὸς ὄρουσεν.
Ἰδομενεὺς δ' ἄρα Οἰνόμαον βάλε γαστέρα μέσσην,
ῥῆξε δὲ θώρηκος γύαλον, διὰ δ' ἔντερα χαλκὸς
ἤφυσ'· ὁ δ' ἐν κονίῃσι πεσὼν ἕλε γαῖαν ἀγοστῷ.
Ἰδομενεὺς δ' ἐκ μὲν νέκυος δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος
ἐσπάσατ', οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔτ' ἄλλα δυνήσατο τεύχεα καλὰ
ὤμοιιν ἀφελέσθαι· ἐπείγετο γὰρ βελέεσσιν.
οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' ἔμπεδα γυῖα ποδῶν ἦν ὁρμηθέντι,
οὔτ' ἄρ' ἐπαΐξαι μεθ' ἑὸν βέλος οὔτ' ἀλέασθαι.
τῷ ῥα καὶ ἐν σταδίῃ μὲν ἀμύνετο νηλεὲς ἦμαρ,
τρέσσαι δ' οὐκέτι ῥίμφα πόδες φέρον ἐκ πολέμοιο.
τοῦ δὲ βάδην ἀπιόντος ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαεινῷ
Δηΐφοβος· δὴ γάρ οἱ ἔχεν κότον ἐμμενὲς αἰεί.
ἀλλ' ὅ γε καὶ τόθ' ἅμαρτεν, ὁ δ' Ἀσκάλαφον βάλε δουρί,
υἱὸν Ἐνυαλίοιο· δι' ὤμου δ' ὄβριμον ἔγχος
ἔσχεν· ὁ δ' ἐν κονίῃσι πεσὼν ἕλε γαῖαν ἀγοστῷ.
οὐδ' ἄρα πώ τι πέπυστο βριήπυος ὄβριμος Ἄρης
υἷος ἑοῖο πεσόντος ἐνὶ κρατερῇ ὑσμίνῃ,
ἀλλ' ὅ γ' ἄρ' ἄκρῳ Ὀλύμπῳ ὑπὸ χρυσέοισι νέφεσσιν
ἧστο, Διὸς βουλῇσιν ἐελμένος, ἔνθα περ ἄλλοι
ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἦσαν ἐεργόμενοι πολέμοιο.
Οἱ δ' ἀμφ' Ἀσκαλάφῳ αὐτοσχεδὸν ὡρμήθησαν·
Δηΐφοβος μὲν ἀπ' Ἀσκαλάφου πήληκα φαεινὴν
ἥρπασε, Μηριόνης δὲ θοῷ ἀτάλαντος Ἄρηϊ
δουρὶ βραχίονα τύψεν ἐπάλμενος, ἐκ δ' ἄρα χειρὸς
αὐλῶπις τρυφάλεια χαμαὶ βόμβησε πεσοῦσα.
Μηριόνης δ' ἐξαῦτις ἐπάλμενος, αἰγυπιὸς ὥς,
ἐξέρυσε πρυμνοῖο βραχίονος ὄβριμον ἔγχος,
ἂψ δ' ἑτάρων εἰς ἔθνος ἐχάζετο. τὸν δὲ Πολίτης,
αὐτοκασίγνητος, περὶ μέσσῳ χεῖρε τιτήνας,
ἐξῆγεν πολέμοιο δυσηχέος, ὄφρ' ἵκεθ' ἵππους

ὠκέας, οἵ οἱ ὄπισθε μάχης ἠδὲ πτολέμοιο
ἕστασαν ἡνίοχόν τε καὶ ἅρματα ποικίλ' ἔχοντες·
οἳ τόν γε προτὶ ἄστυ φέρον βαρέα στενάχοντα
τειρόμενον· κατὰ δ' αἷμα νεουτάτου ἔρρεε χειρός.
Οἳ δ' ἄλλοι μάρναντο, βοὴ δ' ἄσβεστος ὀρώρει.
ἔνθ' Αἰνέας Ἀφαρῆα Καλητορίδην ἐπορούσας
λαιμὸν τύψ' ἐπὶ οἷ τετραμμένον ὀξέϊ δουρί·
ἐκλίνθη δ' ἑτέρωσε κάρη, ἐπὶ δ' ἀσπὶς ἑάφθη
καὶ κόρυς, ἀμφὶ δέ οἱ θάνατος χύτο θυμοραϊστής.
Ἀντίλοχος δὲ Θόωνα μεταστρεφθέντα δοκεύσας
οὔτασ' ἐπαΐξας, ἀπὸ δὲ φλέβα πᾶσαν ἔκερσεν,
ἥ τ' ἀνὰ νῶτα θέουσα διαμπερὲς αὐχέν' ἱκάνει·
τὴν ἀπὸ πᾶσαν ἔκερσεν· ὁ δ' ὕπτιος ἐν κονίῃσι
κάππεσεν, ἄμφω χεῖρε φίλοις ἑτάροισι πετάσσας.
Ἀντίλοχος δ' ἐπόρουσε, καὶ αἴνυτο τεύχε' ἀπ' ὤμων
παπταίνων· Τρῶες δὲ περισταδὸν ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος
οὔταζον σάκος εὐρὺ παναίολον, οὐδ' ἐδύναντο
εἴσω ἐπιγράψαι τέρενα χρόα νηλέϊ χαλκῷ
Ἀντιλόχου· πέρι γάρ ῥα Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων
Νέστορος υἱὸν ἔρυτο καὶ ἐν πολλοῖσι βέλεσσιν.
οὐ μὲν γάρ ποτ' ἄνευ δηΐων ἦν, ἀλλὰ κατ' αὐτοὺς
στρωφᾶτ'· οὐδέ οἱ ἔγχος ἔχ' ἀτρέμας, ἀλλὰ μάλ' αἰεὶ
σειόμενον ἐλέλικτο· τιτύσκετο δὲ φρεσὶν ᾗσιν
ἤ τευ ἀκοντίσσαι, ἠὲ σχεδὸν ὁρμηθῆναι.
Ἀλλ' οὐ λῆθ' Ἀδάμαντα τιτυσκόμενος καθ' ὅμιλον,
Ἀσιάδην, ὅ οἱ οὖτα μέσον σάκος ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ
ἐγγύθεν ὁρμηθείς· ἀμενήνωσεν δέ οἱ αἰχμὴν
κυανοχαῖτα Ποσειδάων, βιότοιο μεγήρας.
καὶ τὸ μὲν αὐτοῦ μεῖν' ὥς τε σκῶλος πυρίκαυστος,
ἐν σάκει Ἀντιλόχοιο, τὸ δ' ἥμισυ κεῖτ' ἐπὶ γαίης·
ἂψ δ' ἑτάρων εἰς ἔθνος ἐχάζετο κῆρ' ἀλεείνων·
Μηριόνης δ' ἀπιόντα μεταςπόμενος βάλε δουρὶ

αἰδοίων τε μεσηγὺ καὶ ὀμφαλοῦ, ἔνθα μάλιστα
γίγνετ' Ἄρης ἀλεγεινὸς ὀϊζυροῖσι βροτοῖσιν.
ἔνθα οἱ ἔγχος ἔπηξεν· ὁ δ' ἑσπόμενος περὶ δουρὶ
ἤσπαιρ' ὡς ὅτε βοῦς, τόν τ' οὔρεσι βουκόλοι ἄνδρες
ἰλλάσιν οὐκ ἐθέλοντα βίῃ δήσαντες ἄγουσιν·
ὣς ὁ τυπεὶς ἤσπαιρε μίνυνθά περ, οὔ τι μάλα δήν,
ὄφρα οἱ ἐκ χροὸς ἔγχος ἀνεσπάσατ' ἐγγύθεν ἐλθὼν
ἥρως Μηριόνης· τὸν δὲ σκότος ὄσσε κάλυψε.
Δηΐπυρον δ' Ἕλενος ξίφεϊ σχεδὸν ἤλασε κόρσην
Θρηϊκίῳ μεγάλῳ, ἀπὸ δὲ τρυφάλειαν ἄραξεν.
ἡ μὲν ἀποπλαγχθεῖσα χαμαὶ πέσε, καί τις Ἀχαιῶν
μαρναμένων μετὰ ποσσὶ κυλινδομένην ἐκόμισσε·
τὸν δὲ κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν ἐρεβεννὴ νὺξ ἐκάλυψεν.
Ἀτρεΐδην δ' ἄχος εἷλε, βοὴν ἀγαθὸν Μενέλαον·
βῆ δ' ἐπαπειλήσας Ἑλένῳ ἥρωϊ ἄνακτι,
ὀξὺ δόρυ κραδάων· ὁ δὲ τόξου πῆχυν ἄνελκε.
τὼ δ' ἄρ' ὁμαρτήδην ὁ μὲν ἔγχεϊ ὀξυόεντι
ἵετ' ἀκοντίσσαι, ὁ δ' ἀπὸ νευρῆφιν ὀϊστῷ.
Πριαμίδης μὲν ἔπειτα κατὰ στῆθος βάλεν ἰῷ
θώρηκος γύαλον, ἀπὸ δ' ἔπτατο πικρὸς ὀϊστός.
ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἀπὸ πλατέος πτυόφιν μεγάλην κατ' ἀλωὴν
θρῴσκωσιν κύαμοι μελανόχροες ἢ ἐρέβινθοι,
πνοιῇ ὕπο λιγυρῇ καὶ λικμητῆρος ἐρωῇ,
ὣς ἀπὸ θώρηκος Μενελάου κυδαλίμοιο
πολλὸν ἀποπλαγχθεὶς ἑκὰς ἔπτατο πικρὸς ὀϊστός.
Ἀτρεΐδης δ' ἄρα χεῖρα, βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος,
τὴν βάλεν ᾗ ῥ' ἔχε τόξον ἐΰξοον· ἐν δ' ἄρα τόξῳ
ἀντικρὺ διὰ χειρὸς ἐλήλατο χάλκεον ἔγχος.
ἂψ δ' ἑτάρων εἰς ἔθνος ἐχάζετο κῆρ' ἀλεείνων,
χεῖρα παρακρεμάσας· τὸ δ' ἐφέλκετο μείλινον ἔγχος.
καὶ τὸ μὲν ἐκ χειρὸς ἔρυσεν μεγάθυμος Ἀγήνωρ,
αὐτὴν δὲ ξυνέδησεν ἐϋστρεφεῖ οἰὸς ἀώτῳ,

σφενδόνῃ, ἣν ἄρα οἱ θεράπων ἔχε ποιμένι λαῶν.
  Πείσανδρος δ' ἰθὺς Μενελάου κυδαλίμοιο
ἤϊε· τὸν δ' ἄγε μοῖρα κακὴ θανάτοιο τέλοσδε,
σοί, Μενέλαε, δαμῆναι ἐν αἰνῇ δηϊοτῆτι.
οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ἰόντες,
'Ατρεΐδης μὲν ἅμαρτε, παραὶ δέ οἱ ἐτράπετ' ἔγχος,
Πείσανδρος δὲ σάκος Μενελάου κυδαλίμοιο
οὔτασεν, οὐδὲ διαπρὸ δυνήσατο χαλκὸν ἐλάσσαι·
ἔσχεθε γὰρ σάκος εὐρύ, κατεκλάσθη δ' ἐνὶ καυλῷ
ἔγχος· ὁ δὲ φρεσὶν ᾗσι χάρη καὶ ἐέλπετο νίκην.
'Ατρεΐδης δὲ ἐρυσσάμενος ξίφος ἀργυρόηλον
ἆλτ' ἐπὶ Πεισάνδρῳ· ὁ δ' ὑπ' ἀσπίδος εἵλετο καλὴν
ἀξίνην εὔχαλκον, ἐλαΐνῳ ἀμφὶ πελέκκῳ,
μακρῷ ἐϋξέστῳ· ἅμα δ' ἀλλήλων ἐφίκοντο.
ἦ τοι ὁ μὲν κόρυθος φάλον ἤλασεν ἱπποδασείης
ἄκρον ὑπὸ λόφον αὐτόν, ὁ δὲ προσιόντα μέτωπον
ῥινὸς ὕπερ πυμάτης· λάκε δ' ὀστέα, τὼ δέ οἱ ὄσσε
πὰρ ποσὶν αἱματόεντα χαμαὶ πέσον ἐν κονίῃσιν,
ἰδνώθη δὲ πεσών· ὁ δὲ λὰξ ἐν στήθεσι βαίνων
τεύχεά τ' ἐξενάριξε καὶ εὐχόμενος ἔπος ηὔδα·
"λείψετέ θην οὕτω γε νέας Δαναῶν ταχυπώλων,
Τρῶες ὑπερφίαλοι, δεινῆς ἀκόρητοι ἀϋτῆς,
ἄλλης μὲν λώβης τε καὶ αἴσχεος οὐκ ἐπιδευεῖς,
ἣν ἐμὲ λωβήσασθε, κακαὶ κύνες, οὐδέ τι θυμῷ
Ζηνὸς ἐριβρεμέτεω χαλεπὴν ἐδείσατε μῆνιν
ξεινίου, ὅς τέ ποτ' ὔμμι διαφθέρσει πόλιν αἰπήν·
οἵ μευ κουριδίην ἄλοχον καὶ κτήματα πολλὰ
μὰψ οἴχεσθ' ἀνάγοντες, ἐπεὶ φιλέεσθε παρ' αὐτῇ·
νῦν αὖτ' ἐν νηυσὶν μενεαίνετε ποντοπόροισι
πῦρ ὀλοὸν βαλέειν, κτεῖναι δ' ἥρωας 'Αχαιούς.
ἀλλά ποθι σχήσεσθε καὶ ἐσσύμενοί περ Ἄρηος.
Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἦ τέ σέ φασι περὶ φρένας ἔμμεναι ἄλλων,

ἀνδρῶν ἠδὲ θεῶν· σέο δ' ἐκ τάδε πάντα πέλονται·
οἷον δὴ ἄνδρεσσι χαρίζεαι ὑβριστῇσι,
Τρωσίν, τῶν μένος αἰὲν ἀτάσθαλον, οὐδὲ δύνανται
φυλόπιδος κορέσασθαι ὁμοιΐου πολέμοιο.
πάντων μὲν κόρος ἐστί, καὶ ὕπνου καὶ φιλότητος
μολπῆς τε γλυκερῆς καὶ ἀμύμονος ὀρχηθμοῖο,
τῶν πέρ τις καὶ μᾶλλον ἐέλδεται ἐξ ἔρον εἶναι
ἢ πολέμου· Τρῶες δὲ μάχης ἀκόρητοι ἔασιν."
    Ὣς εἰπὼν τὰ μὲν ἔντε' ἀπὸ χροὸς αἱματόεντα
συλήσας ἑτάροισι δίδου Μενέλαος ἀμύμων,
αὐτὸς δ' αὖτ' ἐξαῦτις ἰὼν προμάχοισιν ἐμίχθη.
    Ἔνθα οἱ υἱὸς ἐπᾶλτο Πυλαιμένεος βασιλῆος,
Ἁρπαλίων, ὅ ῥα πατρὶ φίλῳ ἕπετο πτολεμίξων
ἐς Τροίην, οὐδ' αὖτις ἀφίκετο πατρίδα γαῖαν·
ὅς ῥα τότ' Ἀτρεΐδαο μέσον σάκος οὔτασε δουρὶ
ἐγγύθεν, οὐδὲ διαπρὸ δυνήσατο χαλκὸν ἐλάσσαι,
ἂψ δ' ἑτάρων εἰς ἔθνος ἐχάζετο κῆρ' ἀλεείνων,
πάντοσε παπταίνων, μή τις χρόα χαλκῷ ἐπαύρῃ.
Μηριόνης δ' ἀπιόντος ἵει χαλκήρε' ὀϊστὸν
καί ῥ' ἔβαλε γλουτὸν κάτα δεξιόν· αὐτὰρ ὀϊστὸς
ἀντικρὺ κατὰ κύστιν ὑπ' ὀστέον ἐξεπέρησεν.
ἑζόμενος δὲ κατ' αὖθι φίλων ἐν χερσὶν ἑταίρων
θυμὸν ἀποπνείων, ὥς τε σκώληξ ἐπὶ γαίῃ
κεῖτο ταθείς· ἐκ δ' αἷμα μέλαν ῥέε, δεῦε δὲ γαῖαν.
τὸν μὲν Παφλαγόνες μεγαλήτορες ἀμφεπένοντο,
ἐς δίφρον δ' ἀνέσαντες ἄγον προτὶ Ἴλιον ἱρὴν
ἀχνύμενοι· μετὰ δέ σφι πατὴρ κίε δάκρυα λείβων,
ποινὴ δ' οὔ τις παιδὸς ἐγίγνετο τεθνηῶτος.
    Τοῦ δὲ Πάρις μάλα θυμὸν ἀποκταμένοιο χολώθη·
ξεῖνος γάρ οἱ ἔην πολέσιν μετὰ Παφλαγόνεσσι·
τοῦ ὅ γε χωόμενος προΐει χαλκήρε' ὀϊστόν.
ἦν δέ τις Εὐχήνωρ, Πολυΐδου μάντιος υἱός,

ἀφνειός τ' ἀγαθός τε, Κορινθόθι οἰκία ναίων,
ὅς ῥ' εὖ εἰδὼς κῆρ' ὀλοὴν ἐπὶ νηὸς ἔβαινε·
πολλάκι γάρ οἱ ἔειπε γέρων ἀγαθὸς Πολύϊδος
νούσῳ ὑπ' ἀργαλέῃ φθίσθαι οἷς ἐν μεγάροισιν,
ἢ μετ' Ἀχαιῶν νηυσὶν ὑπὸ Τρώεσσι δαμῆναι·
τῷ ῥ' ἅμα τ' ἀργαλέην θωὴν ἀλέεινεν Ἀχαιῶν
νοῦσόν τε στυγερήν, ἵνα μὴ πάθοι ἄλγεα θυμῷ.
τὸν βάλ' ὑπὸ γναθμοῖο καὶ οὔατος· ὦκα δὲ θυμὸς
ᾤχετ' ἀπὸ μελέων, στυγερὸς δ' ἄρα μιν σκότος εἷλεν.
  Ὣς οἱ μὲν μάρναντο δέμας πυρὸς αἰθομένοιο·
Ἕκτωρ δ' οὐκ ἐπέπυστο διίφιλος, οὐδέ τι ᾔδη
ὅττι ῥά οἱ νηῶν ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ δηϊόωντο
λαοὶ ὑπ' Ἀργείων. τάχα δ' ἂν καὶ κῦδος Ἀχαιῶν
ἔπλετο· τοῖος γὰρ γαιήοχος ἐννοσίγαιος
ὤτρυν' Ἀργείους, πρὸς δὲ σθένει αὐτὸς ἄμυνεν·
ἀλλ' ἔχεν ᾗ τὰ πρῶτα πύλας καὶ τεῖχος ἐσᾶλτο,
ῥηξάμενος Δαναῶν πυκινὰς στίχας ἀσπιστάων,
ἔνθ' ἔσαν Αἴαντός τε νέες καὶ Πρωτεσιλάου
θῖν' ἔφ' ἁλὸς πολιῆς εἰρυμέναι· αὐτὰρ ὕπερθε
τεῖχος ἐδέδμητο χθαμαλώτατον, ἔνθα μάλιστα
ζαχρηεῖς γίγνοντο μάχῃ αὐτοί τε καὶ ἵπποι.
  Ἔνθα δὲ Βοιωτοὶ καὶ Ἰάονες ἑλκεχίτωνες,
Λοκροὶ καὶ Φθῖοι καὶ φαιδιμόεντες Ἐπειοί,
σπουδῇ ἐπαΐσσοντα νεῶν ἔχον, οὐδ' ἐδύναντο
ὦσαι ἀπὸ σφείων φλογὶ εἴκελον Ἕκτορα δῖον,
οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναίων προλελεγμένοι· ἐν δ' ἄρα τοῖσιν
ἦρχ' υἱὸς Πετεῶο Μενεσθεύς, οἱ δ' ἅμ' ἕποντο
Φείδας τε Στιχίος τε Βίας τ' ἐΰς· αὐτὰρ Ἐπειῶν
Φυλεΐδης τε Μέγης Ἀμφίων τε Δρακίος τε,
πρὸ Φθίων δὲ Μέδων τε μενεπτόλεμός τε Ποδάρκης.
ἤτοι ὁ μὲν νόθος υἱὸς Ὀϊλῆος θείοιο
ἔσκε Μέδων, Αἴαντος ἀδελφεός· αὐτὰρ ἔναιεν

ἐν Φυλάκῃ, γαίης ἄπο πατρίδος, ἄνδρα κατακτάς,
γνωτὸν μητρυιῆς Ἐριώπιδος, ἣν ἔχ' Ὀϊλεύς·
αὐτὰρ ὁ Ἰφίκλοιο πάϊς τοῦ Φυλακίδαο.
οἱ μὲν πρὸ Φθίων μεγαθύμων θωρηχθέντες
ναῦφιν ἀμυνόμενοι μετὰ Βοιωτῶν ἐμάχοντο·
Αἴας δ' οὐκέτι πάμπαν, Ὀϊλῆος ταχὺς υἱός,
ἵστατ' ἀπ' Αἴαντος Τελαμωνίου οὐδ' ἠβαιόν,
ἀλλ' ὥς τ' ἐν νειῷ βόε οἴνοπε πηκτὸν ἄροτρον
ἶσον θυμὸν ἔχοντε τιταίνετον· ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρα σφι
πρυμνοῖσιν κεράεσσι πολὺς ἀνακηκίει ἱδρώς·
τὼ μέν τε ζυγὸν οἶον ἐΰξοον ἀμφὶς ἐέργει
ἱεμένω κατὰ ὦλκα· τέμει δέ τε τέλσον ἀρούρης·
ὣς τὼ παρβεβαῶτε μάλ' ἕστασαν ἀλλήλοιιν.
ἀλλ' ἦ τοι Τελαμωνιάδῃ πολλοί τε καὶ ἐσθλοὶ
λαοὶ ἕπονθ' ἕταροι, οἵ οἱ σάκος ἐξεδέχοντο,
ὁππότε μιν κάματός τε καὶ ἱδρὼς γούναθ' ἵκοιτο.
οὐδ' ἄρ' Ὀϊλιάδῃ μεγαλήτορι Λοκροὶ ἕποντο·
οὐ γάρ σφι σταδίῃ ὑσμίνῃ μίμνε φίλον κῆρ·
οὐ γὰρ ἔχον κόρυθας χαλκήρεας ἱπποδασείας,
οὐδ' ἔχον ἀσπίδας εὐκύκλους καὶ μείλινα δοῦρα,
ἀλλ' ἄρα τόξοισιν καὶ ἐϋστρεφεῖ οἰὸς ἀώτῳ
Ἴλιον εἰς ἅμ' ἕποντο πεποιθότες, οἷσιν ἔπειτα
ταρφέα βάλλοντες Τρώων ῥήγνυντο φάλαγγας·
δή ῥα τόθ' οἱ μὲν πρόσθε σὺν ἔντεσι δαιδαλέοισι
μάρναντο Τρωσίν τε καὶ Ἕκτορι χαλκοκορυστῇ,
οἱ δ' ὄπιθεν βάλλοντες ἐλάνθανον· οὐδέ τι χάρμης
Τρῶες μιμνήσκοντο· συνεκλόνεον γὰρ ὀϊστοί.
Ἔνθα κε λευγαλέως νηῶν ἄπο καὶ κλισιάων
Τρῶες ἐχώρησαν προτὶ Ἴλιον ἠνεμόεσσαν,
εἰ μὴ Πουλυδάμας θρασὺν Ἕκτορα εἶπε παραστάς·
"Ἕκτορ, ἀμήχανός ἐσσι παραρρητοῖσι πιθέσθαι.
οὕνεκά τοι πέρι δῶκε θεὸς πολεμήϊα ἔργα,

τοὔνεκα καὶ βουλῇ ἐθέλεις περιίδμεναι ἄλλων·
ἀλλ' οὔ πως ἅμα πάντα δυνήσεαι αὐτὸς ἑλέσθαι.
ἄλλῳ μὲν γὰρ ἔδωκε θεὸς πολεμήϊα ἔργα,
[ἄλλῳ δ' ὀρχηστύν, ἑτέρῳ κίθαριν καὶ ἀοιδήν,]
ἄλλῳ δ' ἐν στήθεσσι τιθεῖ νόον εὐρύοπα Ζεὺς
ἐσθλόν, τοῦ δέ τε πολλοὶ ἐπαυρίσκοντ' ἄνθρωποι,
καί τε πολέας ἐσάωσε, μάλιστα δὲ καὐτὸς ἀνέγνω.
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼν ἐρέω ὥς μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι ἄριστα·
πάντῃ γάρ σε περὶ στέφανος πολέμοιο δέδηε·
Τρῶες δὲ μεγάθυμοι, ἐπεὶ κατὰ τεῖχος ἔβησαν,
οἱ μὲν ἀφεστᾶσιν σὺν τεύχεσιν, οἱ δὲ μάχονται
παυρότεροι πλεόνεσσι, κεδασθέντες κατὰ νῆας.
ἀλλ' ἀναχασσάμενος κάλει ἐνθάδε πάντας ἀρίστους·
ἔνθεν δ' ἂν μάλα πᾶσαν ἐπιφρασσαίμεθα βουλήν,
ἤ κεν ἐνὶ νήεσσι πολυκλήϊσι πέσωμεν,
αἴ κ' ἐθέλῃσι θεὸς δόμεναι κράτος, ἦ κεν ἔπειτα
πὰρ νηῶν ἔλθωμεν ἀπήμονες. ἦ γὰρ ἔγωγε
δείδω μὴ τὸ χθιζὸν ἀποστήσωνται Ἀχαιοὶ
χρεῖος, ἐπεὶ παρὰ νηυσὶν ἀνὴρ ἆτος πολέμοιο
μίμνει, ὃν οὐκέτι πάγχυ μάχης σχήσεσθαι ὀΐω."
  Ὣς φάτο Πουλυδάμας, ἅδε δ' Ἕκτορι μῦθος ἀπήμων,
[αὐτίκα δ' ἐξ ὀχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἆλτο χαμᾶζε]
καί μιν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"Πουλυδάμα, σὺ μὲν αὐτοῦ ἐρύκακε πάντας ἀρίστους,
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ κεῖσ' εἶμι καὶ ἀντιόω πολέμοιο·
αἶψα δ' ἐλεύσομαι αὖτις, ἐπὴν εὖ τοῖς ἐπιτείλω."
  Ἦ ῥα, καὶ ὡρμήθη ὄρεϊ νιφόεντι ἐοικώς,
κεκληγώς, διὰ δὲ Τρώων πέτετ' ἠδ' ἐπικούρων.
οἱ δ' ἐς Πανθοΐδην ἀγαπήνορα Πουλυδάμαντα
πάντες ἐπεσσεύοντ', ἐπεὶ Ἕκτορος ἔκλυον αὐδήν.
αὐτὰρ ὁ Δηΐφοβόν τε βίην θ' Ἑλένοιο ἄνακτος
Ἀσιάδην τ' Ἀδάμαντα καὶ Ἄσιον, Ὑρτάκου υἱόν,

φοίτα ἀνὰ προμάχους διζήμενος, εἴ που ἐφεύροι.
τοὺς δ' εὗρ' οὐκέτι πάμπαν ἀπήμονας οὐδ' ἀνολέθρους·
ἀλλ' οἱ μὲν δὴ νηυσὶν ἔπι πρύμνῃσιν Ἀχαιῶν
χερσὶν ὑπ' Ἀργείων κέατο ψυχὰς ὀλέσαντες,
οἱ δ' ἐν τείχει ἔσαν βεβλημένοι οὐτάμενοί τε.
τὸν δὲ τάχ' εὗρε μάχης ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ δακρυοέσσης
δῖον Ἀλέξανδρον, Ἑλένης πόσιν ἠϋκόμοιο,
θαρσύνονθ' ἑτάρους καὶ ἐποτρύνοντα μάχεσθαι,
ἀγχοῦ δ' ἱστάμενος προσέφη αἰσχροῖς ἐπέεσσι·
"Δύσπαρι, εἶδος ἄριστε, γυναιμανές, ἠπεροπευτά,
ποῦ τοι Δηΐφοβός τε βίη θ' Ἑλένοιο ἄνακτος
Ἀσιάδης τ' Ἀδάμας ἠδ' Ἄσιος, Ὑρτάκου υἱός;
ποῦ δέ τοι Ὀθρυονεύς; νῦν ὤλετο πᾶσα κατ' ἄκρης
Ἴλιος αἰπεινή· νῦν τοι σῶς αἰπὺς ὄλεθρος."
Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδής·
"Ἕκτορ, ἐπεί τοι θυμὸς ἀναίτιον αἰτιάασθαι,
ἄλλοτε δή ποτε μᾶλλον ἐρωῆσαι πολέμοιο
μέλλω, ἐπεὶ οὐδ' ἐμὲ πάμπαν ἀνάλκιδα γείνατο μήτηρ·
ἐξ οὗ γὰρ παρὰ νηυσὶ μάχην ἤγειρας ἑταίρων,
ἐκ τοῦ δ' ἐνθάδ' ἐόντες ὁμιλέομεν Δαναοῖσι
νωλεμέως· ἕταροι δὲ κατέκταθεν, οὓς σὺ μεταλλᾷς.
οἴω Δηΐφοβός τε βίη θ' Ἑλένοιο ἄνακτος
οἴχεσθον, μακρῇσι τετυμμένω ἐγχείῃσιν
ἀμφοτέρω κατὰ χεῖρα· φόνον δ' ἤμυνε Κρονίων.
νῦν δ' ἄρχ', ὅππῃ σε κραδίη θυμός τε κελεύει·
ἡμεῖς δ' ἐμμεμαῶτες ἅμ' ἑψόμεθ', οὐδέ τί φημι
ἀλκῆς δευήσεσθαι, ὅση δύναμίς γε πάρεστι.
πὰρ δύναμιν δ' οὐκ ἔστι καὶ ἐσσύμενον πολεμίζειν."
Ὣς εἰπὼν παρέπεισεν ἀδελφειοῦ φρένας ἥρως·
βὰν δ' ἴμεν ἔνθα μάλιστα μάχη καὶ φύλοπις ἦεν,
ἀμφί τε Κεβριόνην καὶ ἀμύμονα Πουλυδάμαντα,
Φάλκην Ὀρθαῖόν τε καὶ ἀντίθεον Πολυφήτην

Πάλμυν τ' Ἀσκάνιόν τε Μόρυν θ', υἷ' Ἱπποτίωνος,
οἵ ῥ' ἐξ Ἀσκανίης ἐριβώλακος ἦλθον ἀμοιβοὶ
ἠοῖ τῇ προτέρῃ· τότε δὲ Ζεὺς ὦρσε μάχεσθαι.
οἱ δ' ἴσαν ἀργαλέων ἀνέμων ἀτάλαντοι ἀέλλῃ,
ἥ ῥά θ' ὑπὸ βροντῆς πατρὸς Διὸς εἶσι πέδονδε,
θεσπεσίῳ δ' ὁμάδῳ ἁλὶ μίσγεται, ἐν δέ τε πολλὰ
κύματα παφλάζοντα πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης,
κυρτὰ φαληριόωντα, πρὸ μέν τ' ἄλλ', αὐτὰρ ἐπ' ἄλλα·
ὣς Τρῶες πρὸ μὲν ἄλλοι ἀρηρότες, αὐτὰρ ἐπ' ἄλλοι,
χαλκῷ μαρμαίροντες ἅμ' ἡγεμόνεσσιν ἕποντο.
Ἕκτωρ δ' ἡγεῖτο, βροτολοιγῷ ἶσος Ἄρηϊ,
Πριαμίδης· πρόσθεν δ' ἔχεν ἀσπίδα πάντοσ' ἐΐσην,
ῥινοῖσιν πυκινήν, πολλὸς δ' ἐπελήλατο χαλκός·
ἀμφὶ δέ οἱ κροτάφοισι φαεινὴ σείετο πήληξ.
πάντῃ δ' ἀμφὶ φάλαγγας ἐπειρᾶτο προποδίζων,
εἴ πώς οἱ εἴξειαν ὑπασπίδια προβιβάντι·
ἀλλ' οὐ σύγχει θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν Ἀχαιῶν.
Αἴας δὲ πρῶτος προκαλέσσατο, μάκρα βιβάσθων·
"δαιμόνιε, σχεδὸν ἐλθέ· τίη δειδίσσεαι αὔτως
Ἀργείους; οὔ τοί τι μάχης ἀδαήμονές εἰμεν,
ἀλλὰ Διὸς μάστιγι κακῇ ἐδάμημεν Ἀχαιοί.
ἦ θήν πού τοι θυμὸς ἐέλπεται ἐξαλαπάξειν
νῆας· ἄφαρ δέ τε χεῖρες ἀμύνειν εἰσὶ καὶ ἡμῖν.
ἦ κε πολὺ φθαίη εὖ ναιομένη πόλις ὑμὴ
χερσὶν ὑφ' ἡμετέρῃσιν ἁλοῦσά τε περθομένη τε.
σοὶ δ' αὐτῷ φημὶ σχεδὸν ἔμμεναι, ὁππότε φεύγων
ἀρήσῃ Διὶ πατρὶ καὶ ἄλλοις ἀθανάτοισι
θάσσονας ἰρήκων ἔμεναι καλλίτριχας ἵππους,
οἵ σε πόλινδ' οἴσουσι κονίοντες πεδίοιο."
Ὣς ἄρα οἱ εἰπόντι ἐπέπτατο δεξιὸς ὄρνις,
αἰετὸς ὑψιπέτης· ἐπὶ δ' ἴαχε λαὸς Ἀχαιῶν
θάρσυνος οἰωνῷ· ὁ δ' ἀμείβετο φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ·

“Αἶαν ἁμαρτοεπές, βουγάϊε, ποῖον ἔειπες·
εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼν οὕτω γε Διὸς πάϊς αἰγιόχοιο
εἴην ἤματα πάντα, τέκοι δέ με πότνια Ἥρη,
τιοίμην δ’ ὡς τίετ’ Ἀθηναίη καὶ Ἀπόλλων,
ὡς νῦν ἡμέρη ἥδε κακὸν φέρει Ἀργείοισι
πᾶσι μάλ’, ἐν δὲ σὺ τοῖσι πεφήσεαι, αἴ κε ταλάσσῃς
μεῖναι ἐμὸν δόρυ μακρόν, ὅ τοι χρόα λειριόεντα
δάψει· ἀτὰρ Τρώων κορέεις κύνας ἠδ’ οἰωνοὺς
δημῷ καὶ σάρκεσσι, πεσὼν ἐπὶ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν.”
Ὣς ἄρα φωνήσας ἡγήσατο· τοὶ δ’ ἅμ’ ἕποντο
ἠχῇ θεσπεσίῃ, ἐπὶ δ’ ἴαχε λαὸς ὄπισθεν.
Ἀργεῖοι δ’ ἑτέρωθεν ἐπίαχον, οὐδ’ ἐλάθοντο
ἀλκῆς, ἀλλ’ ἔμενον Τρώων ἐπιόντας ἀρίστους.
ἠχὴ δ’ ἀμφοτέρων ἵκετ’ αἰθέρα καὶ Διὸς αὐγάς.

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Ξ.

Διὸς ἀπάτη.

Νέστορα δ' οὐκ ἔλαθεν ἰαχὴ πίνοντά περ ἔμπης,
ἀλλ' Ἀσκληπιάδην ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"φράζεο, δῖε Μαχᾶον, ὅπως ἔσται τάδε ἔργα·
μείζων δὴ παρὰ νηυσὶ βοὴ θαλερῶν αἰζηῶν.
ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν πῖνε καθήμενος αἴθοπα οἶνον,
εἰς ὅ κε θερμὰ λοετρὰ ἐϋπλόκαμος Ἑκαμήδη
θερμήνῃ καὶ λούσῃ ἄπο βρότον αἱματόεντα·
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼν ἐλθὼν τάχα εἴσομαι ἐς περιωπήν."
Ὣς εἰπὼν σάκος εἷλε τετυγμένον υἷος ἑοῖο,
κείμενον ἐν κλισίῃ, Θρασυμήδεος ἱπποδάμοιο,
χαλκῷ παμφαῖνον· ὁ δ' ἔχ' ἀσπίδα πατρὸς ἑοῖο.
εἵλετο δ' ἄλκιμον ἔγχος, ἀκαχμένον ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ,
στῆ δ' ἐκτὸς κλισίης, τάχα δ' εἴσιδεν ἔργον ἀεικές,
τοὺς μὲν ὀρινομένους, τοὺς δὲ κλονέοντας ὄπισθε,
Τρῶας ὑπερθύμους· ἐρέριπτο δὲ τεῖχος Ἀχαιῶν.
ὡς δ' ὅτε πορφύρῃ πέλαγος μέγα κύματι κωφῷ,
ὀσσόμενον λιγέων ἀνέμων λαιψηρὰ κέλευθα
αὔτως, οὐδ' ἄρα τε προκυλίνδεται οὐδετέρωσε,
πρίν τινα κεκριμένον καταβήμεναι ἐκ Διὸς οὖρον,
ὣς ὁ γέρων ὥρμαινε δαϊζόμενος κατὰ θυμὸν
διχθάδι', ἢ μεθ' ὅμιλον ἴοι Δαναῶν ταχυπώλων,
ἦε μετ' Ἀτρεΐδην Ἀγαμέμνονα, ποιμένα λαῶν.
ὧδε δέ οἱ φρονέοντι δοάσσατο κέρδιον εἶναι,

βῆναι ἐπ' Ἀτρεΐδην. οἱ δ' ἀλλήλους ἐνάριζον
μαρνάμενοι· λάκε δέ σφι περὶ χροῒ χαλκὸς ἀτειρὴς
νυσσομένων ξίφεσίν τε καὶ ἔγχεσιν ἀμφιγύοισι.
Νέστορι δὲ ξύμβληντο διοτρεφέες βασιλῆες
πὰρ νηῶν ἀνιόντες, ὅσοι βεβλήατο χαλκῷ,
Τυδεΐδης Ὀδυσεύς τε καὶ Ἀτρεΐδης Ἀγαμέμνων.
πολλὸν γάρ ῥ' ἀπάνευθε μάχης εἰρύατο νῆες
θῖν' ἔφ' ἁλὸς πολιῆς· τὰς γὰρ πρώτας πεδίονδε
εἴρυσαν, αὐτὰρ τεῖχος ἐπὶ πρύμνῃσιν ἔδειμαν.
οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδ' εὐρύς περ ἐὼν ἐδυνήσατο πάσας
αἰγιαλὸς νῆας χαδέειν, στείνοντο δὲ λαοί·
τῷ ῥα προκρόσσας ἔρυσαν, καὶ πλῆσαν ἁπάσης
ἠϊόνος στόμα μακρόν, ὅσον συνεέργαθον ἄκραι.
τῷ ῥ' οἵ γ' ὀψείοντες ἀϋτῆς καὶ πολέμοιο
ἔγχει ἐρειδόμενοι κίον ἀθρόοι· ἄχνυτο δέ σφι
θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν. ὁ δὲ ξύμβλητο γεραιός,
Νέστωρ, πτῆξε δὲ θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν Ἀχαιῶν.
τὸν καὶ φωνήσας προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων·
“ὦ Νέστορ Νηληϊάδη, μέγα κῦδος Ἀχαιῶν,
τίπτε λιπὼν πόλεμον φθισήνορα δεῦρ' ἀφικάνεις;
δείδω μὴ δή μοι τελέσῃ ἔπος ὄβριμος Ἕκτωρ,
ὥς ποτ' ἐπηπείλησεν ἐνὶ Τρώεσσ' ἀγορεύων,
μὴ πρὶν πὰρ νηῶν προτὶ Ἴλιον ἀπονέεσθαι,
πρὶν πυρὶ νῆας ἐνιπρῆσαι, κτεῖναι δὲ καὶ αὐτούς.
κεῖνος τὼς ἀγόρευε· τὰ δὴ νῦν πάντα τελεῖται.
ὢ πόποι, ἦ ῥα καὶ ἄλλοι ἐϋκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοὶ
ἐν θυμῷ βάλλονται ἐμοὶ χόλον, ὥς περ Ἀχιλλεύς,
οὐδ' ἐθέλουσι μάχεσθαι ἐπὶ πρύμνῃσι νέεσσι.”
Τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ·
“ἦ δὴ ταῦτά γ' ἑτοῖμα τετεύχαται, οὐδέ κεν ἄλλως
Ζεὺς ὑψιβρεμέτης αὐτὸς παρατεκτήναιτο.
τεῖχος μὲν γὰρ δὴ κατερήριπεν, ᾧ ἐπέπιθμεν

ἄρρηκτον νηῶν τε καὶ αὐτῶν εἶλαρ ἔσεσθαι·
οἱ δ' ἐπὶ νηυσὶ θοῇσι μάχην ἀλίαστον ἔχουσι
νωλεμές· οὐδ' ἂν ἔτι γνοίης μάλα περ σκοπιάζων
ὁπποτέρωθεν Ἀχαιοὶ ὀρινόμενοι κλονέονται,
ὡς ἐπιμὶξ κτείνονται, ἀϋτὴ δ' οὐρανὸν ἵκει.
ἡμεῖς δὲ φραζώμεθ' ὅπως ἔσται τάδε ἔργα,
εἴ τι νόος ῥέξει· πόλεμον δ' οὐκ ἄμμε κελεύω
δύμεναι· οὐ γάρ πως βεβλημένον ἔστι μάχεσθαι."
  Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων·
"Νέστορ, ἐπεὶ δὴ νηυσὶν ἔπι πρύμνῃσι μάχονται,
τεῖχος δ' οὐκ ἔχραισμε τετυγμένον, οὐδέ τι τάφρος,
ᾗ ἔπι πόλλ' ἔπαθον Δαναοί, ἔλποντο δὲ θυμῷ
ἄρρηκτον νηῶν τε καὶ αὐτῶν εἶλαρ ἔσεσθαι,
οὕτω που Διὶ μέλλει ὑπερμενέϊ φίλον εἶναι,
νωνύμνους ἀπολέσθαι ἀπ' Ἄργεος ἐνθάδ' Ἀχαιούς.
ᾔδεα μὲν γὰρ ὅτε πρόφρων Δαναοῖσιν ἄμυνεν,
οἶδα δὲ νῦν ὅτε τοὺς μὲν ὁμῶς μακάρεσσι θεοῖσι
κυδάνει, ἡμέτερον δὲ μένος καὶ χεῖρας ἔδησεν.
ἀλλ' ἄγεθ', ὡς ἂν ἐγὼν εἴπω, πειθώμεθα πάντες.
νῆες ὅσαι πρῶται εἰρύαται ἄγχι θαλάσσης,
ἕλκωμεν, πάσας δὲ ἐρύσσομεν εἰς ἅλα δῖαν,
ὕψι δ' ἐπ' εὐνάων ὁρμίσσομεν, εἰς ὅ κεν ἔλθῃ
νὺξ ἀβρότη, ἢν καὶ τῇ ἀπόσχωνται πολέμοιο
Τρῶες· ἔπειτα δέ κεν ἐρυσαίμεθα νῆας ἁπάσας.
οὐ γάρ τις νέμεσις φυγέειν κακόν, οὐδ' ἀνὰ νύκτα.
βέλτερον ὃς φεύγων προφύγῃ κακὸν ἠὲ ἁλώῃ."
  Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσέφη πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς·
"Ἀτρεΐδη, ποῖόν σε ἔπος φύγεν ἕρκος ὀδόντων·
οὐλόμεν', αἴθ' ὤφελλες ἀεικελίου στρατοῦ ἄλλου
σημαίνειν, μηδ' ἄμμιν ἀνασσέμεν, οἷσιν ἄρα Ζεὺς
ἐκ νεότητος ἔδωκε καὶ ἐς γῆρας τολυπεύειν
ἀργαλέους πολέμους, ὄφρα φθιόμεσθα ἕκαστος.

οὕτω δὴ μέμονας Τρώων πόλιν εὐρυάγυιαν
καλλείψειν, ἧς εἵνεκ' ὀϊζύομεν κακὰ πολλά;
σίγα, μή τίς τ' ἄλλος Ἀχαιῶν τοῦτον ἀκούσῃ
μῦθον, ὃν οὔ κεν ἀνήρ γε διὰ στόμα πάμπαν ἄγοιτο,
ὅς τις ἐπίσταιτο ᾗσι φρεσὶν ἄρτια βάζειν
σκηπτοῦχός τ' εἴη, καί οἱ πειθοίατο λαοὶ
τοσσοίδ' ὅσσοισιν σὺ μετ' Ἀργείοισιν ἀνάσσεις·
νῦν δέ σευ ὠνοσάμην πάγχυ φρένας, οἷον ἔειπες·
ὃς κέλεαι πολέμοιο συνεσταότος καὶ ἀϋτῆς
νῆας ἐϋσσέλμους ἅλαδ' ἑλκέμεν, ὄφρ' ἔτι μᾶλλον
Τρωσὶ μὲν εὐκτὰ γένηται ἐπικρατέουσί περ ἔμπης,
ἡμῖν δ' αἰπὺς ὄλεθρος ἐπιρρέπῃ. οὐ γὰρ Ἀχαιοὶ
σχήσουσιν πόλεμον νηῶν ἅλαδ' ἑλκομενάων,
ἀλλ' ἀποπαπτανέουσιν, ἐρωήσουσι δὲ χάρμης.
ἔνθα κε σὴ βουλὴ δηλήσεται, ὄρχαμε λαῶν."

Τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων·
"ὦ Ὀδυσεῦ, μάλα πώς με καθίκεο θυμὸν ἐνιπῇ
ἀργαλέῃ· ἀτὰρ οὐ μὲν ἐγὼν ἀέκοντας ἄνωγα
νῆας ἐϋσσέλμους ἅλαδ' ἑλκέμεν υἷας Ἀχαιῶν.
νῦν δ' εἴη ὃς τῆσδέ γ' ἀμείνονα μῆτιν ἐνίσποι,
ἢ νέος ἠὲ παλαιός· ἐμοὶ δέ κεν ἀσμένῳ εἴη."

Τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·
"ἐγγὺς ἀνήρ—οὐ δηθὰ ματεύσομεν—, αἴ κ' ἐθέλητε
πείθεσθαι, καὶ μή τι κότῳ ἀγάσησθε ἕκαστος,
οὕνεκα δὴ γενεῆφι νεώτατός εἰμι μεθ' ὑμῖν·
πατρὸς δ' ἐξ ἀγαθοῦ καὶ ἐγὼ γένος εὔχομαι εἶναι,
Τυδέος, ὃν Θήβῃσι χυτὴ κατὰ γαῖα καλύπτει.
Πορθεῖ γὰρ τρεῖς παῖδες ἀμύμονες ἐξεγένοντο,
ᾤκεον δ' ἐν Πλευρῶνι καὶ αἰπεινῇ Καλυδῶνι,
Ἄγριος ἠδὲ Μέλας, τρίτατος δ' ἦν ἱππότα Οἰνεύς,
πατρὸς ἐμοῖο πατήρ· ἀρετῇ δ' ἦν ἔξοχος αὐτῶν.
ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν αὐτόθι μεῖνε, πατὴρ δ' ἐμὸς Ἄργεϊ νάσθη

πλαγχθείς· ὣς γάρ που Ζεὺς ἤθελε καὶ θεοὶ ἄλλοι.
Ἀδρήστοιο δ' ἔγημε θυγατρῶν, ναῖε δὲ δῶμα
ἀφνειὸν βιότοιο, ἅλις δέ οἱ ἦσαν ἄρουραι
πυροφόροι, πολλοὶ δὲ φυτῶν ἔσαν ὄρχατοι ἀμφίς,
πολλὰ δέ οἱ πρόβατ' ἔσκε· κέκαστο δὲ πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς
ἐγχείῃ· τὰ δὲ μέλλετ' ἀκουέμεν, εἰ ἐτεόν περ.
τῷ οὐκ ἄν με γένος γε κακὸν καὶ ἀνάλκιδα φάντες
μῦθον ἀτιμήσαιτε πεφασμένον, ὅν κ' εὖ εἴπω.
δεῦτ' ἴομεν πόλεμόνδε καὶ οὐτάμενοί περ ἀνάγκῃ.
ἔνθα δ' ἔπειτ' αὐτοὶ μὲν ἐχώμεθα δηϊοτῆτος
ἐκ βελέων, μή πού τις ἐφ' ἕλκεϊ ἕλκος ἄρηται·
ἄλλους δ' ὀτρύνοντες ἐνήσομεν, οἳ τὸ πάρος περ
θυμῷ ἦρα φέροντες ἀφεστᾶσ' οὐδὲ μάχονται."
Ὣς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα τοῦ μάλα μὲν κλύον ἠδ' ἐπίθοντο·
βὰν δ' ἴμεν, ἦρχε δ' ἄρα σφιν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων.
Οὐδ' ἀλαοσκοπιὴν εἶχε κλυτὸς ἐννοσίγαιος,
ἀλλὰ μετ' αὐτοὺς ἦλθε παλαιῷ φωτὶ ἐοικώς,
δεξιτερὴν δ' ἕλε χεῖρ' Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρεΐδαο,
καί μιν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"Ἀτρεΐδη, νῦν δή που Ἀχιλλῆος ὀλοὸν κῆρ
γηθεῖ ἐνὶ στήθεσσι, φόνον καὶ φύζαν Ἀχαιῶν
δερκομένῳ, ἐπεὶ οὔ οἱ ἔνι φρένες, οὐδ' ἠβαιαί.
ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ὣς ἀπόλοιτο, θεὸς δὲ ἑ σιφλώσειε·
σοὶ δ' οὔ πω μάλα πάγχυ θεοὶ μάκαρες κοτέουσιν,
ἀλλ' ἔτι που Τρώων ἡγήτορες ἠδὲ μέδοντες
εὐρὺ κονίσουσιν πεδίον, σὺ δ' ἐπόψεαι αὐτὸς
φεύγοντας προτὶ ἄστυ νεῶν ἄπο καὶ κλισιάων."
Ὣς εἰπὼν μέγ' ἄϋσεν, ἐπεσσύμενος πεδίοιο.
ὅσσον δ' ἐννεάχιλοι ἐπίαχον ἢ δεκάχιλοι
ἀνέρες ἐν πολέμῳ, ἔριδα ξυνάγοντες Ἄρηος,
τόσσην ἐκ στήθεσφιν ὄπα κρείων ἐνοσίχθων
ἧκεν· Ἀχαιοῖσιν δὲ μέγα σθένος ἔμβαλ' ἑκάστῳ

καρδίῃ, ἄλληκτον πολεμίζειν ἠδὲ μάχεσθαι.
"Ηρη δ' εἰσεῖδε χρυσόθρονος ὀφθαλμοῖσι
στᾶσ' ἐξ Οὐλύμποιο ἀπὸ ῥίου· αὐτίκα δ' ἔγνω
τὸν μὲν ποιπνύοντα μάχην ἀνὰ κυδιάνειραν
αὐτοκασίγνητον καὶ δαέρα, χαῖρε δὲ θυμῷ·
Ζῆνα δ' ἐπ' ἀκροτάτης κορυφῆς πολυπίδακος Ἴδης
ἥμενον εἰσεῖδε, στυγερὸς δέ οἱ ἔπλετο θυμῷ.
μερμήριξε δ' ἔπειτα βοῶπις πότνια Ἥρη
ὅππως ἐξαπάφοιτο Διὸς νόον αἰγιόχοιο·
ἥδε δέ οἱ κατὰ θυμὸν ἀρίστη φαίνετο βουλή,
ἐλθεῖν εἰς Ἴδην εὖ ἐντύνασαν ἑ αὐτήν,
εἴ πως ἱμείραιτο παραδραθέειν φιλότητι
ᾗ χροιῇ, τῷ δ' ὕπνον ἀπήμονά τε λιαρόν τε
χεύῃ ἐπὶ βλεφάροισιν ἰδὲ φρεσὶ πευκαλίμῃσι.
βῆ δ' ἴμεν ἐς θάλαμον, τόν οἱ φίλος υἱὸς ἔτευξεν
Ἥφαιστος, πυκινὰς δὲ θύρας σταθμοῖσιν ἐπῆρσε
κληῗδι κρυπτῇ, τὴν δ' οὐ θεὸς ἄλλος ἀνῷγεν·
ἔνθ' ἥ γ' εἰσελθοῦσα θύρας ἐπέθηκε φαεινάς.
ἀμβροσίῃ μὲν πρῶτον ἀπὸ χροὸς ἱμερόεντος
λύματα πάντα κάθηρεν, ἀλείψατο δὲ λίπ' ἐλαίῳ
ἀμβροσίῳ ἑδανῷ, τό ῥά οἱ τεθυωμένον ἦεν·
τοῦ καὶ κινυμένοιο Διὸς κατὰ χαλκοβατὲς δῶ
ἔμπης ἐς γαῖάν τε καὶ οὐρανὸν ἵκετ' ἀϋτμή.
τῷ ῥ' ἥ γε χρόα καλὸν ἀλειψαμένη, ἰδὲ χαίτας
πεξαμένη, χερσὶ πλοκάμους ἔπλεξε φαεινοὺς
καλοὺς ἀμβροσίους ἐκ κράατος ἀθανάτοιο.
ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ἀμβρόσιον ἑανὸν ἕσαθ', ὅν οἱ Ἀθήνη
ἔξυσ' ἀσκήσασα, τίθει δ' ἐνὶ δαίδαλα πολλά·
χρυσείῃς δ' ἐνετῇσι κατὰ στῆθος περονᾶτο.
ζώσατο δὲ ζώνην ἑκατὸν θυσάνοις ἀραρυῖαν,
ἐν δ' ἄρα ἕρματα ἧκεν ἐϋτρήτοισι λοβοῖσι
τρίγληνα μορόεντα· χάρις δ' ἀπελάμπετο πολλή.

κρηδέμνῳ δ' ἐφύπερθε καλύψατο δῖα θεάων
καλῷ νηγατέῳ· λευκὸν δ' ἦν ἠέλιος ὥς·
ποσσὶ δ' ὑπὸ λιπαροῖσιν ἐδήσατο καλὰ πέδιλα.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ πάντα περὶ χροῒ θήκατο κόσμον,
βῆ ῥ' ἴμεν ἐκ θαλάμοιο, καλεσσαμένη δ' Ἀφροδίτην
τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάνευθε θεῶν πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπε·
"ἦ ῥά νύ μοί τι πίθοιο, φίλον τέκος, ὅττι κεν εἴπω,
ἦέ κεν ἀρνήσαιο, κοτεσσαμένη τό γε θυμῷ,
οὕνεκ' ἐγὼ Δαναοῖσι, σὺ δὲ Τρώεσσιν ἀρήγεις;"
Τὴν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη·
"Ἥρη, πρέσβα θεά, θύγατερ μεγάλοιο Κρόνοιο,
αὔδα ὅ τι φρονέεις· τελέσαι δέ με θυμὸς ἄνωγεν,
εἰ δύναμαι τελέσαι γε καὶ εἰ τετελεσμένον ἐστίν."
Τὴν δὲ δολοφρονέουσα προσηύδα πότνια Ἥρη·
"δὸς νῦν μοι φιλότητα καὶ ἵμερον, ᾧ τε σὺ πάντας
δαμνᾷ ἀθανάτους ἠδὲ θνητοὺς ἀνθρώπους.
εἶμι γὰρ ὀψομένη πολυφόρβου πείρατα γαίης,
Ὠκεανόν τε, θεῶν γένεσιν, καὶ μητέρα Τηθύν,
οἵ με σφοῖσι δόμοισιν ἐῢ τρέφον ἠδ' ἀτίταλλον,
δεξάμενοι Ῥείας, ὅτε τε Κρόνον εὐρύοπα Ζεὺς
γαίης νέρθε καθεῖσε καὶ ἀτρυγέτοιο θαλάσσης·
τοὺς εἶμ' ὀψομένη, καί σφ' ἄκριτα νείκεα λύσω·
ἤδη γὰρ δηρὸν χρόνον ἀλλήλων ἀπέχονται
εὐνῆς καὶ φιλότητος, ἐπεὶ χόλος ἔμπεσε θυμῷ.
εἰ κείνω γ' ἐπέεσσι παραιπεπιθοῦσα φίλον κῆρ
εἰς εὐνὴν ἀνέσαιμι ὁμωθῆναι φιλότητι,
αἰεί κέ σφι φίλη τε καὶ αἰδοίη καλεοίμην."
Τὴν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε φιλομμειδὴς Ἀφροδίτη·
"οὐκ ἔστ' οὐδὲ ἔοικε τεὸν ἔπος ἀρνήσασθαι·
Ζηνὸς γὰρ τοῦ ἀρίστου ἐν ἀγκοίνῃσιν ἰαύεις."
Ἦ, καὶ ἀπὸ στήθεσφιν ἐλύσατο κεστὸν ἱμάντα
ποικίλον, ἔνθα τέ οἱ θελκτήρια πάντα τέτυκτο·

ἔνθ' ἔνι μὲν φιλότης, ἐν δ' ἵμερος, ἐν δ' ὀαριστὺς
πάρφασις, ἥ τ' ἔκλεψε νόον πύκα περ φρονεόντων.
τόν ῥά οἱ ἔμβαλε χερσὶν ἔπος τ' ἔφατ' ἔκ τ' ὀνόμαζε·
"τῆ νῦν, τοῦτον ἱμάντα τεῷ ἐγκάτθεο κόλπῳ,
ποικίλον, ᾧ ἔνι πάντα τετεύχαται· οὐδέ σέ φημι
ἄπρηκτόν γε νέεσθαι, ὅ τι φρεσὶ σῇσι μενοινᾷς."
Ὣς φάτο, μείδησεν δὲ βοῶπις πότνια Ἥρη,
μειδήσασα δ' ἔπειτα ἑῷ ἐγκάτθετο κόλπῳ.
Ἡ μὲν ἔβη πρὸς δῶμα Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη,
Ἥρη δ' ἀΐξασα λίπεν ῥίον Οὐλύμποιο,
Πιερίην δ' ἐπιβᾶσα καὶ Ἠμαθίην ἐρατεινὴν
σεύατ' ἐφ' ἱπποπόλων Θρῃκῶν ὄρεα νιφόεντα,
ἀκροτάτας κορυφάς· οὐδὲ χθόνα μάρπτε ποδοῖιν·
ἐξ Ἀθόω δ' ἐπὶ πόντον ἐβήσετο κυμαίνοντα,
Λῆμνον δ' εἰσαφίκανε, πόλιν θείοιο Θόαντος.
ἔνθ' Ὕπνῳ ξύμβλητο, κασιγνήτῳ Θανάτοιο,
ἔν τ' ἄρα οἱ φῦ χειρὶ ἔπος τ' ἔφατ' ἔκ τ' ὀνόμαζεν·
"Ὕπνε, ἄναξ πάντων τε θεῶν πάντων τ' ἀνθρώπων,
ἠμὲν δή ποτ' ἐμὸν ἔπος ἔκλυες, ἠδ' ἔτι καὶ νῦν
πείθευ· ἐγὼ δέ κέ τοι εἰδέω χάριν ἤματα πάντα.
κοίμησόν μοι Ζηνὸς ὑπ' ὀφρύσιν ὄσσε φαεινώ,
αὐτίκ' ἐπεί κεν ἐγὼ παραλέξομαι ἐν φιλότητι.
δῶρα δέ τοι δώσω καλὸν θρόνον, ἄφθιτον αἰεί,
χρύσεον· Ἥφαιστος δέ κ' ἐμὸς πάϊς ἀμφιγυήεις
τεύξει' ἀσκήσας, ὑπὸ δὲ θρῆνυν ποσὶν ἥσει,
τῷ κεν ἐπισχοίης λιπαροὺς πόδας εἰλαπινάζων."
Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσεφώνεε νήδυμος Ὕπνος·
"Ἥρη, πρέσβα θεά, θύγατερ μεγάλοιο Κρόνοιο,
ἄλλον μέν κεν ἐγώ γε θεῶν αἰειγενετάων
ῥεῖα κατευνήσαιμι, καὶ ἂν ποταμοῖο ῥέεθρα
Ὠκεανοῦ, ὅς περ γένεσις πάντεσσι τέτυκται·
Ζηνὸς δ' οὐκ ἂν ἐγώ γε Κρονίονος ἆσσον ἱκοίμην,

οὐδὲ κατευνήσαιμ', ὅτε μὴ αὐτός γε κελεύοι.
ἤδη γάρ με καὶ ἄλλο τεὴ ἐπίνυσσεν ἐφετμή,
ἤματι τῷ ὅτε κεῖνος ὑπέρθυμος Διὸς υἱὸς
ἔπλεεν Ἰλιόθεν, Τρώων πόλιν ἐξαλαπάξας.
ἤ τοι ἐγὼ μὲν ἔλεξα Διὸς νόον αἰγιόχοιο
νήδυμος ἀμφιχυθείς· σὺ δέ οἱ κακὰ μήσαο θυμῷ,
ὄρσασ' ἀργαλέων ἀνέμων ἐπὶ πόντον ἀήτας,
καί μιν ἔπειτα Κόωνδ' εὖ ναιομένην ἀπένεικας,
νόσφι φίλων πάντων. ὁ δ' ἐπεγρόμενος χαλέπαινε,
ῥιπτάζων κατὰ δῶμα θεούς, ἐμὲ δ' ἔξοχα πάντων
ζήτει· καί κέ μ' ἄϊστον ἀπ' αἰθέρος ἔμβαλε πόντῳ,
εἰ μὴ Νὺξ δμήτειρα θεῶν ἐσάωσε καὶ ἀνδρῶν·
τὴν ἱκόμην φεύγων, ὁ δ' ἐπαύσατο χωόμενός περ.
ἅζετο γὰρ μὴ Νυκτὶ θοῇ ἀποθύμια ἕρδοι.
νῦν αὖ τοῦτό μ' ἄνωγας ἀμήχανον ἄλλο τελέσσαι."
Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε βοῶπις πότνια Ἥρη·
"Ὕπνε, τίη δὲ σὺ ταῦτα μετὰ φρεσὶ σῇσι μενοινᾷς;
ἦ φῂς ὣς Τρώεσσιν ἀρηξέμεν εὐρύοπα Ζῆν
ὡς Ἡρακλῆος περιχώσατο παῖδος ἑοῖο;
ἀλλ' ἴθ', ἐγὼ δέ κέ τοι Χαρίτων μίαν ὁπλοτεράων
δώσω ὀπυιέμεναι καὶ σὴν κεκλῆσθαι ἄκοιτιν
[Πασιθέην, ἧς αἰὲν ἐέλδεαι ἤματα πάντα]."
Ὣς φάτο, χήρατο δ' Ὕπνος, ἀμειβόμενος δὲ προσηύδα·
"ἄγρει νῦν μοι ὄμοσσον ἀάατον Στυγὸς ὕδωρ,
χειρὶ δὲ τῇ ἑτέρῃ μὲν ἕλε χθόνα πουλυβότειραν,
τῇ δ' ἑτέρῃ ἅλα μαρμαρέην, ἵνα νῶϊν ἅπαντες
μάρτυροι ὦσ' οἱ ἔνερθε θεοὶ Κρόνον ἀμφὶς ἐόντες,
ἦ μὲν ἐμοὶ δώσειν Χαρίτων μίαν ὁπλοτεράων,
Πασιθέην, ἧς τ' αὐτὸς ἐέλδομαι ἤματα πάντα."
Ὣς ἔφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθησε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη,
ὄμνυε δ' ὡς ἐκέλευε, θεοὺς δ' ὀνόμηνεν ἅπαντας

τοὺς ὑποταρταρίους, οἳ Τιτῆνες καλέονται.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεί ῥ' ὄμοσέν τε τελεύτησέν τε τὸν ὅρκον,
τὼ βήτην Λήμνου τε καὶ Ἴμβρου ἄστυ λιπόντε,
ἠέρα ἑσσαμένω, ῥίμφα πρήσσοντε κέλευθον.
Ἴδην δ' ἱκέσθην πολυπίδακα, μητέρα θηρῶν,
Λεκτόν, ὅθι πρῶτον λιπέτην ἅλα· τὼ δ' ἐπὶ χέρσου
βήτην, ἀκροτάτη δὲ ποδῶν ὕπο σείετο ὕλη.
ἔνθ' Ὕπνος μὲν ἔμεινε πάρος Διὸς ὄσσε ἰδέσθαι,
εἰς ἐλάτην ἀναβὰς περιμήκετον, ἣ τότ' ἐν Ἴδῃ
μακροτάτη πεφυυῖα δι' ἠέρος αἰθέρ' ἵκανεν·
ἔνθ' ἧστ' ὄζοισιν πεπυκασμένος εἰλατίνοισιν,
ὄρνιθι λιγυρῇ ἐναλίγκιος, ἥν τ' ἐν ὄρεσσι
χαλκίδα κικλήσκουσι θεοί, ἄνδρες δὲ κύμινδιν.
Ἥρη δὲ κραιπνῶς προσεβήσετο Γάργαρον ἄκρον
Ἴδης ὑψηλῆς· ἴδε δὲ νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς.
ὡς δ' ἴδεν, ὥς μιν ἔρως πυκινὰς φρένας ἀμφεκάλυψεν,
οἷον ὅτε πρῶτόν περ ἐμισγέσθην φιλότητι,
εἰς εὐνὴν φοιτῶντε, φίλους λήθοντε τοκῆας.
στῆ δ' αὐτῆς προπάροιθεν ἔπος τ' ἔφατ' ἔκ τ' ὀνόμαζεν·
"Ἥρη, πῇ μεμαυῖα κατ' Οὐλύμπου τόδ' ἱκάνεις;
ἵπποι δ' οὐ παρέασι καὶ ἅρματα, τῶν κ' ἐπιβαίης."
Τὸν δὲ δολοφρονέουσα προσηύδα πότνια Ἥρη·
"ἔρχομαι ὀψομένη πολυφόρβου πείρατα γαίης,
Ὠκεανόν τε, θεῶν γένεσιν, καὶ μητέρα Τηθύν,
οἵ με σφοῖσι δόμοισιν ἐῢ τρέφον ἠδ' ἀτίταλλον·
τοὺς εἶμ' ὀψομένη, καί σφ' ἄκριτα νείκεα λύσω·
ἤδη γὰρ δηρὸν χρόνον ἀλλήλων ἀπέχονται
εὐνῆς καὶ φιλότητος, ἐπεὶ χόλος ἔμπεσε θυμῷ.
ἵπποι δ' ἐν πρυμνωρείῃ πολυπίδακος Ἴδης
ἑστᾶσ', οἵ μ' οἴσουσιν ἐπὶ τραφερήν τε καὶ ὑγρήν.
νῦν δὲ σεῦ εἵνεκα δεῦρο κατ' Οὐλύμπου τόδ' ἱκάνω,
μή πώς μοι μετέπειτα χολώσεαι, αἴ κε σιωπῇ

οἴχωμαι πρὸς δῶμα βαθυρρόου Ὠκεανοῖο."
Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς·
"Ἥρη, κεῖσε μὲν ἔστι καὶ ὕστερον ὁρμηθῆναι,
νῶϊ δ' ἄγ' ἐν φιλότητι τραπείομεν εὐνηθέντε.
οὐ γάρ πώ ποτέ μ' ὧδε θεᾶς ἔρος οὐδὲ γυναικὸς
θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι περιπροχυθεὶς ἐδάμασσεν,
οὐδ' ὁπότ' ἠρασάμην Ἰξιονίης ἀλόχοιο,
ἣ τέκε Πειρίθοον, θεόφιν μήστωρ' ἀτάλαντον·
οὐδ' ὅτε περ Δανάης καλλισφύρου Ἀκρισιώνης,
ἣ τέκε Περσῆα, πάντων ἀριδείκετον ἀνδρῶν·
οὐδ' ὅτε Φοίνικος κούρης τηλεκλειτοῖο,
ἣ τέκε μοι Μίνων τε καὶ ἀντίθεον Ῥαδάμανθυν·
οὐδ' ὅτε περ Σεμέλης οὐδ' Ἀλκμήνης ἐνὶ Θήβῃ,
ἥ ῥ' Ἡρακλῆα κρατερόφρονα γείνατο παῖδα·
ἡ δὲ Διώνυσον Σεμέλη τέκε, χάρμα βροτοῖσιν·
οὐδ' ὅτε Δήμητρος καλλιπλοκάμοιο ἀνάσσης,
οὐδ' ὁπότε Λητοῦς ἐρικυδέος, οὐδὲ σεῦ αὐτῆς,
ὡς σέο νῦν ἔραμαι καί με γλυκὺς ἵμερος αἱρεῖ."
Τὸν δὲ δολοφρονέουσα προσηύδα πότνια Ἥρη·
"αἰνότατε Κρονίδη, ποῖον τὸν μῦθον ἔειπες.
εἰ νῦν ἐν φιλότητι λιλαίεαι εὐνηθῆναι
Ἴδης ἐν κορυφῇσι, τὰ δὲ προπέφανται ἅπαντα·
πῶς κ' ἔοι, εἴ τις νῶϊ θεῶν αἰειγενετάων
εὕδοντ' ἀθρήσειε, θεοῖσι δὲ πᾶσι μετελθὼν
πεφράδοι; οὐκ ἂν ἐγώ γε τεὸν πρὸς δῶμα νεοίμην
ἐξ εὐνῆς ἀνστᾶσα, νεμεσσητὸν δέ κεν εἴη.
ἀλλ' εἰ δή ῥ' ἐθέλεις καί τοι φίλον ἔπλετο θυμῷ,
ἔστιν τοι θάλαμος, τόν τοι φίλος υἱὸς ἔτευξεν
Ἥφαιστος, πυκινὰς δὲ θύρας σταθμοῖσιν ἐπῆρσεν·
ἔνθ' ἴομεν κείοντες, ἐπεί νύ τοι εὔαδεν εὐνή."
Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς·
"Ἥρη, μήτε θεῶν τό γε δείδιθι μήτε τιν' ἀνδρῶν

ὄψεσθαι· τοῖόν τοι ἐγὼ νέφος ἀμφικαλύψω
χρύσεον· οὐδ' ἂν νῶϊ διαδράκοι Ἠέλιός περ,
οὗ τε καὶ ὀξύτατον πέλεται φάος εἰσοράασθαι."
Ἦ ῥα, καὶ ἀγκὰς ἔμαρπτε Κρόνου παῖς ἣν παράκοιτιν·
τοῖσι δ' ὑπὸ χθὼν δῖα φύεν νεοθηλέα ποίην,
λωτόν θ' ἑρσήεντα ἰδὲ κρόκον ἠδ' ὑάκινθον
πυκνὸν καὶ μαλακόν, ὃς ἀπὸ χθονὸς ὑψόσ' ἔεργε.
τῷ ἔνι λεξάσθην, ἐπὶ δὲ νεφέλην ἕσσαντο
καλὴν χρυσείην· στιλπναὶ δ' ἀπέπιπτον ἔερσαι.
Ὣς ὁ μὲν ἀτρέμας εὗδε πατὴρ ἀνὰ Γαργάρῳ ἄκρῳ,
ὕπνῳ καὶ φιλότητι δαμείς, ἔχε δ' ἀγκὰς ἄκοιτιν·
βῆ δὲ θέειν ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν νήδυμος Ὕπνος,
ἀγγελίην ἐρέων γαιηόχῳ ἐννοσιγαίῳ·
ἀγχοῦ δ' ἱστάμενος ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"πρόφρων νῦν Δαναοῖσι, Πόσειδαον, ἐπάμυνε,
καί σφιν κῦδος ὄπαζε μίνυνθά περ, ὄφρ' ἔτι εὕδει
Ζεύς, ἐπεὶ αὐτῷ ἐγὼ μαλακὸν περὶ κῶμ' ἐκάλυψα·
Ἥρη δ' ἐν φιλότητι παρήπαφεν εὐνηθῆναι."
Ὣς εἰπὼν ὁ μὲν ᾤχετ' ἐπὶ κλυτὰ φῦλ' ἀνθρώπων,
τὸν δ' ἔτι μᾶλλον ἀνῆκεν ἀμυνέμεναι Δαναοῖσιν.
αὐτίκα δ' ἐν πρώτοισι μέγα προθορὼν ἐκέλευσεν·
"Ἀργεῖοι, καὶ δὴ αὖτε μεθίεμεν Ἕκτορι νίκην
Πριαμίδῃ, ἵνα νῆας ἕλῃ καὶ κῦδος ἄρηται;
ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν οὕτω φησὶ καὶ εὔχεται, οὕνεκ' Ἀχιλλεὺς
νηυσὶν ἔπι γλαφυρῇσι μένει κεχολωμένος ἦτορ·
κείνου δ' οὔ τι λίην ποθὴ ἔσσεται, εἴ κεν οἱ ἄλλοι
ἡμεῖς ὀτρυνώμεθ' ἀμυνέμεν ἀλλήλοισιν.
ἀλλ' ἄγεθ', ὡς ἂν ἐγὼν εἴπω, πειθώμεθα πάντες·
ἀσπίδες ὅσσαι ἄρισται ἐνὶ στρατῷ ἠδὲ μέγισται
ἑσσάμενοι, κεφαλὰς δὲ παναίθῃσιν κορύθεσσι
κρύψαντες, χερσίν τε τὰ μακρότατ' ἔγχε' ἑλόντες,
ἴομεν· αὐτὰρ ἐγὼν ἡγήσομαι, οὐδ' ἔτι φημὶ

Ἕκτορα Πριαμίδην μενέειν μάλα περ μεμαῶτα.
ὃς δέ κ' ἀνὴρ μενέχαρμος, ἔχει δ' ὀλίγον σάκος ὤμῳ,
χείρονι φωτὶ δότω, ὁ δ' ἐν ἀσπίδι μείζονι δύτω."
Ὣς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα τοῦ μάλα μὲν κλύον ἠδ' ἐπίθοντο·
τοὺς δ' αὐτοὶ βασιλῆες ἐκόσμεον οὐτάμενοί περ,
Τυδεΐδης Ὀδυσεύς τε καὶ Ἀτρεΐδης Ἀγαμέμνων·
οἰχόμενοι δ' ἐπὶ πάντας Ἀρήϊα τεύχε' ἄμειβον·
ἐσθλὰ μὲν ἐσθλὸς ἔδυνε, χέρηα δὲ χείρονι δόσκεν.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεί ῥ' ἕσσαντο περὶ χροῒ νώροπα χαλκόν,
βάν ῥ' ἴμεν· ἦρχε δ' ἄρα σφι Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων,
δεινὸν ἄορ τανύηκες ἔχων ἐν χειρὶ παχείῃ,
εἴκελον ἀστεροπῇ· τῷ δ' οὐ θέμις ἐστὶ μιγῆναι
ἐν δαῒ λευγαλέῃ, ἀλλὰ δέος ἰσχάνει ἄνδρας.
Τρῶας δ' αὖθ' ἑτέρωθεν ἐκόσμει φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ.
δή ῥα τότ' αἰνοτάτην ἔριδα πτολέμοιο τάνυσσαν
κυανοχαῖτα Ποσειδάων καὶ φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ,
ἤ τοι ὁ μὲν Τρώεσσιν, ὁ δ' Ἀργείοισιν ἀρήγων.
ἐκλύσθη δὲ θάλασσα ποτὶ κλισίας τε νέας τε
Ἀργείων· οἱ δὲ ξύνισαν μεγάλῳ ἀλαλητῷ.
οὔτε θαλάσσης κῦμα τόσον βοάᾳ ποτὶ χέρσον,
ποντόθεν ὀρνύμενον πνοιῇ Βορέω ἀλεγεινῇ·
οὔτε πυρὸς τόσσος γε πέλει βρόμος αἰθομένοιο
οὔρεος ἐν βήσσῃς, ὅτε τ' ὤρετο καιέμεν ὕλην·
οὔτ' ἄνεμος τόσσον γε περὶ δρυσὶν ὑψικόμοισι
ἠπύει, ὅς τε μάλιστα μέγα βρέμεται χαλεπαίνων,
ὅσση ἄρα Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν ἔπλετο φωνὴ
δεινὸν ἀϋσάντων, ὅτ' ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ὄρουσαν.
Αἴαντος δὲ πρῶτος ἀκόντισε φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ
ἔγχει, ἐπεὶ τέτραπτο πρὸς ἰθύ οἱ, οὐδ' ἀφάμαρτε,
τῇ ῥα δύω τελαμῶνε περὶ στήθεσσι τετάσθην,
ἤ τοι ὁ μὲν σάκεος, ὁ δὲ φασγάνου ἀργυροήλου·
τώ οἱ ῥυσάσθην τέρενα χρόα. χώσατο δ' Ἕκτωρ,

ὅττι ῥά οἱ βέλος ὠκὺ ἐτώσιον ἔκφυγε χειρός,
ἂψ δ' ἑτάρων εἰς ἔθνος ἐχάζετο κῆρ' ἀλεείνων.
τὸν μὲν ἔπειτ' ἀπιόντα μέγας Τελαμώνιος Αἴας
χερμαδίῳ, τά ῥα πολλά, θοάων ἔχματα νηῶν,
πὰρ ποσὶ μαρναμένων ἐκυλίνδετο, τῶν ἓν ἀείρας
στῆθος βεβλήκει ὑπὲρ ἄντυγος ἀγχόθι δειρῆς,
στρόμβον δ' ὣς ἔσσευε βαλών, περὶ δ' ἔδραμε πάντῃ.
ὡς δ' ὅθ' ὑπὸ πληγῆς πατρὸς Διὸς ἐξερίπῃ δρῦς
πρόρριζος, δεινὴ δὲ θεείου γίγνεται ὀδμὴ
ἐξ αὐτῆς, τὸν δ' οὔ περ ἔχει θράσος ὅς κεν ἴδηται
ἐγγὺς ἐών, χαλεπὸς δὲ Διὸς μεγάλοιο κεραυνός,
ὣς ἔπεσ' Ἕκτορος ὦκα χαμαὶ μένος ἐν κυνίῃσι.
χειρὸς δ' ἔκβαλεν ἔγχος, ἐπ' αὐτῷ δ' ἀσπὶς ἑάφθη
καὶ κόρυς, ἀμφὶ δέ οἱ βράχε τεύχεα ποικίλα χαλκῷ.
οἱ δὲ μέγα ἰάχοντες ἐπέδραμον υἷες Ἀχαιῶν,
ἐλπόμενοι ἐρύεσθαι, ἀκόντιζον δὲ θαμειὰς
αἰχμάς· ἀλλ' οὔ τις ἐδυνήσατο ποιμένα λαῶν
οὐτάσαι οὐδὲ βαλεῖν· πρὶν γὰρ περίβησαν ἄριστοι,
Πουλυδάμας τε καὶ Αἰνείας καὶ δῖος Ἀγήνωρ
Σαρπηδών τ', ἀρχὸς Λυκίων, καὶ Γλαῦκος ἀμύμων.
τῶν δ' ἄλλων οὔ τίς εὑ ἀκήδεσεν, ἀλλὰ πάροιθεν
ἀσπίδας εὐκύκλους σχέθον αὐτοῦ. τὸν δ' ἄρ' ἑταῖροι
χερσὶν ἀείραντες φέρον ἐκ πόνου, ὄφρ' ἵκεθ' ἵππους
ὠκέας, οἵ οἱ ὄπισθε μάχης ἠδὲ πτολέμοιο
ἕστασαν ἡνίοχόν τε καὶ ἅρματα ποικίλ' ἔχοντες·
οἳ τόν γε προτὶ ἄστυ φέρον βαρέα στενάχοντα.

Ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ πόρον ἷξον ἐϋρρεῖος ποταμοῖο,
Ξάνθου δινήεντος, ὃν ἀθάνατος τέκετο Ζεύς,
ἔνθα μιν ἐξ ἵππων πέλασαν χθονί, κὰδ δέ οἱ ὕδωρ
χεῦαν· ὁ δ' ἐμπνύνθη καὶ ἀνέδρακεν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν,
ἑζόμενος δ' ἐπὶ γοῦνα κελαινεφὲς αἷμ' ἀπέμεσσεν·
αὖτις δ' ἐξοπίσω πλῆτο χθονί, τὼ δέ οἱ ὄσσε

νὺξ ἐκάλυψε μέλαινα· βέλος δ' ἔτι θυμὸν ἐδάμνα.
  Ἀργεῖοι δ' ὡς οὖν ἴδον Ἕκτορα νόσφι κιόντα,
μᾶλλον ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι θόρον, μνήσαντο δὲ χάρμης.
ἔνθα πολὺ πρώτιστος Ὀϊλῆος ταχὺς Αἴας
Σάτνιον οὔτασε δουρὶ μετάλμενος ὀξυόεντι
Ἠνοπίδην, ὃν ἄρα νύμφη τέκε νηῒς ἀμύμων
Ἤνοπι βουκολέοντι παρ' ὄχθας Σατνιόεντος.
τὸν μὲν Ὀϊλιάδης δουρικλυτὸς ἐγγύθεν ἐλθὼν
οὖτα κατὰ λαπάρην· ὁ δ' ἀνετράπετ', ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' αὐτῷ
Τρῶες καὶ Δαναοὶ σύναγον κρατερὴν ὑσμίνην.
τῷ δ' ἐπὶ Πουλυδάμας ἐγχέσπαλος ἦλθεν ἀμύντωρ
Πανθοΐδης, βάλε δὲ Προθοήνορα δεξιὸν ὦμον,
υἱὸν Ἀρηϊλύκοιο, δι' ὤμου δ' ὄβριμον ἔγχος
ἔσχεν, ὁ δ' ἐν κονίῃσι πεσὼν ἕλε γαῖαν ἀγοστῷ.
Πουλυδάμας δ' ἔκπαγλον ἐπεύξατο μακρὸν ἀΰσας·
"οὐ μὰν αὖτ' ὀΐω μεγαθύμου Πανθοΐδαο
χειρὸς ἄπο στιβαρῆς ἅλιον πηδῆσαι ἄκοντα,
ἀλλά τις Ἀργείων κόμισε χροΐ, καί μιν ὀΐω
αὐτῷ σκηπτόμενον κατίμεν δόμον Ἄϊδος εἴσω."
  Ὣς ἔφατ', Ἀργείοισι δ' ἄχος γένετ' εὐξαμένοιο·
Αἴαντι δὲ μάλιστα δαΐφρονι θυμὸν ὄρινε,
τῷ Τελαμωνιάδῃ· τοῦ γὰρ πέσεν ἄγχι μάλιστα.
καρπαλίμως δ' ἀπιόντος ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαεινῷ.
Πουλυδάμας δ' αὐτὸς μὲν ἀλεύατο κῆρα μέλαιναν
λικριφὶς ἀΐξας, κόμισεν δ' Ἀντήνορος υἱὸς
Ἀρχέλοχος· τῷ γάρ ῥα θεοὶ βούλευσαν ὄλεθρον.
τόν ῥ' ἔβαλεν κεφαλῆς τε καὶ αὐχένος ἐν συνεοχμῷ,
νείατον ἀστράγαλον, ἀπὸ δ' ἄμφω κέρσε τένοντε·
τοῦ δὲ πολὺ πρότερον κεφαλὴ στόμα τε ῥῖνές τε
οὔδεϊ πλῆντ' ἤ περ κνῆμαι καὶ γοῦνα πεσόντος.
Αἴας δ' αὖτ' ἐγέγωνεν ἀμύμονι Πουλυδάμαντι·
"φράζεο, Πουλυδάμα, καί μοι νημερτὲς ἐνίσπες,

ἦ ῥ' οὐχ οὗτος ἀνὴρ Προθοήνορος ἀντὶ πεφάσθαι
ἄξιος; οὐ μέν μοι κακὸς εἴδεται οὐδὲ κακῶν ἔξ,
ἀλλὰ κασίγνητος Ἀντήνορος ἱπποδάμοιο,
ἢ παῖς· αὐτῷ γὰρ γενεὴν ἄγχιστα ἐῴκει."
Ἦ ῥ' εὖ γιγνώσκων, Τρῶας δ' ἄχος ἔλλαβε θυμόν.
ἔνθ' Ἀκάμας Πρόμαχον Βοιώτιον οὔτασε δουρί,
ἀμφὶ κασιγνήτῳ βεβαώς· ὁ δ' ὕφελκε ποδοῖιν.
τῷ δ' Ἀκάμας ἔκπαγλον ἐπεύξατο μακρὸν ἀΰσας·
"Ἀργεῖοι ἰόμωροι, ἀπειλάων ἀκόρητοι,
οὔ θην οἴοισίν γε πόνος τ' ἔσεται καὶ ὀϊζὺς
ἡμῖν, ἀλλά ποθ' ὧδε κατακτενέεσθε καὶ ὔμμες.
φράζεσθ' ὡς ὑμῖν Πρόμαχος δεδμημένος εὕδει
ἔγχει ἐμῷ, ἵνα μή τι κασιγνήτοιό γε ποινὴ
δηρὸν ἄτιτος ἔῃ· τῷ καί τίς τ' εὔχεται ἀνὴρ
γνωτὸν ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἀρῆς ἀλκτῆρα λιπέσθαι."
Ὣς ἔφατ', Ἀργείοισι δ' ἄχος γένετ' εὐξαμένοιο·
Πηνέλεῳ δὲ μάλιστα δαΐφρονι θυμὸν ὄρινεν·
ὡρμήθη δ' Ἀκάμαντος· ὁ δ' οὐχ ὑπέμεινεν ἐρωὴν
Πηνελέωο ἄνακτος· ὁ δ' οὔτασεν Ἰλιονῆα,
υἱὸν Φόρβαντος πολυμήλου, τόν ῥα μάλιστα
Ἑρμείας Τρώων ἐφίλει καὶ κτῆσιν ὄπασσε·
τῷ δ' ἄρ' ὑπὸ μήτηρ μοῦνον τέκεν Ἰλιονῆα.
τὸν τόθ' ὑπ' ὀφρύος οὖτα κατ' ὀφθαλμοῖο θέμεθλα,
ἐκ δ' ὦσε γλήνην· δόρυ δ' ὀφθαλμοῖο διαπρὸ
καὶ διὰ ἰνίου ἦλθεν, ὁ δ' ἕζετο χεῖρε πετάσσας
ἄμφω· Πηνέλεως δὲ ἐρυσσάμενος ξίφος ὀξὺ
αὐχένα μέσσον ἔλασσεν, ἀπήραξεν δὲ χαμᾶζε
αὐτῇ σὺν πήληκι κάρη· ἔτι δ' ὄβριμον ἔγχος
ἦεν ἐν ὀφθαλμῷ· ὁ δὲ φὴ κώδειαν ἀνασχὼν
πέφραδέ τε Τρώεσσι καὶ εὐχόμενος ἔπος ηὔδα·
"εἰπέμεναί μοι, Τρῶες, ἀγαυοῦ Ἰλιονῆος
πατρὶ φίλῳ καὶ μητρὶ γοήμεναι ἐν μεγάροισιν·

οὐδὲ γὰρ ἡ Προμάχοιο δάμαρ Ἀλεγηνορίδαο
ἀνδρὶ φίλῳ ἐλθόντι γανύσσεται, ὁππότε κεν δὴ
ἐκ Τροίης σὺν νηυσὶ νεώμεθα κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν."
Ὣς φάτο, τοὺς δ' ἄρα πάντας ὑπὸ τρόμος ἔλλαβε γυῖα,
πάπτηνεν δὲ ἕκαστος ὅπῃ φύγοι αἰπὺν ὄλεθρον.
Ἔσπετε νῦν μοι, Μοῦσαι Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχουσαι,
ὅς τις δὴ πρῶτος βροτόεντ' ἀνδράγρι' Ἀχαιῶν
ἤρατ', ἐπεί ῥ' ἔκλινε μάχην κλυτὸς ἐννοσίγαιος.
Αἴας ῥα πρῶτος Τελαμώνιος Ὕρτιον οὖτα
Γυρτιάδην, Μυσῶν ἡγήτορα καρτεροθύμων·
Φάλκην δ' Ἀντίλοχος καὶ Μέρμερον ἐξενάριξε·
Μηριόνης δὲ Μόρυν τε καὶ Ἱπποτίωνα κατέκτα,
Τεῦκρος δὲ Προθόωνά τ' ἐνήρατο καὶ Περιφήτην·
Ἀτρεΐδης δ' ἄρ' ἔπειθ' Ὑπερήνορα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
οὖτα κατὰ λαπάρην, διὰ δ' ἔντερα χαλκὸς ἄφυσσε
δῃώσας· ψυχὴ δὲ κατ' οὐταμένην ὠτειλὴν
ἔσσυτ' ἐπειγομένη, τὸν δὲ σκότος ὄσσε κάλυψε.
πλείστους δ' Αἴας εἷλεν, Ὀϊλῆος ταχὺς υἱός·
οὐ γάρ οἵ τις ὁμοῖος ἐπισπέσθαι ποσὶν ἦεν
ἀνδρῶν τρεσσάντων, ὅτε τε Ζεὺς ἐν φόβον ὄρσῃ.

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Ο.

Παλίωξις παρὰ τῶν νεῶν.

Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ διά τε σκόλοπας καὶ τάφρον ἔβησαν
φεύγοντες, πολλοὶ δὲ δάμεν Δαναῶν ὑπὸ χερσίν,
οἱ μὲν δὴ παρ' ὄχεσφιν ἐρητύοντο μένοντες,
χλωροὶ ὑπαὶ δείους, πεφοβημένοι· ἔγρετο δὲ Ζεὺς
Ἴδης ἐν κορυφῇσι παρὰ χρυσοθρόνου Ἥρης,
στῆ δ' ἄρ' ἀναΐξας, ἴδε δὲ Τρῶας καὶ Ἀχαιούς,
τοὺς μὲν ὀρινομένους, τοὺς δὲ κλονέοντας ὄπισθεν
Ἀργείους, μετὰ δέ σφι Ποσειδάωνα ἄνακτα·
Ἕκτορα δ' ἐν πεδίῳ ἴδε κείμενον, ἀμφὶ δ' ἑταῖροι
ἥαθ', ὁ δ' ἀργαλέῳ ἔχετ' ἄσθματι κῆρ ἀπινύσσων,
αἷμ' ἐμέων, ἐπεὶ οὔ μιν ἀφαυρότατος βάλ' Ἀχαιῶν.
τὸν δὲ ἰδὼν ἐλέησε πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε,
δεινὰ δ' ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν Ἥρην πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν·
"ἦ μάλα δὴ κακότεχνος, ἀμήχανε, σὸς δόλος, Ἥρη,
Ἕκτορα δῖον ἔπαυσε μάχης, ἐφόβησε δὲ λαούς.
οὐ μὰν οἶδ' εἰ αὖτε κακορραφίης ἀλεγεινῆς
πρώτη ἐπαύρηαι καί σε πληγῇσιν ἱμάσσω.
ἦ οὐ μέμνῃ ὅτε τ' ἐκρέμω ὑψόθεν, ἐκ δὲ ποδοῖιν
ἄκμονας ἧκα δύω, περὶ χερσὶ δὲ δεσμὸν ἴηλα
χρύσεον ἄρρηκτον; σὺ δ' ἐν αἰθέρι καὶ νεφέλῃσιν
ἐκρέμω· ἠλάστεον δὲ θεοὶ κατὰ μακρὸν Ὄλυμπον,
λῦσαι δ' οὐκ ἐδύναντο παρασταδόν· ὃν δὲ λάβοιμι,
ῥίπτασκον τεταγὼν ἀπὸ βηλοῦ, ὄφρ' ἂν ἵκηται

γῆν ὀλιγηπελέων· ἐμὲ δ' οὐδ' ὧς θυμὸν ἀνίει
ἀζηχὴς ὀδύνη Ἡρακλῆος θείοιο,
τὸν σὺ ξὺν Βορέῃ ἀνέμῳ πεπιθοῦσα θυέλλας
πέμψας ἐπ' ἀτρύγετον πόντον, κακὰ μητιόωσα,
καί μιν ἔπειτα Κόωνδ' εὖ ναιομένην ἀπένεικας.
τὸν μὲν ἐγὼν ἔνθεν ῥυσάμην καὶ ἀνήγαγον αὖτις
Ἄργος ἐς ἱππόβοτον, καὶ πολλά περ ἀθλήσαντα.
τῶν σ' αὖτις μνήσω, ἵν' ἀπολλήξῃς ἀπατάων,
ὄφρα ἴδῃ ἤν τοι χραίσμῃ φιλότης τε καὶ εὐνή,
ἣν ἐμίγης ἐλθοῦσα θεῶν ἄπο καί μ' ἀπάτησας."
  Ὣς φάτο, ῥίγησεν δὲ βοῶπις πότνια Ἥρη,
καί μιν φωνήσασ' ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"ἴστω νῦν τόδε Γαῖα καὶ Οὐρανὸς εὐρὺς ὕπερθε
καὶ τὸ κατειβόμενον Στυγὸς ὕδωρ, ὅς τε μέγιστος
ὅρκος δεινότατός τε πέλει μακάρεσσι θεοῖσι,
σή θ' ἱερὴ κεφαλὴ καὶ νωΐτερον λέχος αὐτῶν
κουρίδιον, τὸ μὲν οὐκ ἂν ἐγώ ποτε μὰψ ὀμόσαιμι·
μὴ δι' ἐμὴν ἰότητα Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων
πημαίνει Τρῶάς τε καὶ Ἕκτορα, τοῖσι δ' ἀρήγει,
ἀλλά που αὐτὸν θυμὸς ἐποτρύνει καὶ ἀνώγει,
τειρομένους δ' ἐπὶ νηυσὶν ἰδὼν ἐλέησεν Ἀχαιούς.
αὐτάρ τοι καὶ κείνῳ ἐγὼ παραμυθησαίμην
τῇ ἴμεν ᾗ κεν δὴ σύ, κελαινεφές, ἡγεμονεύῃς."
  Ὣς φάτο, μείδησεν δὲ πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε,
καί μιν ἀμειβόμενος ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"εἰ μὲν δὴ σύ γ' ἔπειτα, βοῶπις πότνια Ἥρη,
ἶσον ἐμοὶ φρονέουσα μετ' ἀθανάτοισι καθίζοις,
τῷ κε Ποσειδάων γε, καὶ εἰ μάλα βούλεται ἄλλῃ,
αἶψα μεταστρέψειε νόον μετὰ σὸν καὶ ἐμὸν κῆρ.
ἀλλ' εἰ δή ῥ' ἐτεόν γε καὶ ἀτρεκέως ἀγορεύεις,
ἔρχεο νῦν μετὰ φῦλα θεῶν, καὶ δεῦρο κάλεσσον
Ἶρίν τ' ἐλθέμεναι καὶ Ἀπόλλωνα κλυτότοξον,

ὄφρ' ἡ μὲν μετὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων
ἔλθῃ, καὶ εἴπῃσι Ποσειδάωνι ἄνακτι
παυσάμενον πολέμοιο τὰ ἃ πρὸς δώμαθ' ἱκέσθαι,
Ἕκτορα δ' ὀτρύνῃσι μάχην ἐς Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων,
αὖτις δ' ἐμπνεύσῃσι μένος, λελάθῃ δ' ὀδυνάων
αἳ νῦν μιν τείρουσι κατὰ φρένας, αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὺς
αὖτις ἀποστρέψῃσιν ἀνάλκιδα φύζαν ἐνόρσας,
φεύγοντες δ' ἐν νηυσὶ πολυκλήϊσι πέσωσι
Πηλεΐδεω Ἀχιλῆος· ὁ δ' ἀνστήσει ὃν ἑταῖρον
Πάτροκλον· τὸν δὲ κτενεῖ ἔγχεϊ φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ
Ἰλίου προπάροιθε, πολέας ὀλέσαντ' αἰζηοὺς
τοὺς ἄλλους, μετὰ δ' υἱὸν ἐμὸν Σαρπηδόνα δῖον.
τοῦ δὲ χολωσάμενος κτενεῖ Ἕκτορα δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς.
ἐκ τοῦ δ' ἄν τοι ἔπειτα παλίωξιν παρὰ νηῶν
αἰὲν ἐγὼ τεύχοιμι διαμπερές, εἰς ὅ κ' Ἀχαιοὶ
Ἴλιον αἰπὺ ἕλοιεν Ἀθηναίης διὰ βουλάς.
τὸ πρὶν δ' οὔτ' ἄρ' ἐγὼ παύω χόλον οὔτε τιν' ἄλλον
ἀθανάτων Δαναοῖσιν ἀμυνέμεν ἐνθάδ' ἐάσω,
πρίν γε τὸ Πηλεΐδαο τελευτηθῆναι ἐέλδωρ,
ὥς οἱ ὑπέστην πρῶτον, ἐμῷ δ' ἐπένευσα κάρητι,
ἤματι τῷ ὅτ' ἐμεῖο θεὰ Θέτις ἥψατο γούνων,
λισσομένη τιμῆσαι Ἀχιλλῆα πτολίπορθον."

Ὣς ἔφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθησε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη,
βῆ δ' ἐξ Ἰδαίων ὀρέων ἐς μακρὸν Ὄλυμπον.
ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἂν ἀΐξῃ νόος ἀνέρος, ὅς τ' ἐπὶ πολλὴν
γαῖαν ἐληλουθὼς φρεσὶ πευκαλίμῃσι νοήσῃ,
"ἔνθ' εἴην, ἢ ἔνθα," μενοινήῃσί τε πολλά,
ὣς κραιπνῶς μεμαυῖα διέπτατο πότνια Ἥρη·
ἵκετο δ' αἰπὺν Ὄλυμπον, ὁμηγερέεσσι δ' ἐπῆλθεν
ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι Διὸς δόμῳ· οἱ δὲ ἰδόντες
πάντες ἀνήϊξαν καὶ δεικανόωντο δέπασσιν.
ἡ δ' ἄλλους μὲν ἔασε, Θέμιστι δὲ καλλιπαρήῳ

δέκτο δέπας· πρώτη γὰρ ἐναντίη ἦλθε θέουσα,
καί μιν φωνήσασ' ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"Ἥρη, τίπτε βέβηκας; ἀτυζομένῃ δὲ ἔοικας·
ἦ μάλα δή σ' ἐφόβησε Κρόνου πάϊς, ὅς τοι ἀκοίτης."
Τὴν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη·
"μή με, θεὰ Θέμι, ταῦτα διείρεο· οἶσθα καὶ αὐτή,
οἷος ἐκείνου θυμὸς ὑπερφίαλος καὶ ἀπηνής.
ἀλλὰ σύ γ' ἄρχε θεοῖσι δόμοις ἔνι δαιτὸς ἐίσης·
ταῦτα δὲ καὶ μετὰ πᾶσιν ἀκούσεαι ἀθανάτοισιν,
οἷα Ζεὺς κακὰ ἔργα πιφαύσκεται· οὐδέ τί φημι
πᾶσιν ὁμῶς θυμὸν κεχαρησέμεν, οὔτε βροτοῖσιν
οὔτε θεοῖς, εἴ πέρ τις ἔτι νῦν δαίνυται εὔφρων."
Ἡ μὲν ἄρ' ὣς εἰποῦσα καθέζετο πότνια Ἥρη,
ὤχθησαν δ' ἀνὰ δῶμα Διὸς θεοί· ἡ δ' ἐγέλασσε
χείλεσιν, οὐδὲ μέτωπον ἐπ' ὀφρύσι κυανέῃσιν
ἰάνθη· πᾶσιν δὲ νεμεσσηθεῖσα μετηύδα·
"νήπιοι, οἳ Ζηνὶ μενεαίνομεν ἀφρονέοντες·
ἦ ἔτι μιν μέμαμεν καταπαυσέμεν ἆσσον ἰόντες
ἢ ἔπει ἠὲ βίῃ· ὁ δ' ἀφήμενος οὐκ ἀλεγίζει
οὐδ' ὄθεται· φησὶν γὰρ ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι
κάρτεΐ τε σθένεΐ τε διακριδὸν εἶναι ἄριστος.
τῷ ἔχεθ' ὅττι κεν ὔμμι κακὸν πέμπῃσιν ἑκάστῳ.
ἤδη γὰρ νῦν ἔλπομ' Ἄρηΐ γε πῆμα τετύχθαι·
υἱὸς γάρ οἱ ὄλωλε μάχῃ ἔνι, φίλτατος ἀνδρῶν,
Ἀσκάλαφος, τόν φησιν ὃν ἔμμεναι ὄβριμος Ἄρης."
Ὣς ἔφατ', αὐτὰρ Ἄρης θαλερὼ πεπλήγετο μηρὼ
χερσὶ καταπρηνέσσ', ὀλοφυρόμενος δ' ἔπος ηὔδα·
"μὴ νῦν μοι νεμεσήσετ', Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες,
τίσασθαι φόνον υἷος ἰόντ' ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν,
εἴ πέρ μοι καὶ μοῖρα Διὸς πληγέντι κεραυνῷ
κεῖσθαι ὁμοῦ νεκύεσσι μεθ' αἵματι καὶ κονίῃσιν."
Ὣς φάτο, καί ῥ' ἵππους κέλετο Δεῖμόν τε Φόβον τε

ζευγνύμεν, αὐτὸς δ' ἔντε' ἐδύσετο παμφανόωντα.
ἔνθα κ' ἔτι μείζων τε καὶ ἀργαλεώτερος ἄλλος
πὰρ Διὸς ἀθανάτοισι χόλος καὶ μῆνις ἐτύχθη,
εἰ μὴ Ἀθήνη πᾶσι περιδείσασα θεοῖσιν
ὦρτο διὲκ προθύρου, λίπε δὲ θρόνον ἔνθα θάασσε,
τοῦ δ' ἀπὸ μὲν κεφαλῆς κόρυθ' εἵλετο καὶ σάκος ὤμων,
ἔγχος δ' ἔστησε στιβαρῆς ἀπὸ χειρὸς ἑλοῦσα
χάλκεον· ἣ δ' ἐπέεσσι καθάπτετο θοῦρον Ἄρηα·
"μαινόμενε, φρένας ἠλέ, διέφθορας· ἦ νύ τοι αὔτως
οὔατ' ἀκουέμεν ἐστί, νόος δ' ἀπόλωλε καὶ αἰδώς.
οὐκ ἀΐεις ἅ τέ φησι θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη,
ἣ δὴ νῦν πὰρ Ζηνὸς Ὀλυμπίου εἰλήλουθεν;
ἦ ἐθέλεις αὐτὸς μὲν ἀναπλήσας κακὰ πολλὰ
ἂψ ἴμεν Οὔλυμπόνδε καὶ ἀχνύμενός περ ἀνάγκῃ,
αὐτὰρ τοῖς ἄλλοισι κακὸν μέγα πᾶσι φυτεῦσαι;
αὐτίκα γὰρ Τρῶας μὲν ὑπερθύμους καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς
λείψει, ὁ δ' ἡμέας εἶσι κυδοιμήσων ἐς Ὄλυμπον,
μάρψει δ' ἑξείης ὅς τ' αἴτιος ὅς τε καὶ οὐκί.
τῷ σ' αὖ νῦν κέλομαι μεθέμεν χόλον υἷος ἑῆος·
ἤδη γάρ τις τοῦ γε βίην καὶ χεῖρας ἀμείνων
ἢ πέφατ', ἢ καὶ ἔπειτα πεφήσεται· ἀργαλέον δὲ
πάντων ἀνθρώπων ῥῦσθαι γενεήν τε τόκον τε."
Ὣς εἰποῦσ' ἵδρυσε θρόνῳ ἔνι θοῦρον Ἄρηα.
Ἥρη δ' Ἀπόλλωνα καλέσσατο δώματος ἐκτὸς
Ἶρίν θ', ἥ τε θεοῖσι μετάγγελος ἀθανάτοισι,
καί σφεας φωνήσασ' ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"Ζεὺς σφὼ εἰς Ἴδην κέλετ' ἐλθέμεν ὅττι τάχιστα·
αὐτὰρ ἐπὴν ἔλθητε, Διός τ' εἰς ὦπα ἴδησθε,
ἔρδειν ὅττι κε κεῖνος ἐποτρύνῃ καὶ ἀνώγῃ."
Ἡ μὲν ἄρ' ὣς εἰποῦσα πάλιν κίε πότνια Ἥρη,
ἕζετο δ' εἰνὶ θρόνῳ· τὼ δ' ἀΐξαντε πετέσθην.
Ἴδην δ' ἵκανον πολυπίδακα, μητέρα θηρῶν,

εὗρον δ' εὐρύοπα Κρονίδην ἀνὰ Γαργάρῳ ἄκρῳ
ἥμενον· ἀμφὶ δέ μιν θυόεν νέφος ἐστεφάνωτο.
τὼ δὲ πάροιθ' ἐλθόντε Διὸς νεφεληγερέταο
στήτην· οὐδέ σφωϊν ἰδὼν ἐχολώσατο θυμῷ,
ὅττι οἱ ὦκ' ἐπέεσσι φίλης ἀλόχοιο πιθέσθην,
Ἶριν δὲ προτέρην ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"βάσκ' ἴθι, Ἶρι ταχεῖα, Ποσειδάωνι ἄνακτι
πάντα τάδ' ἀγγεῖλαι, μηδὲ ψευδάγγελος εἶναι.
παυσάμενόν μιν ἄνωχθι μάχης ἠδὲ πτολέμοιο
ἔρχεσθαι μετὰ φῦλα θεῶν ἢ εἰς ἅλα δῖαν.
εἰ δέ μοι οὐκ ἐπέεσσ' ἐπιπείσεται, ἀλλ' ἀλογήσει,
φραζέσθω δὴ ἔπειτα κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν,
μή μ' οὐδὲ κρατερός περ ἐὼν ἐπιόντα ταλάσσῃ
μεῖναι, ἐπεί εὕ φημι βίῃ πολὺ φέρτερος εἶναι
καὶ γενεῇ πρότερος· τοῦ δ' οὐκ ὄθεται φίλον ἦτορ
ἶσον ἐμοὶ φάσθαι, τόν τε στυγέουσι καὶ ἄλλοι."
　Ὣς ἔφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθησε ποδήνεμος ὠκέα Ἶρις,
βῆ δὲ κατ' Ἰδαίων ὀρέων εἰς Ἴλιον ἱρήν.
ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἂν ἐκ νεφέων πτῆται νιφὰς ἠὲ χάλαζα
ψυχρὴ ὑπὸ ῥιπῆς αἰθρηγενέος Βορέαο,
ὣς κραιπνῶς μεμαυῖα διέπτατο ὠκέα Ἶρις,
ἀγχοῦ δ' ἱσταμένη προσέφη κλυτὸν ἐννοσίγαιον·
"ἀγγελίην τινά τοι, γαιήοχε κυανοχαῖτα,
ἦλθον δεῦρο φέρουσα παραὶ Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο.
παυσάμενόν σ' ἐκέλευσε μάχης ἠδὲ πτολέμοιο
ἔρχεσθαι μετὰ φῦλα θεῶν ἢ εἰς ἅλα δῖαν.
εἰ δέ οἱ οὐκ ἐπέεσσ' ἐπιπείσεαι, ἀλλ' ἀλογήσεις,
ἠπείλει καὶ κεῖνος ἐναντίβιον πολεμίξων
ἐνθάδ' ἐλεύσεσθαι· σὲ δ' ὑπεξαλέασθαι ἀνώγει
χεῖρας, ἐπεὶ σέο φησὶ βίῃ πολὺ φέρτερος εἶναι
καὶ γενεῇ πρότερος· σὸν δ' οὐκ ὄθεται φίλον ἦτορ
ἶσόν οἱ φάσθαι, τόν τε στυγέουσι καὶ ἄλλοι."

Τὴν δὲ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη κλυτὸς ἐννοσίγαιος·
"ὢ πόποι, ἦ ῥ' ἀγαθός περ ἐὼν ὑπέροπλον ἔειπεν,
εἴ μ' ὁμότιμον ἐόντα βίῃ ἀέκοντα καθέξει.
τρεῖς γάρ τ' ἐκ Κρόνου εἰμὲν ἀδελφεοί, οὓς τέκετο Ῥέα,
Ζεὺς καὶ ἐγώ, τρίτατος δ' Ἀΐδης, ἐνέροισιν ἀνάσσων.
τριχθὰ δὲ πάντα δέδασται, ἕκαστος δ' ἔμμορε τιμῆς·
ἤ τοι ἐγὼν ἔλαχον πολιὴν ἅλα ναιέμεν αἰεὶ
παλλομένων, Ἀΐδης δ' ἔλαχε ζόφον ἠερόεντα,
Ζεὺς δ' ἔλαχ' οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἐν αἰθέρι καὶ νεφέλῃσι·
γαῖα δ' ἔτι ξυνὴ πάντων καὶ μακρὸς Ὄλυμπος.
τῷ ῥα καὶ οὔ τι Διὸς βέομαι φρεσίν, ἀλλὰ ἕκηλος
καὶ κρατερός περ ἐὼν μενέτω τριτάτῃ ἐνὶ μοίρῃ.
χερσὶ δὲ μή τί με πάγχυ κακὸν ὣς δειδισσέσθω·
θυγατέρεσσιν γάρ τε καὶ υἱάσι βέλτερον εἴη
ἐκπάγλοις ἐπέεσσιν ἐνισσέμεν, οὓς τέκεν αὐτός,
οἵ ἑθεν ὀτρύνοντος ἀκούσονται καὶ ἀνάγκῃ."

Τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα ποδήνεμος ὠκέα Ἶρις·
"οὕτω γὰρ δή τοι, γαιήοχε κυανοχαῖτα,
τόνδε φέρω Διὶ μῦθον ἀπηνέα τε κρατερόν τε,
ἦ τι μεταστρέψεις; στρεπταὶ μέν τε φρένες ἐσθλῶν.
οἶσθ' ὡς πρεσβυτέροισιν Ἐρινύες αἰὲν ἕπονται."

Τὴν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων·
"Ἶρι θεά, μάλα τοῦτο ἔπος κατὰ μοῖραν ἔειπες·
ἐσθλὸν καὶ τὸ τέτυκται, ὅτ' ἄγγελος αἴσιμα εἰδῇ.
ἀλλὰ τόδ' αἰνὸν ἄχος κραδίην καὶ θυμὸν ἱκάνει,
ὁππότ' ἂν ἰσόμορον καὶ ὁμῇ πεπρωμένον αἴσῃ
νεικείειν ἐθέλῃσι χολωτοῖσιν ἐπέεσσιν.
ἀλλ' ἤ τοι νῦν μέν κε νεμεσσηθεὶς ὑποείξω·
ἄλλο δέ τοι ἐρέω, καὶ ἀπειλήσω τό γε θυμῷ·
αἴ κεν ἄνευ ἐμέθεν καὶ Ἀθηναίης ἀγελείης,
Ἥρης Ἑρμείω τε καὶ Ἡφαίστοιο ἄνακτος,
Ἰλίου αἰπεινῆς πεφιδήσεται, οὐδ' ἐθελήσει

ἐκπέρσαι, δοῦναι δὲ μέγα κράτος Ἀργείοισιν,
ἴστω τοῦθ᾽, ὅτι νῶϊν ἀνήκεστος χόλος ἔσται."
Ὣς εἰπὼν λίπε λαὸν Ἀχαιϊκὸν ἐννοσίγαιος,
δῦνε δὲ πόντον ἰών, πόθεσαν δ᾽ ἥρωες Ἀχαιοί.
καὶ τότ᾽ Ἀπόλλωνα προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς·
"ἔρχεο νῦν, φίλε Φοῖβε, μεθ᾽ Ἕκτορα χαλκοκορυστήν·
ἤδη μὲν γάρ τοι γαιήοχος ἐννοσίγαιος
οἴχεται εἰς ἅλα δῖαν, ἀλευάμενος χόλον αἰπὺν
ἡμέτερον· μάλα γάρ κε μάχης ἐπύθοντο καὶ ἄλλοι,
οἵ περ ἐνέρτεροί εἰσι θεοί, Κρόνον ἀμφὶς ἐόντες.
ἀλλὰ τόδ᾽ ἠμὲν ἐμοὶ πολὺ κέρδιον ἠδέ οἱ αὐτῷ
ἔπλετο, ὅττι πάροιθε νεμεσσηθεὶς ὑπόειξε
χεῖρας ἐμάς, ἐπεὶ οὔ κεν ἀνιδρωτί γ᾽ ἐτελέσθη.
ἀλλὰ σύ γ᾽ ἐν χείρεσσι λάβ᾽ αἰγίδα θυσσανόεσσαν,
τῇ μάλ᾽ ἐπισσείων φοβέειν ἥρωας Ἀχαιούς·
σοὶ δ᾽ αὐτῷ μελέτω, ἑκατηβόλε, φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ·
τόφρα γὰρ οὖν οἱ ἔγειρε μένος μέγα, ὄφρ᾽ ἂν Ἀχαιοὶ
φεύγοντες νῆάς τε καὶ Ἑλλήσποντον ἵκωνται.
κεῖθεν δ᾽ αὐτὸς ἐγὼ φράσομαι ἔργον τε ἔπος τε,
ὥς κε καὶ αὖτις Ἀχαιοὶ ἀναπνεύσωσι πόνοιο."
Ὣς ἔφατ᾽, οὐδ᾽ ἄρα πατρὸς ἀνηκούστησεν Ἀπόλλων,
βῆ δὲ κατ᾽ Ἰδαίων ὀρέων, ἴρηκι ἐοικὼς
ὠκέϊ φασσοφόνῳ, ὅς τ᾽ ὤκιστος πετεηνῶν.
εὗρ᾽ υἱὸν Πριάμοιο δαΐφρονος, Ἕκτορα δῖον,
ἥμενον, οὐδ᾽ ἔτι κεῖτο, νέον δ᾽ ἐσαγείρετο θυμόν,
ἀμφὶ ἓ γιγνώσκων ἑτάρους· ἀτὰρ ἆσθμα καὶ ἱδρὼς
παύετ᾽, ἐπεί μιν ἔγειρε Διὸς νόος αἰγιόχοιο.
ἀγχοῦ δ᾽ ἱστάμενος προσέφη ἑκάεργος Ἀπόλλων·
"Ἕκτορ, υἱὲ Πριάμοιο, τίη δὲ σὺ νόσφιν ἀπ᾽ ἄλλων
ἧσ᾽ ὀλιγηπελέων; ἦ πού τί σε κῆδος ἱκάνει;"
Τὸν δ᾽ ὀλιγοδρανέων προσέφη κορυθαίολος Ἕκτωρ·
"τίς δὲ σύ ἐσσι φέριστε θεῶν, ὅς μ᾽ εἴρεαι ἄντην;

οὐκ ἀΐεις ὅ με νηυσὶν ἔπι πρύμνῃσιν Ἀχαιῶν
οὓς ἑτάρους ὀλέκοντα βοὴν ἀγαθὸς βάλεν Αἴας
χερμαδίῳ πρὸς στῆθος, ἔπαυσε δὲ θούριδος ἀλκῆς;
καὶ δὴ ἐγώ γ' ἐφάμην νέκυας καὶ δῶμ' Ἀΐδαο
ἤματι τῷδ' ἵξεσθαι, ἐπεὶ φίλον ἄϊον ἦτορ."
Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπεν ἄναξ ἑκάεργος Ἀπόλλων·
"θάρσει νῦν· τοῖόν τοι ἀοσσητῆρα Κρονίων
ἐξ Ἴδης προέηκε παρεστάμεναι καὶ ἀμύνειν,
Φοῖβον Ἀπόλλωνα χρυσάορον, ὅς σε πάρος περ
ῥύομ', ὁμῶς αὐτόν τε καὶ αἰπεινὸν πτολίεθρον.
ἀλλ' ἄγε νῦν ἱππεῦσιν ἐπότρυνον πολέεσσι
νηυσὶν ἔπι γλαφυρῇσιν ἐλαυνέμεν ὠκέας ἵππους·
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ προπάροιθε κιὼν ἵπποισι κέλευθον
πᾶσαν λειανέω, τρέψω δ' ἥρωας Ἀχαιούς."
Ὣς εἰπὼν ἔμπνευσε μένος μέγα ποιμένι λαῶν.
ὡς δ' ὅτε τις στατὸς ἵππος, ἀκοστήσας ἐπὶ φάτνῃ,
δεσμὸν ἀπορρήξας θείῃ πεδίοιο κροαίνων,
εἰωθὼς λούεσθαι ἐϋρρεῖος ποταμοῖο,
κυδιόων· ὑψοῦ δὲ κάρη ἔχει, ἀμφὶ δὲ χαῖται
ὤμοις ἀΐσσονται· ὁ δ' ἀγλαΐηφι πεποιθώς,
ῥίμφα ἑ γοῦνα φέρει μετά τ' ἤθεα καὶ νομὸν ἵππων·
ὣς Ἕκτωρ λαιψηρὰ πόδας καὶ γούνατ' ἐνώμα
ὀτρύνων ἱππῆας, ἐπεὶ θεοῦ ἔκλυεν αὐδήν.
οἱ δ' ὥς τ' ἢ ἔλαφον κεραὸν ἢ ἄγριον αἶγα
ἐσσεύαντο κύνες τε καὶ ἀνέρες ἀγροιῶται·
τὸν μέν τ' ἠλίβατος πέτρη καὶ δάσκιος ὕλη
εἰρύσατ', οὐδ' ἄρα τέ σφι κιχήμεναι αἴσιμον ἦεν·
τῶν δέ θ' ὑπὸ ἰαχῆς ἐφάνη λὶς ἠϋγένειος
εἰς ὁδόν, αἶψα δὲ πάντας ἀπέτραπε καὶ μεμαῶτας·
ὣς Δαναοὶ ἧος μὲν ὁμιλαδὸν αἰὲν ἕποντο,
νύσσοντες ξίφεσίν τε καὶ ἔγχεσιν ἀμφιγύοισιν·
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ ἴδον Ἕκτορ' ἐποιχόμενον στίχας ἀνδρῶν,

ταρβησαν, πᾶσιν δὲ παραὶ ποσὶ κάππεσε θυμός.
Τοῖσι δ' ἔπειτ' ἀγόρευε Θόας, Ἀνδραίμονος υἱός,
Αἰτωλῶν ὄχ' ἄριστος, ἐπιστάμενος μὲν ἄκοντι,
ἐσθλὸς δ' ἐν σταδίῃ· ἀγορῇ δέ ἑ παῦροι Ἀχαιῶν
νίκων, ὁππότε κοῦροι ἐρίσσειαν περὶ μύθων·
ὅ σφιν ἐϋφρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν·
" ὢ πόποι, ἦ μέγα θαῦμα τόδ' ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ὁρῶμαι,
οἷον δὴ αὖτ' ἐξαῦτις ἀνέστη κῆρας ἀλύξας
Ἕκτωρ· ἦ θήν μιν μάλα ἔλπετο θυμὸς ἑκάστου
χερσὶν ὑπ' Αἴαντος θανέειν Τελαμωνιάδαο.
ἀλλά τις αὖτε θεῶν ἐρρύσατο καὶ ἐσάωσεν
Ἕκτορ', ὃ δὴ πολλῶν Δαναῶν ὑπὸ γούνατ' ἔλυσεν,
ὡς καὶ νῦν ἔσσεσθαι ὀΐομαι· οὐ γὰρ ἄτερ γε
Ζηνὸς ἐριγδούπου πρόμος ἵσταται ὧδε μενοινῶν.
ἀλλ' ἄγεθ', ὡς ἂν ἐγὼν εἴπω, πειθώμεθα πάντες.
πληθὺν μὲν ποτὶ νῆας ἀνώξομεν ἀπονέεσθαι·
αὐτοὶ δ', ὅσσοι ἄριστοι ἐνὶ στρατῷ εὐχόμεθ' εἶναι,
στήομεν, εἴ κεν πρῶτον ἐρύξομεν ἀντιάσαντες,
δούρατ' ἀνασχόμενοι· τὸν δ' οἴω καὶ μεμαῶτα
θυμῷ δείσεσθαι Δαναῶν καταδῦναι ὅμιλον."
Ὣς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα τοῦ μάλα μὲν κλύον ἠδ' ἐπίθοντο·
οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἀμφ' Αἴαντα καὶ Ἰδομενῆα ἄνακτα,
Τεῦκρον Μηριόνην τε Μέγην τ', ἀτάλαντον Ἄρηϊ,
ὑσμίνην ἤρτυνον, ἀριστῆας καλέσαντες,
Ἕκτορι καὶ Τρώεσσιν ἐναντίον· αὐτὰρ ὀπίσσω
ἡ πληθὺς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν ἀπονέοντο.
Τρῶες δὲ προὔτυψαν ἀολλέες, ἦρχε δ' ἄρ' Ἕκτωρ
μακρὰ βιβάς· πρόσθεν δὲ κί' αὐτοῦ Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων
εἱμένος ὤμοιιν νεφέλην, ἔχε δ' αἰγίδα θοῦριν,
δεινὴν ἀμφιδάσειαν ἀριπρεπέ', ἣν ἄρα χαλκεὺς
Ἥφαιστος Διὶ δῶκε φορήμεναι ἐς φόβον ἀνδρῶν·
τὴν ἄρ' ὅ γ' ἐν χείρεσσιν ἔχων ἡγήσατο λαῶν.

Ἀργεῖοι δ᾽ ὑπέμειναν ἀολλέες, ὦρτο δ᾽ ἀϋτὴ
ὀξεῖ᾽ ἀμφοτέρωθεν, ἀπὸ νευρῆφι δ᾽ ὀϊστοὶ
θρῷσκον· πολλὰ δὲ δοῦρα θρασειάων ἀπὸ χειρῶν
ἄλλα μὲν ἐν χροῒ πήγνυτ᾽ ἀρηϊθόων αἰζηῶν,
πολλὰ δὲ καὶ μεσσηγύ, πάρος χρόα λευκὸν ἐπαυρεῖν,
ἐν γαίῃ ἵσταντο λιλαιόμενα χροὸς ἆσαι.
ὄφρα μὲν αἰγίδα χερσὶν ἔχ᾽ ἀτρέμα Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων,
τόφρα μάλ᾽ ἀμφοτέρων βέλε᾽ ἥπτετο, πῖπτε δὲ λαός.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατ᾽ ἐνῶπα ἰδὼν Δαναῶν ταχυπώλων
σεῖσ᾽, ἐπὶ δ᾽ αὐτὸς ἄϋσε μάλα μέγα, τοῖσι δὲ θυμὸν
ἐν στήθεσσιν ἔθελξε, λάθοντο δὲ θούριδος ἀλκῆς.
οἱ δ᾽ ὥς τ᾽ ἠὲ βοῶν ἀγέλην ἢ πῶϋ μέγ᾽ οἰῶν
θῆρε δύω κλονέωσι μελαίνης νυκτὸς ἀμολγῷ,
ἐλθόντ᾽ ἐξαπίνης σημάντορος οὐ παρεόντος,
ὣς ἐφόβηθεν Ἀχαιοὶ ἀνάλκιδες· ἐν γὰρ Ἀπόλλων
ἧκε φόβον, Τρωσὶν δὲ καὶ Ἕκτορι κῦδος ὄπαζεν.
Ἔνθα δ᾽ ἀνὴρ ἕλεν ἄνδρα κεδασθείσης ὑσμίνης.
Ἕκτωρ μὲν Στιχίον τε καὶ Ἀρκεσίλαον ἔπεφνε,
τὸν μὲν Βοιωτῶν ἡγήτορα χαλκοχιτώνων,
τὸν δὲ Μενεσθῆος μεγαθύμου πιστὸν ἑταῖρον·
Αἰνείας δὲ Μέδοντα καὶ Ἴασον ἐξενάριξεν.
ἤ τοι ὁ μὲν νόθος υἱὸς Ὀϊλῆος θείοιο
ἔσκε Μέδων, Αἴαντος ἀδελφεός· αὐτὰρ ἔναιεν
ἐν Φυλάκῃ γαίης ἄπο πατρίδος, ἄνδρα κατακτάς,
γνωτὸν μητρυιῆς Ἐριώπιδος, ἣν ἔχ᾽ Ὀϊλεύς·
Ἴασος αὖτ᾽ ἀρχὸς μὲν Ἀθηναίων ἐτέτυκτο,
υἱὸς δὲ Σφήλοιο καλέσκετο Βουκολίδαο.
Μηκιστῆ δ᾽ ἕλε Πουλυδάμας, Ἐχίον δὲ Πολίτης
πρώτῃ ἐν ὑσμίνῃ, Κλονίον δ᾽ ἕλε δῖος Ἀγήνωρ.
Δηΐοχον δὲ Πάρις βάλε νείατον ὦμον ὄπισθε
φεύγοντ᾽ ἐν προμάχοισι, διαπρὸ δὲ χαλκὸν ἔλασσεν.
Ὄφρ᾽ οἱ τοὺς ἐνάριζον ἀπ᾽ ἔντεα, τόφρα δ᾽ Ἀχαιοὶ

τάφρῳ καὶ σκολόπεσσιν ἐνιπλήξαντες ὀρυκτῇ
ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα φέβοντο, δύοντο δὲ τεῖχος ἀνάγκῃ.
Ἕκτωρ δὲ Τρώεσσιν ἐκέκλετο μακρὸν ἀΰσας·
"νηυσὶν ἐπισσεύεσθαι, ἐᾶν δ' ἔναρα βροτόεντα·
ὃν δ' ἂν ἐγὼν ἀπάνευθε νεῶν ἑτέρωθι νοήσω,
αὐτοῦ οἱ θάνατον μητίσομαι, οὐδέ νυ τόν γε
γνωτοί τε γνωταί τε πυρὸς λελάχωσι θανόντα,
ἀλλὰ κύνες ἐρύουσι πρὸ ἄστεος ἡμετέροιο."
Ὣς εἰπὼν μάστιγι κατωμαδὸν ἤλασεν ἵππους,
κεκλόμενος Τρώεσσι κατὰ στίχας· οἱ δὲ σὺν αὐτῷ
πάντες ὁμοκλήσαντες ἔχον ἐρυσάρματας ἵππους
ἠχῇ θεσπεσίῃ· προπάροιθε δὲ Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων
ῥεῖ' ὄχθας καπέτοιο βαθείης ποσσὶν ἐρείπων
ἐς μέσσον κατέβαλλε, γεφύρωσεν δὲ κέλευθον
μακρὴν ἠδ' εὐρεῖαν, ὅσον τ' ἐπὶ δουρὸς ἐρωὴ
γίγνεται, ὁππότ' ἀνὴρ σθένεος πειρώμενος ᾗσι.
τῇ ῥ' οἵ γε προχέοντο φαλαγγηδόν, πρὸ δ' Ἀπόλλων
αἰγίδ' ἔχων ἐρίτιμον· ἔρειπε δὲ τεῖχος Ἀχαιῶν
ῥεῖα μάλ', ὡς ὅτε τις ψάμαθον πάϊς ἄγχι θαλάσσης,
ὅς τ' ἐπεὶ οὖν ποιήσῃ ἀθύρματα νηπιέῃσιν,
ἂψ αὖτις συνέχευε ποσὶν καὶ χερσὶν ἀθύρων.
ὥς ῥα σύ, ἤϊε Φοῖβε, πολὺν κάματον καὶ ὀϊζὺν
σύγχεας Ἀργείων, αὐτοῖσι δὲ φύζαν ἐνῶρσας.
Ὣς οἱ μὲν παρὰ νηυσὶν ἐρητύοντο μένοντες,
ἀλλήλοισί τε κεκλόμενοι καὶ πᾶσι θεοῖσι
χεῖρας ἀνίσχοντες μεγάλ' εὐχετόωντο ἕκαστος·
Νέστωρ αὖτε μάλιστα Γερήνιος, οὖρος Ἀχαιῶν,
εὔχετο, χεῖρ' ὀρέγων εἰς οὐρανὸν ἀστερόεντα·
"Ζεῦ πάτερ, εἴ ποτέ τίς τοι ἐν Ἄργεΐ περ πολυπύρῳ
ἢ βοὸς ἢ ὄϊος κατὰ πίονα μηρία καίων
εὔχετο νοστῆσαι, σὺ δ' ὑπέσχεο καὶ κατένευσας,
τῶν μνῆσαι καὶ ἄμυνον, Ὀλύμπιε, νηλεὲς ἦμαρ,

μηδ' οὕτω Τρώεσσιν ἔα δάμνασθαι Ἀχαιούς."
  Ὣς ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος, μέγα δ' ἔκτυπε μητίετα Ζεύς,
ἀράων ἀΐων Νηληϊάδαο γέροντος.
  Τρῶες δ' ὡς ἐπύθοντο Διὸς κτύπον αἰγιόχοιο,
μᾶλλον ἐπ' Ἀργείοισι θόρον, μνήσαντο δὲ χάρμης.
οἱ δ' ὥς τε μέγα κῦμα θαλάσσης εὐρυπόροιο
νηὸς ὑπὲρ τοίχων καταβήσεται, ὁππότ' ἐπείγῃ
ἲς ἀνέμου· ἡ γάρ τε μάλιστά γε κύματ' ὀφέλλει·
ὡς Τρῶες μεγάλῃ ἰαχῇ κατὰ τεῖχος ἔβαινον,
ἵππους δ' εἰσελάσαντες ἐπὶ πρύμνῃσι μάχοντο
ἔγχεσιν ἀμφιγύοις αὐτοσχεδόν, οἱ μὲν ἀφ' ἵππων,
οἱ δ' ἀπὸ νηῶν ὕψι μελαινάων ἐπιβάντες
μακροῖσι ξυστοῖσι, τά ῥά σφ' ἐπὶ νηυσὶν ἔκειτο
ναύμαχα κολλήεντα, κατὰ στόμα εἱμένα χαλκῷ.
  Πάτροκλος δ' ἧος μὲν Ἀχαιοί τε Τρῶές τε
τείχεος ἀμφεμάχοντο θοάων ἔκτοθι νηῶν,
τόφρ' ὅ γ' ἐνὶ κλισίῃ ἀγαπήνορος Εὐρυπύλοιο
ἧστό τε καὶ τὸν ἔτερπε λόγοις, ἐπὶ δ' ἕλκεϊ λυγρῷ
φάρμακ' ἀκέσματ' ἔπασσε μελαινάων ὀδυνάων.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ τεῖχος ἐπεσσυμένους ἐνόησε
Τρῶας, ἀτὰρ Δαναῶν γένετο ἰαχή τε φόβος τε,
ᾤμωξέν τ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα καὶ ὣ πεπλήγετο μηρὼ
χερσὶ καταπρηνέσσ', ὀλοφυρόμενος δ' ἔπος ηὔδα·
"Εὐρύπυλ', οὐκέτι τοι δύναμαι χατέοντί περ ἔμπης
ἐνθάδε παρμενέμεν· δὴ γὰρ μέγα νεῖκος ὄρωρεν·
ἀλλὰ σὲ μὲν θεράπων ποτιτερπέτω, αὐτὰρ ἐγώ γε
σπεύσομαι εἰς Ἀχιλῆα, ἵν' ὀτρύνω πολεμίζειν.
τίς δ' οἶδ' εἴ κέν οἱ σὺν δαίμονι θυμὸν ὀρίνω
παρειπών; ἀγαθὴ δὲ παραίφασίς ἐστιν ἑταίρου."
  Τὸν μὲν ἄρ' ὣς εἰπόντα πόδες φέρον· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὶ
Τρῶας ἐπερχομένους μένον ἔμπεδον, οὐδ' ἐδύναντο
παυροτέρους περ ἐόντας ἀπώσασθαι παρὰ νηῶν·

οὐδέ ποτε Τρῶες Δαναῶν ἐδύναντο φάλαγγας
ῥηξάμενοι κλισίῃσι μιγήμεναι ἠδὲ νέεσσιν.
ἀλλ' ὥς τε στάθμη δόρυ νήϊον ἐξιθύνει
τέκτονος ἐν παλάμῃσι δαήμονος, ὅς ῥά τε πάσης
εὖ εἰδῇ σοφίης ὑποθημοσύνῃσιν Ἀθήνης,
ὣς μὲν τῶν ἐπὶ ἶσα μάχη τέτατο πτόλεμός τε·
ἄλλοι δ' ἀμφ' ἄλλῃσι μάχην ἐμάχοντο νέεσσιν,
Ἕκτωρ δ' ἄντ' Αἴαντος ἐείσατο κυδαλίμοιο.
τὼ δὲ μιῆς περὶ νηὸς ἔχον πόνον, οὐδ' ἐδύναντο
οὔθ' ὁ τὸν ἐξελάσαι καὶ ἐνιπρῆσαι πυρὶ νῆα
οὔθ' ὁ τὸν ἂψ ὤσασθαι, ἐπεί ῥ' ἐπέλασσέ γε δαίμων.
ἔνθ' υἷα Κλυτίοιο Καλήτορα φαίδιμος Αἴας,
πῦρ ἐς νῆα φέροντα, κατὰ στῆθος βάλε δουρί·
δούπησεν δὲ πεσών, δαλὸς δέ οἱ ἔκπεσε χειρός.
Ἕκτωρ δ' ὡς ἐνόησεν ἀνεψιὸν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν
ἐν κονίῃσι πεσόντα νεὸς προπάροιθε μελαίνης,
Τρωσί τε καὶ Λυκίοισιν ἐκέκλετο μακρὸν ἀΰσας·
"Τρῶες καὶ Λύκιοι καὶ Δάρδανοι ἀγχιμαχηταί,
μὴ δή πω χάζεσθε μάχης ἐν στείνεϊ τῷδε,
ἀλλ' υἷα Κλυτίοιο σαώσατε, μή μιν Ἀχαιοὶ
τεύχεα συλήσωσι νεῶν ἐν ἀγῶνι πεσόντα."
Ὣς εἰπὼν Αἴαντος ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαεινῷ.
τοῦ μὲν ἅμαρθ', ὁ δ' ἔπειτα Λυκόφρονα, Μάστορος υἱόν,
Αἴαντος θεράποντα Κυθήριον, ὅς ῥα παρ' αὐτῷ
ναῖ', ἐπεὶ ἄνδρα κατέκτα Κυθήροισι ζαθέοισι,
τόν ῥ' ἔβαλεν κεφαλὴν ὑπὲρ οὔατος ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ,
ἑσταότ' ἄγχ' Αἴαντος· ὁ δ' ὕπτιος ἐν κονίῃσι
νηὸς ἄπο πρύμνης χαμάδις πέσε, λύντο δὲ γυῖα.
Αἴας δ' ἐρρίγησε, κασίγνητον δὲ προσηύδα·
"Τεῦκρε πέπον, δὴ νῶϊν ἀπέκτατο πιστὸς ἑταῖρος
Μαστορίδης, ὃν νῶϊ Κυθηρόθεν ἔνδον ἐόντα
ἶσα φίλοισι τοκεῦσιν ἐτίομεν ἐν μεγάροισι·

τὸν δ' Ἕκτωρ μεγάθυμος ἀπέκτανε. ποῦ νύ τοι ἰοὶ
ὠκύμοροι καὶ τόξον, ὅ τοι πόρε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων;"
  Ὣς φάθ', ὁ δὲ ξυνέηκε, θέων δέ οἱ ἄγχι παρέστη,
τόξον ἔχων ἐν χειρὶ παλίντονον ἠδὲ φαρέτρην
ἰοδόκον· μάλα δ' ὦκα βέλεα Τρώεσσιν ἐφίει.
καί ῥ' ἔβαλε Κλεῖτον, Πεισήνορος ἀγλαὸν υἱόν,
Πουλυδάμαντος ἑταῖρον, ἀγαυοῦ Πανθοΐδαο,
ἡνία χερσὶν ἔχοντα· ὁ μὲν πεπόνητο καθ' ἵππους·
τῇ γὰρ ἔχ' ᾗ ῥα πολὺ πλεῖσται κλονέοντο φάλαγγες,
Ἕκτορι καὶ Τρώεσσι χαριζόμενος· τάχα δ' αὐτῷ
ἦλθε κακόν, τό οἱ οὔ τις ἐρύκακεν ἱεμένων περ.
αὐχένι γάρ οἱ ὄπισθε πολύστονος ἔμπεσεν ἰός·
ἤριπε δ' ἐξ ὀχέων, ὑπερώησαν δέ οἱ ἵπποι
κείν' ὄχεα κροτέοντες. ἄναξ δ' ἐνόησε τάχιστα
Πουλυδάμας, καὶ πρῶτος ἐναντίος ἤλυθεν ἵππων.
τοὺς μὲν ὅ γ' Ἀστυνόῳ Προτιάονος υἱέϊ δῶκε,
πολλὰ δ' ἐπότρυνε σχεδὸν ἴσχειν εἰσορόωντα
ἵππους· αὐτὸς δ' αὖτις ἰὼν προμάχοισιν ἐμίχθη.
  Τεῦκρος δ' ἄλλον ὀϊστὸν ἐφ' Ἕκτορι χαλκοκορυστῇ
αἴνυτο, καί κεν ἔπαυσε μάχης ἐπὶ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν,
εἴ μιν ἀριστεύοντα βαλὼν ἐξείλετο θυμόν.
ἀλλ' οὐ λῆθε Διὸς πυκινὸν νόον, ὅς ῥ' ἐφύλασσεν
Ἕκτορ', ἀτὰρ Τεῦκρον Τελαμώνιον εὖχος ἀπηύρα,
ὅς οἱ ἐϋστρεφέα νευρὴν ἐν ἀμύμονι τόξῳ
ῥῆξ' ἐπὶ τῷ ἐρύοντι· παρεπλάγχθη δέ οἱ ἄλλῃ
ἰὸς χαλκοβαρής, τόξον δέ οἱ ἔκπεσε χειρός.
Τεῦκρος δ' ἐρρίγησε, κασίγνητον δὲ προσηύδα·
"ὢ πόποι, ἦ δὴ πάγχυ μάχης ἐπὶ μήδεα κείρει
δαίμων ἡμετέρης, ὅ τέ μοι βιὸν ἔκβαλε χειρός,
νευρὴν δ' ἐξέρρηξε νεόστροφον, ἣν ἐνέδησα
πρώϊον, ὄφρ' ἀνέχοιτο θαμὰ θρῴσκοντας ὀϊστούς."
  Τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα μέγας Τελαμώνιος Αἴας·

“ὦ πέπον, ἀλλὰ βιὸν μὲν ἔα καὶ ταρφέας ἰοὺς
κεῖσθαι, ἐπεὶ συνέχευε θεὸς Δαναοῖσι μεγήρας·
αὐτὰρ χερσὶν ἑλὼν δολιχὸν δόρυ καὶ σάκος ὤμῳ
μάρναό τε Τρώεσσι καὶ ἄλλους ὄρνυθι λαούς.
μὴ μὰν ἀσπουδί γε δαμασσάμενοί περ ἕλοιεν
νῆας ἐϋσσέλμους, ἀλλὰ μνησώμεθα χάρμης.”
  Ὣς φάθ’, ὁ δ’ αὖ τόξον μὲν ἐνὶ κλισίῃσιν ἔθηκεν,
αὐτὰρ ὅ γ’ ἀμφ’ ὤμοισι σάκος θέτο τετραθέλυμνον,
κρατὶ δ’ ἐπ’ ἰφθίμῳ κυνέην εὔτυκτον ἔθηκεν
ἵππουριν, δεινὸν δὲ λόφος καθύπερθεν ἔνευεν·
εἵλετο δ’ ἄλκιμον ἔγχος, ἀκαχμένον ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ,
βῆ δ’ ἰέναι, μάλα δ’ ὦκα θέων Αἴαντι παρέστη.
  Ἕκτωρ δ’ ὡς εἶδεν Τεύκρου βλαφθέντα βέλεμνα,
Τρωσί τε καὶ Λυκίοισιν ἐκέκλετο μακρὸν ἀΰσας·
“Τρῶες καὶ Λύκιοι καὶ Δάρδανοι ἀγχιμαχηταί,
ἀνέρες ἔστε, φίλοι, μνήσασθε δὲ θούριδος ἀλκῆς
νῆας ἀνὰ γλαφυράς· δὴ γὰρ ἴδον ὀφθαλμοῖσιν
ἀνδρὸς ἀριστῆος Διόθεν βλαφθέντα βέλεμνα.
ῥεῖα δ’ ἀρίγνωτος Διὸς ἀνδράσι γίγνεται ἀλκή,
ἠμὲν ὁτέοισιν κῦδος ὑπέρτερον ἐγγυαλίξῃ,
ἠδ’ ὅτινας μινύθῃ τε καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλῃσιν ἀμύνειν,
ὡς νῦν Ἀργείων μινύθει μένος, ἄμμι δ’ ἀρήγει.
ἀλλὰ μάχεσθ’ ἐπὶ νηυσὶν ἀολλέες· ὃς δέ κεν ὑμέων
βλήμενος ἠὲ τυπεὶς θάνατον καὶ πότμον ἐπίσπῃ,
τεθνάτω· οὔ οἱ ἀεικὲς ἀμυνομένῳ περὶ πάτρης
τεθνάμεν· ἀλλ’ ἄλοχός τε σόη καὶ παῖδες ὀπίσσω,
καὶ οἶκος καὶ κλῆρος ἀκήρατος, εἴ κεν Ἀχαιοὶ
οἴχωνται σὺν νηυσὶ φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν.”
  Ὣς εἰπὼν ὤτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἑκάστου.
Αἴας δ’ αὖθ’ ἑτέρωθεν ἐκέκλετο οἷς ἑτάροισιν·
“αἰδώς, Ἀργεῖοι· νῦν ἄρκιον ἢ ἀπολέσθαι
ἠὲ σαωθῆναι καὶ ἀπώσασθαι κακὰ νηῶν.

ἦ ἔλπεσθ᾽, ἢν νῆας ἕλῃ κορυθαιόλος Ἕκτωρ,
ἐμβαδὸν ἵξεσθαι ἣν πατρίδα γαῖαν ἕκαστος;
ἦ οὐκ ὀτρύνοντος ἀκούετε λαὸν ἅπαντα
Ἕκτορος, ὃς δὴ νῆας ἐνιπρῆσαι μενεαίνει;
οὐ μὰν ἔς γε χορὸν κέλετ᾽ ἐλθέμεν, ἀλλὰ μάχεσθαι.
ἡμῖν δ᾽ οὔ τις τοῦδε νόος καὶ μῆτις ἀμείνων,
ἢ αὐτοσχεδίῃ μῖξαι χεῖράς τε μένος τε.
βέλτερον, ἢ ἀπολέσθαι ἕνα χρόνον ἠὲ βιῶναι,
ἢ δηθὰ στρεύγεσθαι ἐν αἰνῇ δηϊοτῆτι
ὧδ᾽ αὔτως παρὰ νηυσὶν ὑπ᾽ ἀνδράσι χειροτέροισιν."
  Ὣς εἰπὼν ὤτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἑκάστου.
ἔνθ᾽ Ἕκτωρ μὲν ἕλε Σχεδίον, Περιμήδεος υἱόν,
ἀρχὸν Φωκήων, Αἴας δ᾽ ἕλε Λαοδάμαντα
ἡγεμόνα πρυλέων, Ἀντήνορος ἀγλαὸν υἱόν·
Πουλυδάμας δ᾽ Ὦτον Κυλλήνιον ἐξενάριξε,
Φυλεΐδεω ἕταρον, μεγαθύμων ἀρχὸν Ἐπειῶν.
τῷ δὲ Μέγης ἐπόρουσεν ἰδών· ὁ δ᾽ ὕπαιθα λιάσθη
Πουλυδάμας· καὶ τοῦ μὲν ἀπήμβροτεν· οὐ γὰρ Ἀπόλλων
εἴα Πάνθου υἱὸν ἐνὶ προμάχοισι δαμῆναι·
αὐτὰρ ὅ γε Κροίσμου στῆθος μέσον οὔτασε δουρί.
δούπησεν δὲ πεσών· ὁ δ᾽ ἀπ᾽ ὤμων τεύχε᾽ ἐσύλα.
τόφρα δὲ τῷ ἐπόρουσε Δόλοψ, αἰχμῆς εὖ εἰδώς,
Λαμπετίδης, ὃν Λάμπος ἐγείνατο φέρτατον υἱόν,
Λαομεδοντιάδης, εὖ εἰδότα θούριδος ἀλκῆς,
ὃς τότε Φυλεΐδαο μέσον σάκος οὔτασε δουρὶ
ἐγγύθεν ὁρμηθείς· πυκινὸς δέ οἱ ἤρκεσε θώρηξ,
τόν ῥ᾽ ἐφόρει γυάλοισιν ἀρηρότα· τόν ποτε Φυλεὺς
ἤγαγεν ἐξ Ἐφύρης, ποταμοῦ ἄπο Σελλήεντος.
ξεῖνος γάρ οἱ ἔδωκεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Εὐφήτης
ἐς πόλεμον φορέειν, δηΐων ἀνδρῶν ἀλεωρήν·
ὅς οἱ καὶ τότε παιδὸς ἀπὸ χροὸς ἤρκεσ᾽ ὄλεθρον.
τοῦ δὲ Μέγης κόρυθος χαλκήρεος ἱπποδασείης

κύμβαχον ἀκρότατον νύξ᾽ ἔγχεϊ ὀξυόεντι,
ῥῆξε δ᾽ ἀφ᾽ ἵππειον λόφον αὐτοῦ· πᾶς δὲ χαμᾶζε
κάππεσεν ἐν κονίῃσι, νέον φοίνικι φαεινός.
ἧος ὁ τῷ πολέμιζε μένων, ἔτι δ᾽ ἔλπετο νίκην,
τόφρα δέ οἱ Μενέλαος Ἀρήϊος ἦλθεν ἀμύντωρ,
στῆ δ᾽ εὐρὰξ σὺν δουρὶ λαθών, βάλε δ᾽ ὦμον ὄπισθεν·
αἰχμὴ δὲ στέρνοιο διέσσυτο μαιμώωσα,
πρόσσω ἱεμένη· ὁ δ᾽ ἄρα πρηνὴς ἐλιάσθη.
τὼ μὲν ἐεισάσθην χαλκήρεα τεύχε᾽ ἀπ᾽ ὤμων
συλήσειν· Ἕκτωρ δὲ κασιγνήτοισι κέλευσε
πᾶσι μάλα, πρῶτον δ᾽ Ἱκεταονίδην ἐνένιπεν,
ἴφθιμον Μελάνιππον. ὁ δ᾽ ὄφρα μὲν εἰλίποδας βοῦς
βόσκ᾽ ἐν Περκώτῃ, δηΐων ἀπονόσφιν ἐόντων·
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ Δαναῶν νέες ἤλυθον ἀμφιέλισσαι,
ἂψ εἰς Ἴλιον ἦλθε, μετέπρεπε δὲ Τρώεσσι,
ναῖε δὲ πὰρ Πριάμῳ, ὁ δέ μιν τίεν ἶσα τέκεσσι·
τόν ῥ᾽ Ἕκτωρ ἐνένιπεν ἔπος τ᾽ ἔφατ᾽ ἔκ τ᾽ ὀνόμαζεν·
"οὕτω δή, Μελάνιππε, μεθήσομεν; οὐδέ νυ σοί περ
ἐντρέπεται φίλον ἦτορ ἀνεψιοῦ κταμένοιο;
οὐχ ὁράᾳς οἷον Δόλοπος περὶ τεύχε᾽ ἕπουσιν;
ἀλλ᾽ ἕπευ· οὐ γὰρ ἔτ᾽ ἔστιν ἀποσταδὸν Ἀργείοισι
μάρνασθαι, πρίν γ᾽ ἠὲ κατακτάμεν ἠὲ κατ᾽ ἄκρης
Ἴλιον αἰπεινὴν ἑλέειν κτάσθαι τε πολίτας."
  Ὣς εἰπὼν ὁ μὲν ἦρχ᾽, ὁ δ᾽ ἅμ᾽ ἕσπετο ἰσόθεος φώς·
Ἀργείους δ᾽ ὤτρυνε μέγας Τελαμώνιος Αἴας·
"ὦ φίλοι, ἀνέρες ἔστε, καὶ αἰδῶ θέσθ᾽ ἐνὶ θυμῷ,
ἀλλήλους τ᾽ αἰδεῖσθε κατὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμίνας.
αἰδομένων δ᾽ ἀνδρῶν πλέονες σόοι ἠὲ πέφανται·
φευγόντων δ᾽ οὔτ᾽ ἂρ κλέος ὄρνυται οὔτε τις ἀλκή."
  Ὣς ἔφαθ᾽, οἱ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀλέξασθαι μενέαινον,
ἐν θυμῷ δ᾽ ἐβάλοντο ἔπος, φράξαντο δὲ νῆας
ἕρκεϊ χαλκείῳ· ἐπὶ δὲ Ζεὺς Τρῶας ἔγειρεν.

Ἀντίλοχον δ' ὤτρυνε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος·
"Ἀντίλοχ', οὔ τις σεῖο νεώτερος ἄλλος Ἀχαιῶν,
οὔτε ποσὶν θάσσων οὔτ' ἄλκιμος ὡς σὺ μάχεσθαι·
εἴ τινά που Τρώων ἐξάλμενος ἄνδρα βάλοισθα."
Ὣς εἰπὼν ὁ μὲν αὖτις ἀπέσσυτο, τὸν δ' ὀρόθυνεν·
ἐκ δ' ἔθορε προμάχων, καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαεινῷ
ἀμφὶ ἓ παπτήνας· ὑπὸ δὲ Τρῶες κεκάδοντο
ἀνδρὸς ἀκοντίσσαντος· ὁ δ' οὐχ ἅλιον βέλος ἧκεν,
ἀλλ' Ἱκετάονος υἱόν, ὑπέρθυμον Μελάνιππον,
νισόμενον πόλεμόνδε βάλε στῆθος παρὰ μαζόν.
δούπησεν δὲ πεσών, τὸν δὲ σκότος ὄσσε κάλυψεν.
Ἀντίλοχος δ' ἐπόρουσε κύων ὥς, ὅς τ' ἐπὶ νεβρῷ
βλημένῳ ἀΐξῃ, τόν τ' ἐξ εὐνῆφι θορόντα
θηρητὴρ ἐτύχησε βαλών, ὑπέλυσε δὲ γυῖα·
ὣς ἐπὶ σοί, Μελάνιππε, θόρ' Ἀντίλοχος μενεχάρμης
τεύχεα συλήσων· ἀλλ' οὐ λάθεν Ἕκτορα δῖον,
ὅς ῥά οἱ ἀντίος ἦλθε θέων ἀνὰ δηϊοτῆτα.
Ἀντίλοχος δ' οὐ μεῖνε θοός περ ἐὼν πολεμιστής,
ἀλλ' ὅ γ' ἄρ' ἔτρεσε θηρὶ κακὸν ῥέξαντι ἐοικώς,
ὅς τε κύνα κτείνας ἢ βουκόλον ἀμφὶ βόεσσι
φεύγει πρίν περ ὅμιλον ἀολλισθήμεναι ἀνδρῶν·
ὣς τρέσε Νεστορίδης, ἐπὶ δὲ Τρῶές τε καὶ Ἕκτωρ
ἠχῇ θεσπεσίῃ βέλεα στονόεντα χέοντο·
στῆ δὲ μεταστρεφθείς, ἐπεὶ ἵκετο ἔθνος ἑταίρων.
Τρῶες δὲ λείουσιν ἐοικότες ὠμοφάγοισι
νηυσὶν ἐπεσσεύοντο, Διὸς δ' ἐτέλειον ἐφετμάς,
ὅ σφισιν αἰὲν ἔγειρε μένος μέγα, θέλγε δὲ θυμὸν
Ἀργείων καὶ κῦδος ἀπαίνυτο, τοὺς δ' ὀρόθυνεν.
Ἕκτορι γάρ οἱ θυμὸς ἐβούλετο κῦδος ὀρέξαι
Πριαμίδῃ, ἵνα νηυσὶ κορωνίσι θεσπιδαὲς πῦρ
ἐμβάλοι ἀκάματον, Θέτιδος δ' ἐξαίσιον ἀρὴν
πᾶσαν ἐπικρήνειε· τὸ γὰρ μένε μητίετα Ζεύς,

νηὸς καιομένης σέλας ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἰδέσθαι.
ἐκ γὰρ δὴ τοῦ ἔμελλε παλίωξιν παρὰ νηῶν
θησέμεναι Τρώων, Δαναοῖσι δὲ κῦδος ὀρέξειν.
τὰ φρονέων νήεσσιν ἔπι γλαφυρῇσιν ἔγειρεν
Ἕκτορα Πριαμίδην, μάλα περ μεμαῶτα καὶ αὐτόν.
μαίνετο δ' ὡς ὅτ' Ἄρης ἐγχέσπαλος ἢ ὀλοὸν πῦρ
οὔρεσι μαίνηται, βαθέης ἐν τάρφεσιν ὕλης·
ἀφλοισμὸς δὲ περὶ στόμα γίγνετο, τὼ δέ οἱ ὄσσε
λαμπέσθην βλοσυρῇσιν ὑπ' ὀφρύσιν, ἀμφὶ δὲ πήληξ
σμερδαλέον κροτάφοισι τινάσσετο μαρναμένοιο
Ἕκτορος· αὐτὸς γάρ οἱ ἀπ' αἰθέρος ἦεν ἀμύντωρ
Ζεύς, ὅς μιν πλεόνεσσι μετ' ἀνδράσι μοῦνον ἐόντα
τίμα καὶ κύδαινε. μινυνθάδιος γὰρ ἔμελλεν
ἔσσεσθ'· ἤδη γάρ οἱ ἐπώρνυε μόρσιμον ἦμαρ
Παλλὰς Ἀθηναίη ὑπὸ Πηλεΐδαο βίηφιν.
καί ῥ' ἔθελεν ῥῆξαι στίχας ἀνδρῶν πειρητίζων,
ᾗ δὴ πλεῖστον ὅμιλον ὅρα καὶ τεύχε' ἄριστα·
ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὣς δύνατο ῥῆξαι μάλα περ μενεαίνων·
ἴσχον γὰρ πυργηδὸν ἀρηρότες, ἠΰτε πέτρη
ἠλίβατος μεγάλη, πολιῆς ἁλὸς ἐγγὺς ἐοῦσα,
ἥ τε μένει λιγέων ἀνέμων λαιψηρὰ κέλευθα
κύματά τε τροφόεντα, τά τε προσερεύγεται αὐτήν·
ὣς Δαναοὶ Τρῶας μένον ἔμπεδον οὐδ' ἐφέβοντο.
αὐτὰρ ὁ λαμπόμενος πυρὶ πάντοθεν ἔνθορ' ὁμίλῳ,
ἐν δ' ἔπεσ' ὡς ὅτε κῦμα θοῇ ἐν νηῒ πέσῃσι
λάβρον ὑπαὶ νεφέων ἀνεμοτρεφές· ἡ δέ τε πᾶσα
ἄχνῃ ὑπεκρύφθη, ἀνέμοιο δὲ δεινὸς ἀήτης
ἱστίῳ ἐμβρέμεται, τρομέουσι δέ τε φρένα ναῦται
δειδιότες· τυτθὸν γὰρ ὑπὲκ θανάτοιο φέρονται·
ὣς ἐδαΐζετο θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν Ἀχαιῶν.
αὐτὰρ ὅ γ' ὥς τε λέων ὀλοόφρων βουσὶν ἐπελθών,
αἵ ῥά τ' ἐν ειαμενῇ ἕλεος μεγάλοιο νέμονται

μυρίαι, ἐν δέ τε τῇσι νομεὺς οὔ πω σάφα εἰδὼς
θηρὶ μαχέσσασθαι ἕλικος βοὸς ἀμφὶ φονῇσιν·
ἤ τοι ὁ μὲν πρώτῃσι καὶ ὑστατίῃσι βόεσσιν
αἰὲν ὁμοστιχάει, ὁ δέ τ' ἐν μέσσῃσιν ὀρούσας
βοῦν ἔδει, αἱ δέ τε πᾶσαι ὑπέτρεσαν· ὣς τότ' Ἀχαιοὶ
θεσπεσίως ἐφόβηθεν ὑφ' Ἕκτορι καὶ Διὶ πατρὶ
πάντες, ὁ δ' οἶον ἔπεφνε Μυκηναῖον Περιφήτην,
Κοπρῆος φίλον υἱόν, ὃς Εὐρυσθῆος ἄνακτος
ἀγγελίης οἴχνεσκε βίῃ Ἡρακληείῃ.
τοῦ γένετ' ἐκ πατρὸς πολὺ χείρονος υἱὸς ἀμείνων
παντοίας ἀρετάς, ἠμὲν πόδας ἠδὲ μάχεσθαι,
καὶ νόον ἐν πρώτοισι Μυκηναίων ἐτέτυκτο·
ὅς ῥα τόθ' Ἕκτορι κῦδος ὑπέρτερον ἐγγυάλιξε.
στρεφθεὶς γὰρ μετόπισθεν ἐν ἀσπίδος ἄντυγι πάλτο,
τὴν αὐτὸς φορέεσκε ποδηνεκέ', ἕρκος ἀκόντων·
τῇ ὅ γ' ἐνὶ βλαφθεὶς πέσεν ὕπτιος, ἀμφὶ δὲ πήληξ
σμερδαλέον κονάβησε περὶ κροτάφοισι πεσόντος.
Ἕκτωρ δ' ὀξὺ νόησε, θέων δέ οἱ ἄγχι παρέστη,
στήθεϊ δ' ἐν δόρυ πῆξε, φίλων δέ μιν ἐγγὺς ἑταίρων
κτεῖν'· οἱ δ' οὐκ ἐδύναντο καὶ ἀχνύμενοί περ ἑταίρου
χραισμεῖν· αὐτοὶ γὰρ μάλα δείδισαν Ἕκτορα δῖον.
  Εἰσωποὶ δ' ἐγένοντο νεῶν, περὶ δ' ἔσχεθον ἄκραι
νῆες, ὅσαι πρῶται εἰρύατο· τοὶ δ' ἐπέχυντο.
Ἀργεῖοι δὲ νεῶν μὲν ἐχώρησαν καὶ ἀνάγκῃ
τῶν πρωτέων, αὐτοῦ δὲ παρὰ κλισίῃσιν ἔμειναν
ἀθρόοι, οὐδ' ἐκέδασθεν ἀνὰ στρατόν· ἴσχε γὰρ αἰδὼς
καὶ δέος· ἀζηχὲς γὰρ ὁμόκλεον ἀλλήλοισι.
Νέστωρ αὖτε μάλιστα Γερήνιος, οὖρος Ἀχαιῶν,
λίσσεθ' ὑπὲρ τοκέων γουνούμενος ἄνδρα ἕκαστον·
"ὦ φίλοι, ἀνέρες ἔστε, καὶ αἰδῶ θέσθ' ἐνὶ θυμῷ
ἄλλων ἀνθρώπων, ἐπὶ δὲ μνήσασθε ἕκαστος
παίδων ἠδ' ἀλόχων καὶ κτήσιος ἠδὲ τοκήων,

ἠμὲν ὅτεῳ ζώουσι καὶ ᾧ κατατεθνήκασι·
τῶν ὕπερ ἐνθάδ' ἐγὼ γουνάζομαι οὐ παρεόντων
ἑστάμεναι κρατερῶς, μηδὲ τρωπᾶσθε φόβονδε."
 Ὣς εἰπὼν ὤτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἑκάστου.
τοῖσι δ' ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν νέφος ἀχλύος ὦσεν Ἀθήνη
θεσπέσιον· μάλα δέ σφι φόως γένετ' ἀμφοτέρωθεν,
ἠμὲν πρὸς νηῶν καὶ ὁμοιΐου πολέμοιο.
Ἕκτορα δὲ φράσσαντο βοὴν ἀγαθὸν καὶ ἑταίρους,
ἠμὲν ὅσοι μετόπισθεν ἀφέστασαν οὐδ' ἐμάχοντο,
ἠδ' ὅσσοι παρὰ νηυσὶ μάχην ἐμάχοντο θοῇσιν.
 Οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔτ' Αἴαντι μεγαλήτορι ἥνδανε θυμῷ
ἑστάμεν ἔνθα περ ἄλλοι ἀφέστασαν υἷες Ἀχαιῶν·
ἀλλ' ὅ γε νηῶν ἴκρι' ἐπῴχετο μακρὰ βιβάσθων,
νώμα δὲ ξυστὸν μέγα ναύμαχον ἐν παλάμῃσι,
κολλητὸν βλήτροισι, δυωκαιεικοσίπηχυ.
ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἀνὴρ ἵπποισι κελητίζειν εὖ εἰδώς,
ὅς τ' ἐπεὶ ἐκ πολέων πίσυρας συναείρεται ἵππους,
σεύας ἐκ πεδίοιο μέγα προτὶ ἄστυ δίηται
λαοφόρον καθ' ὁδόν· πολέες τέ ἑ θηήσαντο
ἀνέρες ἠδὲ γυναῖκες· ὁ δ' ἔμπεδον ἀσφαλὲς αἰεὶ
θρῴσκων ἄλλοτ' ἐπ' ἄλλον ἀμείβεται, οἱ δὲ πέτονται·
ὣς Αἴας ἐπὶ πολλὰ θοάων ἴκρια νηῶν
φοίτα μακρὰ βιβάς, φωνὴ δέ οἱ αἰθέρ' ἵκανεν,
αἰεὶ δὲ σμερδνὸν βοόων Δαναοῖσι κέλευε
νηυσί τε καὶ κλισίῃσιν ἀμυνέμεν. οὐδὲ μὲν Ἕκτωρ
μίμνεν ἐνὶ Τρώων ὁμάδῳ πύκα θωρηκτάων·
ἀλλ' ὥς τ' ὀρνίθων πετεηνῶν αἰετὸς αἴθων
ἔθνος ἐφορμᾶται ποταμὸν πάρα βοσκομενάων,
χηνῶν ἢ γεράνων ἢ κύκνων δουλιχοδείρων,
ὣς Ἕκτωρ ἴθυσε νεὸς κυανοπρῴροιο
ἀντίος ἀΐξας· τὸν δὲ Ζεὺς ὦσεν ὄπισθε
χειρὶ μάλα μεγάλῃ, ὤτρυνε δὲ λαὸν ἅμ' αὐτῷ.

Αὖτις δὲ δριμεῖα μάχη παρὰ νηυσὶν ἐτύχθη.
φαίης κ' ἀκμῆτας καὶ ἀτειρέας ἀλλήλοισιν
ἄντεσθ' ἐν πολέμῳ, ὡς ἐσσυμένως ἐμάχοντο.
τοῖσι δὲ μαρναμένοισιν ὅδ' ἦν νόος· ἦ τοι Ἀχαιοὶ
οὐκ ἔφασαν φεύξεσθαι ὑπὲκ κακοῦ, ἀλλ' ὀλέεσθαι,
Τρωσὶν δ' ἔλπετο θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἑκάστου
νῆας ἐνιπρήσειν κτενέειν θ' ἥρωας Ἀχαιούς.
οἱ μὲν τὰ φρονέοντες ἐφέστασαν ἀλλήλοισιν·
Ἕκτωρ δὲ πρύμνης νεὸς ἥψατο ποντοπόροιο,
καλῆς ὠκυάλου, ἣ Πρωτεσίλαον ἔνεικεν
ἐς Τροίην, οὐδ' αὖτις ἀπήγαγε πατρίδα γαῖαν.
τοῦ περ δὴ περὶ νηὸς Ἀχαιοί τε Τρῶές τε
δῄουν ἀλλήλους αὐτοσχεδόν· οὐδ' ἄρα τοί γε
τόξων ἀϊκὰς ἀμφὶς μένον οὐδέ τ' ἀκόντων,
ἀλλ' οἵ γ' ἐγγύθεν ἱστάμενοι, ἕνα θυμὸν ἔχοντες,
ὀξέσι δὴ πελέκεσσι καὶ ἀξίνῃσι μάχοντο
καὶ ξίφεσιν μεγάλοισι καὶ ἔγχεσιν ἀμφιγύοισι.
πολλὰ δὲ φάσγανα καλὰ μελάνδετα κωπήεντα
ἄλλα μὲν ἐκ χειρῶν χαμάδις πέσον, ἄλλα δ' ἀπ' ὤμων
ἀνδρῶν μαρναμένων· ῥέε δ' αἵματι γαῖα μέλαινα.
Ἕκτωρ δὲ πρύμνηθεν ἐπεὶ λάβεν οὐχὶ μεθίει,
ἄφλαστον μετὰ χερσὶν ἔχων, Τρωσὶν δὲ κέλευε·
"οἴσετε πῦρ, ἅμα δ' αὐτοὶ ἀολλέες ὄρνυτ' ἀϋτήν·
νῦν ἡμῖν πάντων Ζεὺς ἄξιον ἦμαρ ἔδωκε,
νῆας ἑλεῖν, αἳ δεῦρο θεῶν ἀέκητι μολοῦσαι
ἡμῖν πήματα πολλὰ θέσαν, κακότητι γερόντων,
οἵ μ' ἐθέλοντα μάχεσθαι ἐπὶ πρύμνῃσι νέεσσιν
αὐτόν τ' ἰσχανάασκον ἐρητύοντό τε λαόν·
ἀλλ' εἰ δή ῥα τότε βλάπτε φρένας εὐρύοπα Ζεὺς
ἡμετέρας, νῦν αὐτὸς ἐποτρύνει καὶ ἀνώγει."
Ὣς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα μᾶλλον ἐπ' Ἀργείοισιν ὄρουσαν.
Αἴας δ' οὐκέτ' ἔμιμνε· βιάζετο γὰρ βελέεσσιν·

ἀλλ' ἀνεχάζετο τυτθόν, ὀϊόμενος θανέεσθαι,
θρῆνυν ἐφ' ἑπταπόδην, λίπε δ' ἴκρια νηὸς ἐΐσης.
ἔνθ' ἄρ' ὅ γ' ἑστήκει δεδοκημένος, ἔγχεϊ δ' αἰεὶ
Τρῶας ἄμυνε νεῶν, ὅς τις φέροι ἀκάματον πῦρ·
αἰεὶ δὲ σμερδνὸν βοόων Δαναοῖσι κέλευε·
"ὦ φίλοι ἥρωες Δαναοί, θεράποντες Ἄρηος,
ἀνέρες ἔστε, φίλοι, μνήσασθε δὲ θούριδος ἀλκῆς.
ἠέ τινάς φαμεν εἶναι ἀοσσητῆρας ὀπίσσω,
ἦέ τι τεῖχος ἄρειον, ὅ κ' ἀνδράσι λοιγὸν ἀμύναι;
οὐ μέν τι σχεδόν ἐστι πόλις πύργοις ἀραρυῖα,
ᾗ κ' ἀπαμυναίμεσθ' ἑτεραλκέα δῆμον ἔχοντες·
ἀλλ' ἐν γὰρ Τρώων πεδίῳ πύκα θωρηκτάων
πόντῳ κεκλιμένοι ἑκὰς ἥμεθα πατρίδος αἴης·
τῷ ἐν χερσὶ φόως, οὐ μειλιχίῃ πολέμοιο."
Ἦ, καὶ μαιμώων ἔφεπ' ἔγχεϊ ὀξυόεντι.
ὅς τις δὲ Τρῴων κοίλῃς ἐπὶ νηυσὶ φέροιτο
σὺν πυρὶ κηλείῳ, χάριν Ἕκτορος ὀτρύναντος,
τὸν δ' Αἴας οὔτασκε δεδεγμένος ἔγχεϊ μακρῷ·
δώδεκα δὲ προπάροιθε νεῶν αὐτοσχεδὸν οὖτα.

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Π.

Πατρόκλεια.

Ὣς οἱ μὲν περὶ νηὸς ἐϋσσέλμοιο μάχοντο·
Πάτροκλος δ' Ἀχιλῆϊ παρίστατο, ποιμένι λαῶν,
δάκρυα θερμὰ χέων ὥς τε κρήνη μελάνυδρος,
ἥ τε κατ' αἰγίλιπος πέτρης δνοφερὸν χέει ὕδωρ.
τὸν δὲ ἰδὼν ᾤκτειρε ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς,
καί μιν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"τίπτε δεδάκρυσαι, Πατρόκλεες, ἠΰτε κούρη
νηπίη, ἥ θ' ἅμα μητρὶ θέουσ' ἀνελέσθαι ἀνώγει,
εἱανοῦ ἁπτομένη, καί τ' ἐσσυμένην κατερύκει,
δακρυόεσσα δέ μιν ποτιδέρκεται, ὄφρ' ἀνέληται·
τῇ ἴκελος, Πάτροκλε, τέρεν κατὰ δάκρυον εἴβεις.
ἠέ τι Μυρμιδόνεσσι πιφαύσκεαι, ἢ ἐμοὶ αὐτῷ,
ἠέ τιν' ἀγγελίην Φθίης ἐξ ἔκλυες οἶος;
ζώειν μὰν ἔτι φασὶ Μενοίτιον, Ἄκτορος υἱόν,
ζώει δ' Αἰακίδης Πηλεὺς μετὰ Μυρμιδόνεσσι,
τῶν κε μάλ' ἀμφοτέρων ἀκαχοίμεθα τεθνηώτων.
ἦε σύ γ' Ἀργείων ὀλοφύρεαι, ὡς ὀλέκονται
νηυσὶν ἔπι γλαφυρῇσιν ὑπερβασίης ἕνεκα σφῆς;
ἐξαύδα, μὴ κεῦθε νόῳ, ἵνα εἴδομεν ἄμφω."

Τὸν δὲ βαρὺ στενάχων προσέφης, Πατρόκλεες ἱππεῦ·
"ὦ Ἀχιλεῦ, Πηλέος υἱέ, μέγα φέρτατ' Ἀχαιῶν,
μὴ νεμέσα· τοῖον γὰρ ἄχος βεβίηκεν Ἀχαιούς.
οἱ μὲν γὰρ δὴ πάντες, ὅσοι πάρος ἦσαν ἄριστοι,

ἐν νηυσὶν κέαται βεβλημένοι οὐτάμενοί τε.
βέβληται μὲν ὁ Τυδεΐδης κρατερὸς Διομήδης,
οὔτασται δ' Ὀδυσεὺς δουρικλυτὸς ἠδ' Ἀγαμέμνων,
βέβληται δὲ καὶ Εὐρύπυλος κατὰ μηρὸν ὀϊστῷ.
τοὺς μέν τ' ἰητροὶ πολυφάρμακοι ἀμφιπένονται,
ἕλκε' ἀκειόμενοι· σὺ δ' ἀμήχανος ἔπλευ, Ἀχιλλεῦ.
μὴ ἐμέ γ' οὖν οὗτός γε λάβοι χόλος, ὃν σὺ φυλάσσεις,
αἰναρέτη· τί σευ ἄλλος ὀνήσεται ὀψίγονός περ,
αἴ κε μὴ Ἀργείοισιν ἀεικέα λοιγὸν ἀμύνῃς;
νηλεές, οὐκ ἄρα σοί γε πατὴρ ἦν ἱππότα Πηλεύς,
οὐδὲ Θέτις μήτηρ· γλαυκὴ δέ σε τίκτε θάλασσα
πέτραι τ' ἠλίβατοι, ὅτι τοι νόος ἐστὶν ἀπηνής.
εἰ δέ τινα φρεσὶ σῇσι θεοπροπίην ἀλεείνεις
καί τινά τοι πὰρ Ζηνὸς ἐπέφραδε πότνια μήτηρ,
ἀλλ' ἐμέ περ πρόες ὦχ', ἅμα δ' ἄλλον λαὸν ὄπασσον
Μυρμιδόνων, ἤν πού τι φόως Δαναοῖσι γένωμαι.
δὸς δέ μοι ὤμοιιν τὰ σὰ τεύχεα θωρηχθῆναι,
αἴ κ' ἐμὲ σοὶ ἴσκοντες ἀπόσχωνται πολέμοιο
Τρῶες, ἀναπνεύσωσι δ' Ἀρήϊοι υἷες Ἀχαιῶν
τειρόμενοι· ὀλίγη δέ τ' ἀνάπνευσις πολέμοιο.
ῥεῖα δέ κ' ἀκμῆτες κεκμηότας ἄνδρας ἀϋτῇ
ὤσαιμεν προτὶ ἄστυ νεῶν ἄπο καὶ κλισιάων."
  Ὣς φάτο λισσόμενος μέγα νήπιος· ἦ γὰρ ἔμελλεν
οἷ αὐτῷ θάνατόν τε κακὸν καὶ κῆρα λιτέσθαι.
τὸν δὲ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
"ὤ μοι, διογενὲς Πατρόκλεες, οἷον ἔειπες·
οὔτε θεοπροπίης ἐμπάζομαι, ἥν τινα οἶδα,
οὔτε τί μοι πὰρ Ζηνὸς ἐπέφραδε πότνια μήτηρ·
ἀλλὰ τόδ' αἰνὸν ἄχος κραδίην καὶ θυμὸν ἱκάνει,
ὁππότε δὴ τὸν ὁμοῖον ἀνὴρ ἐθέλῃσιν ἀμέρσαι
καὶ γέρας ἂψ ἀφελέσθαι, ὅ τε κράτεϊ προβεβήκῃ·
αἰνὸν ἄχος τό μοί ἐστιν, ἐπεὶ πάθον ἄλγεα θυμῷ.

κούρην ἣν ἄρα μοι γέρας ἔξελον υἷες Ἀχαιῶν,
δουρὶ δ' ἐμῷ κτεάτισσα, πόλιν εὐτείχεα πέρσας,
τὴν ἂψ ἐκ χειρῶν ἕλετο κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
Ἀτρεΐδης ὡς εἴ τιν' ἀτίμητον μετανάστην.
ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν προτετύχθαι ἐάσομεν· οὐδ' ἄρα πως ἦν
ἀσπερχὲς κεχολῶσθαι ἐνὶ φρεσίν· ἦ τοι ἔφην γε
οὐ πρὶν μηνιθμὸν καταπαυσέμεν, ἀλλ' ὁπότ' ἂν δὴ
νῆας ἐμὰς ἀφίκηται ἀϋτή τε πτόλεμός τε.
τύνη δ' ὤμοιιν μὲν ἐμὰ κλυτὰ τεύχεα δῦθι,
ἄρχε δὲ Μυρμιδόνεσσι φιλοπτολέμοισι μάχεσθαι,
εἰ δὴ κυάνεον Τρώων νέφος ἀμφιβέβηκε
νηυσὶν ἐπικρατέως, οἱ δὲ ῥηγμῖνι θαλάσσης
κεκλίαται, χώρης ὀλίγην ἔτι μοῖραν ἔχοντες,
Ἀργεῖοι· Τρώων δὲ πόλις ἐπὶ πᾶσα βέβηκε
θάρσυνος· οὐ γὰρ ἐμῆς κόρυθος λεύσσουσι μέτωπον
ἐγγύθι λαμπομένης· τάχα κεν φεύγοντες ἐναύλους
πλήσειαν νεκύων, εἴ μοι κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
ἤπια εἰδείη· νῦν δὲ στρατὸν ἀμφιμάχονται.
οὐ γὰρ Τυδεΐδεω Διομήδεος ἐν παλάμῃσι
μαίνεται ἐγχείη Δαναῶν ἀπὸ λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι·
οὐδέ πω Ἀτρεΐδεω ὀπὸς ἔκλυον αὐδήσαντος
ἐχθρῆς ἐκ κεφαλῆς· ἀλλ' Ἕκτορος ἀνδροφόνοιο
Τρωσὶ κελεύοντος περιάγνυται, οἱ δ' ἀλαλητῷ
πᾶν πεδίον κατέχουσι, μάχῃ νικῶντες Ἀχαιούς.
ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς, Πάτροκλε, νεῶν ἀπὸ λοιγὸν ἀμύνων
ἔμπεσ' ἐπικρατέως, μὴ δὴ πυρὸς αἰθομένοιο
νῆας ἐνιπρήσωσι, φίλον δ' ἀπὸ νόστον ἕλωνται.
πείθεο δ' ὥς τοι ἐγὼ μύθου τέλος ἐν φρεσὶ θείω,
ὡς ἄν μοι τιμὴν μεγάλην καὶ κῦδος ἄρηαι
πρὸς πάντων Δαναῶν, ἀτὰρ οἱ περικαλλέα κούρην
ἂψ ἀπονάσσωσιν, ποτὶ δ' ἀγλαὰ δῶρα πόρωσιν.
ἐκ νηῶν ἐλάσας ἰέναι πάλιν· εἰ δέ κεν αὖ τοι

δώῃ κῦδος ἀρέσθαι ἐρίγδουπος πόσις Ἥρης,
μὴ σύ γ' ἄνευθεν ἐμεῖο λιλαίεσθαι πολεμίζειν
Τρωσὶ φιλοπτολέμοισιν· ἀτιμότερον δέ με θήσεις·
μηδ' ἐπαγαλλόμενος πολέμῳ καὶ δηϊοτῆτι,
Τρῶας ἐναιρόμενος, προτὶ Ἴλιον ἡγεμονεύειν,
μή τις ἀπ' Οὐλύμποιο θεῶν αἰειγενετάων
ἐμβήῃ· μάλα τούς γε φιλεῖ ἑκάεργος Ἀπόλλων·
ἀλλὰ πάλιν τρωπᾶσθαι, ἐπὴν φάος ἐν νήεσσι
θήῃς, τοὺς δέ τ' ἐᾶν πεδίον κάτα δηριάασθαι.
αἲ γάρ, Ζεῦ τε πάτερ καὶ Ἀθηναίη καὶ Ἄπολλον,
μήτε τις οὖν Τρώων θάνατον φύγοι, ὅσσοι ἔασι,
μήτε τις Ἀργείων, νῶϊν δ' ἐκδῦμεν ὄλεθρον,
ὄφρ' οἶοι Τροίης ἱερὰ κρήδεμνα λύωμεν.
  Ὣς οἱ μὲν τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀγόρευον,
Αἴας δ' οὐκέτ' ἔμιμνε· βιάζετο γὰρ βελέεσσι·
δάμνα μιν Ζηνός τε νόος καὶ Τρῶες ἀγαυοὶ
βάλλοντες· δεινὴν δὲ περὶ κροτάφοισι φαεινὴ
πήληξ βαλλομένη καναχὴν ἔχε, βάλλετο δ' αἰεὶ
κὰπ φάλαρ' εὐποίηθ'· ὁ δ' ἀριστερὸν ὦμον ἔκαμνεν,
ἔμπεδον αἰὲν ἔχων σάκος αἰόλον· οὐδ' ἐδύναντο
ἀμφ' αὐτῷ πελεμίξαι ἐρείδοντες βελέεσσιν.
αἰεὶ δ' ἀργαλέῳ ἔχετ' ἄσθματι, κὰδ δέ οἱ ἱδρὼς
πάντοθεν ἐκ μελέων πολὺς ἔρρεεν, οὐδέ πῃ εἶχεν
ἀμπνεῦσαι· πάντῃ δὲ κακὸν κακῷ ἐστήρικτο.
  Ἔσπετε νῦν μοι, Μοῦσαι Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχουσαι,
ὅππως δὴ πρῶτον πῦρ ἔμπεσε νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν.
  Ἕκτωρ Αἴαντος δόρυ μείλινον ἄγχι παραστὰς
πλῆξ' ἄορι μεγάλῳ, αἰχμῆς παρὰ καυλὸν ὄπισθεν,
ἀντικρὺ δ' ἀπάραξε· τὸ μὲν Τελαμώνιος Αἴας
πῆλ' αὔτως ἐν χειρὶ κόλον δόρυ, τῆλε δ' ἀπ' αὐτοῦ
αἰχμὴ χαλκείη χαμάδις βόμβησε πεσοῦσα.
γνῶ δ' Αἴας κατὰ θυμὸν ἀμύμονα, ῥίγησέν τε,

ἔργα θεῶν, ὅ ῥα πάγχυ μάχης ἐπὶ μήδεα κεῖρε
Ζεὺς ὑψιβρεμέτης, Τρώεσσι δὲ βούλετο νίκην·
χάζετο δ' ἐκ βελέων. τοὶ δ' ἔμβαλον ἀκάματον πῦρ
νηὶ θοῇ· τῆς δ' αἶψα κατ' ἀσβέστη κέχυτο φλόξ.
ὣς τὴν μὲν πρύμνην πῦρ ἄμφεπεν· αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
μηρὼ πληξάμενος Πατροκλῆα προσέειπεν·
"ὄρσεο, διογενὲς Πατρόκλεες, ἱπποκέλευθε·
λεύσσω δὴ παρὰ νηυσὶ πυρὸς δηΐοιο ἰωήν·
μὴ δὴ νῆας ἕλωσι καὶ οὐκέτι φυκτὰ πέλωνται·
δύσεο τεύχεα θᾶσσον, ἐγὼ δέ κε λαὸν ἀγείρω."
  Ὣς φάτο, Πάτροκλος δὲ κορύσσετο νώροπι χαλκῷ.
κνημῖδας μὲν πρῶτα περὶ κνήμῃσιν ἔθηκε
καλάς, ἀργυρέοισιν ἐπισφυρίοις ἀραρυίας·
δεύτερον αὖ θώρηκα περὶ στήθεσσιν ἔδυνε
ποικίλον ἀστερόεντα ποδώκεος Αἰακίδαο.
ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ὤμοισιν βάλετο ξίφος ἀργυρόηλον
χάλκεον, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα σάκος μέγα τε στιβαρόν τε·
κρατὶ δ' ἐπ' ἰφθίμῳ κυνέην εὔτυκτον ἔθηκεν
ἵππουριν· δεινὸν δὲ λόφος καθύπερθεν ἔνευεν.
εἵλετο δ' ἄλκιμα δοῦρε, τά οἱ παλάμηφιν ἀρήρει.
ἔγχος δ' οὐχ ἕλετ' οἶον ἀμύμονος Αἰακίδαο,
βριθὺ μέγα στιβαρόν· τὸ μὲν οὐ δύνατ' ἄλλος Ἀχαιῶν
πάλλειν, ἀλλά μιν οἶος ἐπίστατο πῆλαι Ἀχιλλεύς,
Πηλιάδα μελίην, τὴν πατρὶ φίλῳ πόρε Χείρων
Πηλίου ἐκ κορυφῆς, φόνον ἔμμεναι ἡρώεσσιν.
ἵππους δ' Αὐτομέδοντα θοῶς ζευγνῦμεν ἄνωγε,
τὸν μετ' Ἀχιλλῆα ῥηξήνορα τῖε μάλιστα,
πιστότατος δέ οἱ ἔσκε μάχῃ ἔνι μεῖναι ὁμοκλήν.
τῷ δὲ καὶ Αὐτομέδων ὕπαγε ζυγὸν ὠκέας ἵππους,
Ξάνθον καὶ Βαλίον, τὼ ἅμα πνοιῇσι πετέσθην,
τοὺς ἔτεκε Ζεφύρῳ ἀνέμῳ Ἅρπυια Ποδάργη,
βοσκομένη λειμῶνι παρὰ ῥόον Ὠκεανοῖο.

ἐν δὲ παρηορίῃσιν ἀμύμονα Πήδασον ἵει,
τόν ῥά ποτ' Ἠετίωνος ἑλὼν πόλιν ἤγαγ' Ἀχιλλεύς,
ὃς καὶ θνητὸς ἐὼν ἕπεθ' ἵπποις ἀθανάτοισι.
Μυρμιδόνας δ' ἄρ' ἐποιχόμενος θώρηξεν Ἀχιλλεὺς
πάντας ἀνὰ κλισίας σὺν τεύχεσιν· οἱ δὲ λύκοι ὣς
ὠμοφάγοι, τοῖσίν τε περὶ φρεσὶν ἄσπετος ἀλκή,
οἵ τ' ἔλαφον κεραὸν μέγαν οὔρεσι δῃώσαντες
δάπτουσιν· πᾶσιν δὲ παρήϊον αἵματι φοινόν·
καί τ' ἀγεληδὸν ἴασιν ἀπὸ κρήνης μελανύδρου
λάψοντες γλώσσῃσιν ἀραιῇσιν μέλαν ὕδωρ
ἄκρον, ἐρευγόμενοι φόνον αἵματος· ἐν δέ τε θυμὸς
στήθεσιν ἄτρομός ἐστι, περιστένεται δέ τε γαστήρ·
τοῖοι Μυρμιδόνων ἡγήτορες ἠδὲ μέδοντες
ἀμφ' ἀγαθὸν θεράποντα ποδώκεος Αἰακίδαο
ῥώοντ'· ἐν δ' ἄρα τοῖσιν Ἀρήϊος ἵστατ' Ἀχιλλεύς,
ὀτρύνων ἵππους τε καὶ ἀνέρας ἀσπιδιώτας.
Πεντήκοντ' ἦσαν νῆες θοαί, ᾗσιν Ἀχιλλεὺς
ἐς Τροίην ἡγεῖτο διίφιλος· ἐν δὲ ἑκάστῃ
πεντήκοντ' ἔσαν ἄνδρες ἐπὶ κληῖσιν ἑταῖροι·
πέντε δ' ἄρ' ἡγεμόνας ποιήσατο τοῖς ἐπεποίθει
σημαίνειν· αὐτὸς δὲ μέγα κρατέων ἤνασσε.
τῆς μὲν ἰῆς στιχὸς ἦρχε Μενέσθιος αἰολοθώρηξ,
υἱὸς Σπερχειοῖο, διιπετέος ποταμοῖο·
ὃν τέκε Πηλῆος θυγάτηρ, καλὴ Πολυδώρη,
Σπερχειῷ ἀκάμαντι, γυνὴ θεῷ εὐνηθεῖσα,
αὐτὰρ ἐπίκλησιν Βώρῳ, Περιήρεος υἱῷ,
ὅς ῥ' ἀναφανδὸν ὄπυιε, πορὼν ἀπερείσια ἕδνα.
τῆς δ' ἑτέρης Εὔδωρος Ἀρήϊος ἡγεμόνευε,
παρθένιος, τὸν ἔτικτε χορῷ καλὴ Πολυμήλη,
Φύλαντος θυγάτηρ· τῆς δὲ κρατὺς Ἀργειφόντης
ἠράσατ', ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἰδὼν μετὰ μελπομένῃσιν
ἐν χορῷ Ἀρτέμιδος χρυσηλακάτου κελαδεινῆς.

αὐτίκα δ' εἰς ὑπερῷ' ἀναβὰς παρελέξατο λάθρῃ
Ἑρμείας ἀκάκητα, πόρεν δέ οἱ ἀγλαὸν υἱὸν
Εὔδωρον, πέρι μὲν θείειν ταχὺν ἠδὲ μαχητήν.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ τόν γε μογοστόκος Εἰλείθυια
ἐξάγαγε πρὸ φόωσδε καὶ ἠελίου ἴδεν αὐγάς,
τὴν μὲν Ἐχεκλῆος κρατερὸν μένος Ἀκτορίδαο
ἠγάγετο πρὸς δώματ', ἐπεὶ πόρε μυρία ἕδνα,
τὸν δ' ὁ γέρων Φύλας εὖ ἔτρεφεν ἠδ' ἀτίταλλεν,
ἀμφαγαπαζόμενος ὡς εἴ θ' ἑὸν υἱὸν ἐόντα.
τῆς δὲ τρίτης Πείσανδρος Ἀρήϊος ἡγεμόνευε
Μαιμαλίδης, ὃς πᾶσι μετέπρεπε Μυρμιδόνεσσιν
ἔγχεϊ μάρνασθαι μετὰ Πηλεΐωνος ἑταῖρον.
τῆς δὲ τετάρτης ἦρχε γέρων ἱππηλάτα Φοῖνιξ,
πέμπτης δ' Ἀλκιμέδων, Λαέρκεος υἱὸς ἀμύμων.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ πάντας ἅμ' ἡγεμόνεσσιν Ἀχιλλεὺς
στῆσεν ἐῢ κρίνας, κρατερὸν δ' ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔτελλε·
"Μυρμιδόνες, μή τίς μοι ἀπειλάων λελαθέσθω,
ἃς ἐπὶ νηυσὶ θοῇσιν ἀπειλεῖτε Τρώεσσι
πάνθ' ὑπὸ μηνιθμόν, καί μ' ᾐτιάασθε ἕκαστος·
'σχέτλιε Πηλέος υἱέ, χόλῳ ἄρα σ' ἔτρεφε μήτηρ,
νηλεές, ὃς παρὰ νηυσὶν ἔχεις ἀέκοντας ἑταίρους·
οἴκαδέ περ σὺν νηυσὶ νεώμεθα ποντοπόροισιν
αὖτις, ἐπεί ῥά τοι ὧδε κακὸς χόλος ἔμπεσε θυμῷ.'
ταῦτά μ' ἀγειρόμενοι θάμ' ἐβάζετε· νῦν δὲ πέφανται
φυλόπιδος μέγα ἔργον, ἕης τὸ πρίν γ' ἐράασθε.
ἔνθα τις ἄλκιμον ἦτορ ἔχων Τρώεσσι μαχέσθω."
Ὣς εἰπὼν ὤτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἑκάστου.
μᾶλλον δὲ στίχες ἄρθεν, ἐπεὶ βασιλῆος ἄκουσαν.
ὡς δ' ὅτε τοῖχον ἀνὴρ ἀράρῃ πυκινοῖσι λίθοισι
δώματος ὑψηλοῖο, βίας ἀνέμων ἀλεείνων,
ὣς ἄραρον κόρυθές τε καὶ ἀσπίδες ὀμφαλόεσσαι.
ἀσπὶς ἄρ' ἀσπίδ' ἔρειδε, κόρυς κόρυν, ἀνέρα δ' ἀνήρ·

ψαῦον δ' ἱππόκομοι κόρυθες λαμπροῖσι φάλοισι
νευόντων, ὡς πυκνοὶ ἐφέστασαν ἀλλήλοισι.
πάντων δὲ προπάροιθε δύ' ἀνέρε θωρήσσοντο,
Πάτροκλός τε καὶ Αὐτομέδων, ἕνα θυμὸν ἔχοντες,
πρόσθεν Μυρμιδόνων πολεμιζέμεν. αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
βῆ ῥ' ἴμεν ἐς κλισίην, χηλοῦ δ' ἀπὸ πῶμ' ἀνέῳγε
καλῆς δαιδαλέης, τήν οἱ Θέτις ἀργυρόπεζα
θῆκ' ἐπὶ νηὸς ἄγεσθαι, ἐῢ πλήσασα χιτώνων
χλαινάων τ' ἀνεμοσκεπέων οὔλων τε ταπήτων.
ἔνθα δέ οἱ δέπας ἔσκε τετυγμένον, οὐδέ τις ἄλλος
οὔτ' ἀνδρῶν πίνεσκεν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ αἴθοπα οἶνον,
οὔτε τεῳ σπένδεσκε θεῶν, ὅτε μὴ Διὶ πατρί.
τό ῥα τότ' ἐκ χηλοῖο λαβὼν ἐκάθηρε θεείῳ
πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δ' ἔνιψ' ὕδατος καλῇσι ῥοῇσι,
νίψατο δ' αὐτὸς χεῖρας, ἀφύσσατο δ' αἴθοπα οἶνον.
εὔχετ' ἔπειτα στὰς μέσῳ ἕρκεϊ, λεῖβε δὲ οἶνον
οὐρανὸν εἰσανιδών· Δία δ' οὐ λάθε τερπικέραυνον·
"Ζεῦ ἄνα, Δωδωναῖε, Πελασγικέ, τηλόθι ναίων,
Δωδώνης μεδέων δυσχειμέρου· ἀμφὶ δὲ Σελλοὶ
σοὶ ναίουσ' ὑποφῆται ἀνιπτόποδες χαμαιεῦναι.
ἠμὲν δὴ ποτ' ἐμὸν ἔπος ἔκλυες εὐξαμένοιο,
τίμησας μὲν ἐμέ, μέγα δ' ἴψαο λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν,
ἠδ' ἔτι καὶ νῦν μοι τόδ' ἐπικρήηνον ἐέλδωρ·
αὐτὸς μὲν γὰρ ἐγὼ μενέω νηῶν ἐν ἀγῶνι,
ἀλλ' ἕταρον πέμπω πολέσιν μετὰ Μυρμιδόνεσσι
μάρνασθαι· τῷ κῦδος ἅμα πρόες, εὐρύοπα Ζεῦ,
θάρσυνον δέ οἱ ἦτορ ἐνὶ φρεσίν, ὄφρα καὶ Ἕκτωρ
εἴσεται ἤ ῥα καὶ οἶος ἐπίστηται πολεμίζειν
ἡμέτερος θεράπων, ἦ οἱ τότε χεῖρες ἄαπτοι
μαίνονθ', ὁππότ' ἐγώ περ ἴω μετὰ μῶλον Ἄρηος.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεί κ' ἀπὸ ναῦφι μάχην ἐνοπήν τε δίηται,
ἀσκηθής μοι ἔπειτα θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας ἵκοιτο

τεύχεσί τε ξὺν πᾶσι καὶ ἀγχεμάχοις ἑτάροισιν."
  Ὣς ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος, τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε μητίετα Ζεύς.
τῷ δ' ἕτερον μὲν ἔδωκε πατήρ, ἕτερον δ' ἀνένευσε·
νηῶν μέν οἱ ἀπώσασθαι πόλεμόν τε μάχην τε
δῶκε, σόον δ' ἀνένευσε μάχης ἐξ ἀπονέεσθαι.
ἤ τοι ὁ μὲν σπείσας τε καὶ εὐξάμενος Διὶ πατρὶ
ἂψ κλισίην εἰσῆλθε, δέπας δ' ἀπέθηκ' ἐνὶ χηλῷ,
στῆ δὲ πάροιθ' ἐλθὼν κλισίης, ἔτι δ' ἤθελε θυμῷ
εἰσιδέειν Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν φύλοπιν αἰνήν.
  Οἱ δ' ἅμα Πατρόκλῳ μεγαλήτορι θωρηχθέντες
ἔστιχον, ὄφρ' ἐν Τρωσὶ μέγα φρονέοντες ὄρουσαν.
αὐτίκα δὲ σφήκεσσιν ἐοικότες ἐξεχέοντο
εἰνοδίοις, οὓς παῖδες ἐριδμαίνωσιν ἔθοντες,
αἰεὶ κερτομέοντες, ὁδῷ ἔπι οἰκί' ἔχοντας,
νηπίαχοι· ξυνὸν δὲ κακὸν πολέεσσι τιθεῖσι.
τοὺς δ' εἴ περ παρά τίς τε κιὼν ἄνθρωπος ὁδίτης
κινήσῃ ἀέκων, οἱ δ' ἄλκιμον ἦτορ ἔχοντες
πρόσσω πᾶς πέτεται καὶ ἀμύνει οἷσι τέκεσσι.
τῶν τότε Μυρμιδόνες κραδίην καὶ θυμὸν ἔχοντες
ἐκ νηῶν ἐχέοντο· βοὴ δ' ἄσβεστος ὀρώρει.
Πάτροκλος δ' ἑτάροισιν ἐκέκλετο μακρὸν ἀΰσας·
"Μυρμιδόνες, ἕταροι Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος,
ἀνέρες ἔστε, φίλοι, μνήσασθε δὲ θούριδος ἀλκῆς,
ὡς ἂν Πηλεΐδην τιμήσομεν, ὃς μέγ' ἄριστος
Ἀργείων παρὰ νηυσὶ καὶ ἀγχέμαχοι θεράποντες,
γνῷ δὲ καὶ Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρυκρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
ἣν ἄτην, ὅ τ' ἄριστον Ἀχαιῶν οὐδὲν ἔτισεν."
  Ὣς εἰπὼν ὤτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἑκάστου,
ἐν δ' ἔπεσον Τρώεσσιν ἀολλέες· ἀμφὶ δὲ νῆες
σμερδαλέον κονάβησαν ἀϋσάντων ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν.
  Τρῶες δ' ὡς εἴδοντο Μενοιτίου ἄλκιμον υἱόν,
αὐτὸν καὶ θεράποντα, σὺν ἔντεσι μαρμαίροντας,

πᾶσιν ὀρίνθη θυμός, ἐκίνηθεν δὲ φάλαγγες,
ἐλπόμενοι παρὰ ναῦφι ποδώκεα Πηλείωνα
μηνιθμὸν μὲν ἀπορρῖψαι, φιλότητα δ' ἑλέσθαι·
πάπτηνεν δὲ ἕκαστος ὅπῃ φύγοι αἰπὺν ὄλεθρον.
Πάτροκλος δὲ πρῶτος ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαεινῷ
ἀντικρὺ κατὰ μέσσον, ὅθι πλεῖστοι κλονέοντο,
νηῒ πάρα πρύμνῃ μεγαθύμου Πρωτεσιλάου,
καὶ βάλε Πυραίχμην, ὃς Παίονας ἱπποκορυστὰς
ἤγαγεν ἐξ Ἀμυδῶνος ἀπ' Ἀξιοῦ εὐρὺ ῥέοντος·
τὸν βάλε δεξιὸν ὦμον· ὁ δ' ὕπτιος ἐν κονίῃσι
κάππεσεν οἰμώξας, ἕταροι δέ μιν ἀμφεφόβηθεν
Παίονες· ἐν γὰρ Πάτροκλος φόβον ἧκεν ἅπασιν
ἡγεμόνα κτείνας, ὃς ἀριστεύεσκε μάχεσθαι.
ἐκ νηῶν δ' ἔλασεν, κατὰ δ' ἔσβεσεν αἰθόμενον πῦρ.
ἡμιδαὴς δ' ἄρα νηῦς λίπετ' αὐτόθι· τοὶ δ' ἐφόβηθεν
Τρῶες θεσπεσίῳ ὁμάδῳ· Δαναοὶ δ' ἐπέχυντο
νῆας ἀνὰ γλαφυράς· ὅμαδος δ' ἀλίαστος ἐτύχθη.
ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἀφ' ὑψηλῆς κορυφῆς ὄρεος μεγάλοιο
κινήσῃ πυκινὴν νεφέλην στεροπηγερέτα Ζεύς,
ἔκ τ' ἔφανεν πᾶσαι σκοπιαὶ καὶ πρώονες ἄκροι
καὶ νάπαι, οὐρανόθεν δ' ἄρ' ὑπερράγη ἄσπετος αἰθήρ,
ὣς Δαναοὶ νηῶν μὲν ἀπωσάμενοι δήϊον πῦρ
τυτθὸν ἀνέπνευσαν, πολέμου δ' οὐ γίγνετ' ἐρωή·
οὐ γάρ πώ τι Τρῶες ἀρηϊφίλων ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν
προτροπάδην φοβέοντο μελαινάων ἀπὸ νηῶν,
ἀλλ' ἔτ' ἄρ' ἀνθίσταντο, νεῶν δ' ὑπόεικον ἀνάγκῃ.
Ἔνθα δ' ἀνὴρ ἕλεν ἄνδρα κεδασθείσης ὑσμίνης
ἡγεμόνων. πρῶτος δὲ Μενοιτίου ἄλκιμος υἱὸς
αὐτίκ' ἄρα στρεφθέντος Ἀρηϊλύκου βάλε μηρὸν
ἔγχεϊ ὀξυόεντι, διαπρὸ δὲ χαλκὸν ἔλασσε·
ῥῆξεν δ' ὀστέον ἔγχος, ὁ δὲ πρηνὴς ἐπὶ γαίῃ
κάππεσ'· ἀτὰρ Μενέλαος Ἀρήϊος οὖτα Θόαντα

στέρνον γυμνωθέντα παρ' ἀσπίδα, λῦσε δὲ γυῖα.
Φυλεΐδης δ' Ἄμφικλον ἐφορμηθέντα δοκεύσας
ἔφθη ὀρεξάμενος πρυμνὸν σκέλος, ἔνθα πάχιστος
μυὼν ἀνθρώπου πέλεται· περὶ δ' ἔγχεος αἰχμῇ
νεῦρα διεσχίσθη· τὸν δὲ σκότος ὄσσε κάλυψε.
Νεστορίδαι δ' ὁ μὲν οὔτασ' Ἀτύμνιον ὀξέϊ δουρὶ
Ἀντίλοχος, λαπάρης δὲ διήλασε χάλκεον ἔγχος·
ἤριπε δὲ προπάροιθε. Μάρις δ' αὐτοσχεδὰ δουρὶ
Ἀντιλόχῳ ἐπόρουσε κασιγνήτοιο χολωθείς,
στὰς πρόσθεν νέκυος· τοῦ δ' ἀντίθεος Θρασυμήδης
ἔφθη ὀρεξάμενος πρὶν οὐτάσαι, οὐδ' ἀφάμαρτεν,
ὦμον ἄφαρ· πρυμνὸν δὲ βραχίονα δουρὸς ἀκωκὴ
δρύψ' ἀπὸ μυώνων, ἀπὸ δ' ὀστέον ἄχρις ἄραξε·
δούπησεν δὲ πεσών, κατὰ δὲ σκότος ὄσσε κάλυψεν.
ὣς τὼ μὲν δοιοῖσι κασιγνήτοισι δαμέντε
βήτην εἰς Ἔρεβος, Σαρπηδόνος ἐσθλοὶ ἑταῖροι,
υἷες ἀκοντισταὶ Ἀμισωδάρου, ὅς ῥα Χίμαιραν
θρέψεν ἀμαιμακέτην, πολέσιν κακὸν ἀνθρώποισιν.
Αἴας δὲ Κλεόβουλον Ὀϊλιάδης ἐπορούσας
ζωὸν ἕλε, βλαφθέντα κατὰ κλόνον· ἀλλά οἱ αὖθι
λῦσε μένος, πλήξας ξίφει αὐχένα κωπήεντι.
πᾶν δ' ὑπεθερμάνθη ξίφος αἵματι· τὸν δὲ κατ' ὄσσε
ἔλλαβε πορφύρεος θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα κραταιή.
Πηνέλεως δὲ Λύκων τε συνέδραμον· ἔγχεσι μὲν γὰρ
ἤμβροτον ἀλλήλων, μέλεον δ' ἠκόντισαν ἄμφω·
τὼ δ' αὖτις ξιφέεσσι συνέδραμον. ἔνθα Λύκων μὲν
ἱπποκόμου κόρυθος φάλον ἤλασεν, ἀμφὶ δὲ καυλὸν
φάσγανον ἐρραίσθη· ὁ δ' ὑπ' οὔατος αὐχένα θεῖνε
Πηνέλεως, πᾶν δ' εἴσω ἔδυ ξίφος, ἔσχεθε δ' οἶον
δέρμα, παρηέρθη δὲ κάρη, ὑπέλυντο δὲ γυῖα.
Μηριόνης δ' Ἀκάμαντα κιχεὶς ποσὶ καρπαλίμοισι
νύξ' ἵππων ἐπιβησόμενον κατὰ δεξιὸν ὦμον·

ἤριπε δ' ἐξ ὀχέων, κατὰ δ' ὀφθαλμῶν κέχυτ' ἀχλύς.
Ἰδομενεὺς δ' Ἐρύμαντα κατὰ στόμα νηλέϊ χαλκῷ
νύξε· τὸ δ' ἀντικρὺ δόρυ χάλκεον ἐξεπέρησε
νέρθεν ὑπ' ἐγκεφάλοιο, κέασσε δ' ἄρ' ὀστέα λευκά·
ἐκ δ' ἐτίναχθεν ὀδόντες, ἐνέπλησθεν δέ οἱ ἄμφω
αἵματος ὀφθαλμοί· τὸ δ' ἀνὰ στόμα καὶ κατὰ ῥῖνας
πρῆσε χανών· θανάτου δὲ μέλαν νέφος ἀμφεκάλυψεν
Οὗτοι ἄρ' ἡγεμόνες Δαναῶν ἕλον ἄνδρα ἕκαστος.
ὡς δὲ λύκοι ἄρνεσσιν ἐπέχραον ἢ ἐρίφοισι
σίνται, ὑπὲκ μήλων αἱρεύμενοι, αἵ τ' ἐν ὄρεσσι
ποιμένος ἀφραδίῃσι διέτμαγεν· οἱ δὲ ἰδόντες
αἶψα διαρπάζουσιν ἀνάλκιδα θυμὸν ἐχούσας·
ὣς Δαναοὶ Τρώεσσιν ἐπέχραον· οἱ δὲ φόβοιο
δυσκελάδου μνήσαντο, λάθοντο δὲ θούριδος ἀλκῆς.
Αἴας δ' ὁ μέγας αἰὲν ἐφ' Ἕκτορι χαλκοκορυστῇ
ἵετ' ἀκοντίσσαι· ὁ δὲ ἰδρείῃ πολέμοιο,
ἀσπίδι ταυρείῃ κεκαλυμμένος εὐρέας ὤμους,
σκέπτετ' ὀϊστῶν τε ῥοῖζον καὶ δοῦπον ἀκόντων.
ἦ μὲν δὴ γίγνωσκε μάχης ἑτεραλκέα νίκην·
ἀλλὰ καὶ ὣς ἀνέμιμνε, σάω δ' ἐρίηρας ἑταίρους.
Ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἀπ' Οὐλύμπου νέφος ἔρχεται οὐρανὸν εἴσω
αἰθέρος ἐκ δίης, ὅτε τε Ζεὺς λαίλαπα τείνῃ,
ὣς τῶν ἐκ νηῶν γένετο ἰαχή τε φόβος τε,
οὐδὲ κατὰ μοῖραν πέραον πάλιν. Ἕκτορα δ' ἵπποι
ἔκφερον ὠκύποδες σὺν τεύχεσι, λεῖπε δὲ λαὸν
Τρωϊκόν, οὓς ἀέκοντας ὀρυκτὴ τάφρος ἔρυκε.
πολλοὶ δ' ἐν τάφρῳ ἐρυσάρματες ὠκέες ἵπποι
ἄξαντ' ἐν πρώτῳ ῥυμῷ λίπον ἅρματ' ἀνάκτων,
Πάτροκλος δ' ἕπετο σφεδανὸν Δαναοῖσι κελεύων,
Τρωσὶ κακὰ φρονέων· οἱ δὲ ἰαχῇ τε φόβῳ τε
πάσας πλῆσαν ὁδούς, ἐπεὶ ἂρ τμάγεν· ὕψι δ' ἄελλα
σκίδναθ' ὑπὸ νεφέων, τανύοντο δὲ μώνυχες ἵπποι

ἄψορρον προτὶ ἄστυ νεῶν ἄπο καὶ κλισιάων.
Πάτροκλος δ' ᾗ πλεῖστον ὀρινόμενον ἴδε λαόν,
τῇ ῥ' ἔχ' ὁμοκλήσας· ὑπὸ δ' ἄξοσι φῶτες ἔπιπτον
πρηνέες ἐξ ὀχέων, δίφροι δ' ἀνακυμβαλίαζον.
ἀντικρὺ δ' ἄρα τάφρον ὑπέρθορον ὠκέες ἵπποι
[ἄμβροτοι, οὓς Πηλῆϊ θεοὶ δόσαν ἀγλαὰ δῶρα,]
πρόσσω ἱέμενοι, ἐπὶ δ' Ἕκτορι κέκλετο θυμός·
ἵετο γὰρ βαλέειν· τὸν δ' ἔκφερον ὠκέες ἵπποι.
ὡς δ' ὑπὸ λαίλαπι πᾶσα κελαινὴ βέβριθε χθὼν
ἤματ' ὀπωρινῷ, ὅτε λαβρότατον χέει ὕδωρ
Ζεύς, ὅτε δή ῥ' ἄνδρεσσι κοτεσσάμενος χαλεπήνῃ,
οἳ βίῃ εἰν ἀγορῇ σκολιὰς κρίνωσι θέμιστας,
ἐκ δὲ δίκην ἐλάσωσι, θεῶν ὄπιν οὐκ ἀλέγοντες·
τῶν δέ τε πάντες μὲν ποταμοὶ πλήθουσι ῥέοντες,
πολλὰς δὲ κλιτῦς τότ' ἀποτμήγουσι χαράδραι,
ἐς δ' ἅλα πορφυρέην μεγάλα στενάχουσι ῥέουσαι
ἐξ ὀρέων ἐπὶ κάρ, μινύθει δέ τε ἔργ' ἀνθρώπων·
ὣς ἵπποι Τρῳαὶ μεγάλα στενάχοντο θέουσαι.
  Πάτροκλος δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν πρώτας ἐπέκερσε φάλαγγας,
ἂψ ἐπὶ νῆας ἔεργε παλιμπετές, οὐδὲ πόληος
εἴα ἱεμένους ἐπιβαινέμεν, ἀλλὰ μεσηγὺ
νηῶν καὶ ποταμοῦ καὶ τείχεος ὑψηλοῖο
κτεῖνε μεταΐσσων, πολέων δ' ἀπετίνυτο ποινήν.
ἔνθ' ἦ τοι Πρόνοον πρῶτον βάλε δουρὶ φαεινῷ,
στέρνον γυμνωθέντα παρ' ἀσπίδα, λῦσε δὲ γυῖα·
δούπησεν δὲ πεσών· ὁ δὲ Θέστορα, Ἤνοπος υἱόν,
δεύτερον ὁρμηθείς—ὁ μὲν εὐξέστῳ ἐνὶ δίφρῳ
ἧστο ἀλείς· ἐκ γὰρ πλήγη φρένας, ἐκ δ' ἄρα χειρῶν
ἡνία ἠΐχθησαν—ὁ δ' ἔγχεϊ νύξε παραστὰς
γναθμὸν δεξιτερόν, διὰ δ' αὐτοῦ πεῖρεν ὀδόντων,
ἕλκε δὲ δουρὸς ἑλὼν ὑπὲρ ἄντυγος, ὡς ὅτε τις φὼς
πέτρῃ ἔπι προβλῆτι καθήμενος ἱερὸν ἰχθὺν

ἐκ πόντοιο θύραζε λίνῳ καὶ ἤνοπι χαλκῷ·
ὣς ἕλκ' ἐκ δίφροιο κεχηνότα δουρὶ φαεινῷ,
κὰδ δ' ἄρ' ἐπὶ στόμ' ἔωσε· πεσόντα δέ μιν λίπε θυμός.
αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' Ἐρύλαον ἐπεσσύμενον βάλε πέτρῳ
μέσσην κὰκ κεφαλήν· ἡ δ' ἄνδιχα πᾶσα κεάσθη
ἐν κόρυθι βριαρῇ· ὁ δ' ἄρα πρηνὴς ἐπὶ γαίῃ
κάππεσεν, ἀμφὶ δέ μιν θάνατος χύτο θυμοραϊστής.
αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' Ἐρύμαντα καὶ Ἀμφοτερὸν καὶ Ἐπάλτην,
Τληπόλεμόν τε Δαμαστορίδην Ἐχίον τε Πύριν τε,
Ἰφέα τ' Εὔιππόν τε καὶ Ἀργεάδην Πολύμηλον,
πάντας ἐπασσυτέρους πέλασε χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ.
Σαρπηδὼν δ' ὡς οὖν ἴδ' ἀμιτροχίτωνας ἑταίρους
χέρσ' ὕπο Πατρόκλοιο Μενοιτιάδαο δαμέντας,
κέκλετ' ἄρ' ἀντιθέοισι καθαπτόμενος Λυκίοισιν·
"αἰδώς, ὦ Λύκιοι· πόσε φεύγετε; νῦν θοοὶ ἔστε.
ἀντήσω γὰρ ἐγὼ τοῦδ' ἀνέρος, ὄφρα δαείω
ὅς τις ὅδε κρατέει καὶ δὴ κακὰ πολλὰ ἔοργε
Τρῶας, ἐπεὶ πολλῶν τε καὶ ἐσθλῶν γούνατ' ἔλυσεν."
Ἦ ῥα, καὶ ἐξ ὀχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἆλτο χαμᾶζε.
Πάτροκλος δ' ἑτέρωθεν, ἐπεὶ ἴδεν, ἔκθορε δίφρου.
οἱ δ' ὥς τ' αἰγυπιοὶ γαμψώνυχες ἀγκυλοχεῖλαι
πέτρῃ ἐφ' ὑψηλῇ μεγάλα κλάζοντε μάχωνται,
ὣς οἱ κεκλήγοντες ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ὄρουσαν.
τοὺς δὲ ἰδὼν ἐλέησε Κρόνου πάϊς ἀγκυλομήτεω,
Ἥρην δὲ προσέειπε κασιγνήτην ἄλοχόν τε·
"ὤ μοι ἐγών, ὅ τέ μοι Σαρπηδόνα, φίλτατον ἀνδρῶν,
μοῖρ' ὑπὸ Πατρόκλοιο Μενοιτιάδαο δαμῆναι.
διχθὰ δέ μοι κραδίη μέμονε φρεσὶν ὁρμαίνοντι,
ἤ μιν ζωὸν ἐόντα μάχης ἄπο δακρυοέσσης
θείω ἀναρπάξας Λυκίης ἐν πίονι δήμῳ,
ἦ ἤδη ὑπὸ χερσὶ Μενοιτιάδαο δαμάσσω."
Τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα βοῶπις πότνια Ἥρη·

"αἰνότατε Κρονίδη, ποῖον τὸν μῦθον ἔειπες.
ἄνδρα θνητὸν ἐόντα, πάλαι πεπρωμένον αἴσῃ,
ἂψ ἐθέλεις θανάτοιο δυσηχέος ἐξαναλῦσαι;
ἔρδ'· ἀτὰρ οὔ τοι πάντες ἐπαινέομεν θεοὶ ἄλλοι.
ἄλλο δέ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεο σῇσιν·
αἴ κε ζῶν πέμψῃς Σαρπηδόνα ὅνδε δόμονδε,
φράζεο μή τις ἔπειτα θεῶν ἐθέλῃσι καὶ ἄλλος
πέμπειν ὃν φίλον υἱὸν ἀπὸ κρατερῆς ὑσμίνης·
πολλοὶ γὰρ περὶ ἄστυ μέγα Πριάμοιο μάχονται
υἱέες ἀθανάτων, τοῖσιν κότον αἰνὸν ἐνήσεις.
ἀλλ' εἴ τοι φίλος ἐστί, τεὸν δ' ὀλοφύρεται ἦτορ,
ἤ τοι μέν μιν ἔασον ἐνὶ κρατερῇ ὑσμίνῃ
χέρσ' ὕπο Πατρόκλοιο Μενοιτιάδαο δαμῆναι·
αὐτὰρ ἐπὴν δὴ τόν γε λίπῃ ψυχή τε καὶ αἰών,
πέμπειν μιν Θάνατόν τε φέρειν καὶ νήδυμον Ὕπνον,
εἰς ὅ κε δὴ Λυκίης εὐρείης δῆμον ἵκωνται,
ἔνθα ἑ ταρχύσουσι κασίγνητοί τε ἔται τε
τύμβῳ τε στήλῃ τε· τὸ γὰρ γέρας ἐστὶ θανόντων."
  Ὣς ἔφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθησε πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε·
αἱματοέσσας δὲ ψιάδας κατέχευεν ἔραζε
παῖδα φίλον τιμῶν, τόν οἱ Πάτροκλος ἔμελλε
φθίσειν ἐν Τροίῃ ἐριβώλακι, τηλόθι πάτρης.
  Οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ἰόντες,
ἔνθ' ἤ τοι Πάτροκλος ἀγακλειτὸν Θρασύμηλον,
ὅς ῥ' ἠῢς θεράπων Σαρπηδόνος ἦεν ἄνακτος,
τὸν βάλε νείαιραν κατὰ γαστέρα, λῦσε δὲ γυῖα.
Σαρπηδὼν δ' αὐτοῦ μὲν ἀπήμβροτε δουρὶ φαεινῷ
δεύτερον ὁρμηθείς, ὁ δὲ Πήδασον οὔτασεν ἵππον
ἔγχεϊ δεξιὸν ὦμον· ὁ δ' ἔβραχε θυμὸν ἀΐσθων,
κὰδ δ' ἔπεσ' ἐν κονίῃσι μακών, ἀπὸ δ' ἔπτατο θυμός.
τὼ δὲ διαστήτην, κρίκε δὲ ζυγόν, ἡνία δέ σφι
σύγχυτ', ἐπεὶ δὴ κεῖτο παρήορος ἐν κονίῃσι.

τοῖο μὲν Αὐτομέδων δουρικλυτὸς εὕρετο τέκμωρ·
σπασσάμενος τανύηκες ἄορ παχέος παρὰ μηροῦ,
ἀΐξας ἀπέκοψε παρήορον οὐδ' ἐμάτησε·
τὼ δ' ἰθυνθήτην, ἐν δὲ ῥυτῆρσι τάνυσθεν·
τὼ δ' αὖτις συνίτην ἔριδος πέρι θυμοβόροιο.
Ἔνθ' αὖ Σαρπηδὼν μὲν ἀπήμβροτε δουρὶ φαεινῷ,
Πατρόκλου δ' ὑπὲρ ὦμον ἀριστερὸν ἤλυθ' ἀκωκὴ
ἔγχεος, οὐδ' ἔβαλ' αὐτόν· ὁ δ' ὕστερος ὤρνυτο χαλκῷ
Πάτροκλος· τοῦ δ' οὐχ ἅλιον βέλος ἔκφυγε χειρός,
ἀλλ' ἔβαλ' ἔνθ' ἄρα τε φρένες ἔρχαται ἀμφ' ἁδινὸν κῆρ.
ἤριπε δ' ὡς ὅτε τις δρῦς ἤριπεν ἢ ἀχερωΐς,
ἠὲ πίτυς βλωθρή, τήν τ' οὔρεσι τέκτονες ἄνδρες
ἐξέταμον πελέκεσσι νεήκεσι νήϊον εἶναι·
ὣς ὁ πρόσθ' ἵππων καὶ δίφρου κεῖτο τανυσθείς,
βεβρυχώς, κόνιος δεδραγμένος αἱματοέσσης.
ἠΰτε ταῦρον ἔπεφνε λέων ἀγέληφι μετελθών,
αἴθωνα μεγάθυμον, ἐν εἰλιπόδεσσι βόεσσι,
ὤλετό τε στενάχων ὑπὸ γαμφηλῇσι λέοντος,
ὣς ὑπὸ Πατρόκλῳ Λυκίων ἀγὸς ἀσπιστάων
κτεινόμενος μενέαινε, φίλον δ' ὀνόμηνεν ἑταῖρον·
"Γλαῦκε πέπον, πολεμιστὰ μετ' ἀνδράσι, νῦν σε μάλα χρὴ
αἰχμητήν τ' ἔμεναι καὶ θαρσαλέον πολεμιστήν·
νῦν τοι ἐελδέσθω πόλεμος κακός, εἰ θοός ἐσσι.
πρῶτα μὲν ὄτρυνον Λυκίων ἡγήτορας ἄνδρας,
πάντῃ ἐποιχόμενος, Σαρπηδόνος ἀμφιμάχεσθαι·
αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα καὶ αὐτὸς ἐμεῦ πέρι μάρναο χαλκῷ.
σοὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ καὶ ἔπειτα κατηφείη καὶ ὄνειδος
ἔσσομαι ἤματα πάντα διαμπερές, εἴ κέ μ' Ἀχαιοὶ
τεύχεα συλήσωσι νεῶν ἐν ἀγῶνι πεσόντα.
ἀλλ' ἔχεο κρατερῶς, ὄτρυνε δὲ λαὸν ἅπαντα."
Ὣς ἄρα μιν εἰπόντα τέλος θανάτοιο κάλυψεν

ὀφθαλμοὺς ῥῖνάς θ'· ὁ δὲ λὰξ ἐν στήθεσι βαίνων
ἐκ χροὸς ἕλκε δόρυ, προτὶ δὲ φρένες αὐτῷ ἕποντο·
τοῖο δ' ἅμα ψυχήν τε καὶ ἔγχεος ἐξέρυσ' αἰχμήν.
Μυρμιδόνες δ' αὐτοῦ σχέθον ἵππους φυσιόωντας,
ἱεμένους φοβέεσθαι, ἐπεὶ λίπον ἅρματ' ἀνάκτων.
Γλαύκῳ δ' αἰνὸν ἄχος γένετο φθογγῆς ἀΐοντι·
ὠρίνθη δέ οἱ ἦτορ, ὅ τ' οὐ δύνατο προσαμῦναι.
χειρὶ δ' ἑλὼν ἐπίεζε βραχίονα· τεῖρε γὰρ αὐτὸν
ἕλκος, ὃ δή μιν Τεῦκρος ἐπεσσύμενον βάλεν ἰῷ
τείχεος ὑψηλοῖο, ἀρὴν ἑτάροισιν ἀμύνων.
εὐχόμενος δ' ἄρα εἶπεν ἑκηβόλῳ Ἀπόλλωνι·
"κλῦθι, ἄναξ, ὅς που Λυκίης ἐν πίονι δήμῳ
εἷς ἢ ἐνὶ Τροίῃ· δύνασαι δὲ σὺ πάντοσ' ἀκούειν
ἀνέρι κηδομένῳ, ὡς νῦν ἐμὲ κῆδος ἱκάνει.
ἕλκος μὲν γὰρ ἔχω τόδε καρτερόν, ἀμφὶ δέ μοι χεὶρ
ὀξείῃς ὀδύνῃσιν ἐλήλαται, οὐδέ μοι αἷμα
τερσῆναι δύναται, βαρύθει δέ μοι ὦμος ὑπ' αὐτοῦ·
ἔγχος δ' οὐ δύναμαι σχεῖν ἔμπεδον, οὐδὲ μάχεσθαι
ἐλθὼν δυσμενέεσσιν. ἀνὴρ δ' ὤριστος ὄλωλε,
Σαρπηδών, Διὸς υἱός· ὁ δ' οὐδ' οὗ παιδὸς ἀμύνει.
ἀλλὰ σύ πέρ μοι, ἄναξ, τόδε καρτερὸν ἕλκος ἄκεσσαι,
κοίμησον δ' ὀδύνας, δὸς δὲ κράτος, ὄφρ' ἑτάροισι
κεκλόμενος Λυκίοισιν ἐποτρύνω πολεμίζειν,
αὐτός τ' ἀμφὶ νέκυι κατατεθνηῶτι μάχωμαι."
Ὣς ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος, τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων.
αὐτίκα παῦσ' ὀδύνας, ἀπὸ δ' ἕλκεος ἀργαλέοιο
αἷμα μέλαν τέρσηνε, μένος δέ οἱ ἔμβαλε θυμῷ.
Γλαῦκος δ' ἔγνω ᾗσιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ γήθησέν τε,
ὅττι οἱ ὦκ' ἤκουσε μέγας θεὸς εὐξαμένοιο.
πρῶτα μὲν ὤτρυνεν Λυκίων ἡγήτορας ἄνδρας,
πάντῃ ἐποιχόμενος, Σαρπηδόνος ἀμφιμάχεσθαι·
αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα μετὰ Τρῶας κίε μακρὰ βιβάσθων,

Πουλυδάμαντ' ἔπι Πανθοΐδην καὶ Ἀγήνορα δῖον,
βῆ δὲ μετ' Αἰνείαν τε καὶ Ἕκτορα χαλκοκορυστήν,
ἀγχοῦ δ' ἱστάμενος ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"Ἕκτορ, νῦν δὴ πάγχυ λελασμένος εἰς ἐπικούρων,
οἳ σέθεν εἵνεκα τῆλε φίλων καὶ πατρίδος αἴης
θυμὸν ἀποφθινύθουσι· σὺ δ' οὐκ ἐθέλεις ἐπαμύνειν.
κεῖται Σαρπηδών, Λυκίων ἀγὸς ἀσπιστάων,
ὃς Λυκίην εἴρυτο δίκῃσί τε καὶ σθένεϊ ᾧ·
τὸν δ' ὑπὸ Πατρόκλῳ δάμασ' ἔγχεϊ χάλκεος Ἄρης.
ἀλλά, φίλοι, πάρστητε, νεμεσσήθητε δὲ θυμῷ,
μὴ ἀπὸ τεύχε' ἕλωνται, ἀεικίσσωσι δὲ νεκρὸν
Μυρμιδόνες, Δαναῶν κεχολωμένοι ὅσσοι ὄλοντο,
τοὺς ἐπὶ νηυσὶ θοῇσιν ἐπέφνομεν ἐγχείῃσιν."
  Ὣς ἔφατο, Τρῶας δὲ κατὰ κρῆθεν λάβε πένθος
ἄσχετον, οὐκ ἐπιεικτόν, ἐπεί σφισιν ἕρμα πόληος
ἔσκε καὶ ἀλλοδαπός περ ἐών· πολέες γὰρ ἅμ' αὐτῷ
λαοὶ ἕποντ', ἐν δ' αὐτὸς ἀριστεύεσκε μάχεσθαι·
βὰν δ' ἰθὺς Δαναῶν λελιημένοι· ἦρχε δ' ἄρα σφιν
Ἕκτωρ χωόμενος Σαρπηδόνος. αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὺς
ὦρσε Μενοιτιάδεω Πατροκλῆος λάσιον κῆρ·
Αἴαντε πρώτω προσέφη, μεμαῶτε καὶ αὐτώ·
"Αἴαντε, νῦν σφῶϊν ἀμύνεσθαι φίλον ἔστω,
οἷοί περ πάρος ἦτε μετ' ἀνδράσιν, ἢ καὶ ἀρείους.
κεῖται ἀνὴρ ὃς πρῶτος ἐσήλατο τεῖχος Ἀχαιῶν,
Σαρπηδών· ἀλλ' εἴ μιν ἀεικισσαίμεθ' ἑλόντες,
τεύχεά τ' ὤμοιιν ἀφελοίμεθα, καί τιν' ἑταίρων
αὐτοῦ ἀμυνομένων δαμασαίμεθα νηλέϊ χαλκῷ."
  Ὣς ἔφαθ', οἳ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀλέξασθαι μενέαινον.
οἳ δ' ἐπεὶ ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἐκαρτύναντο φάλαγγας,
Τρῶες καὶ Λύκιοι καὶ Μυρμιδόνες καὶ Ἀχαιοί,
σύμβαλον ἀμφὶ νέκυι κατατεθνηῶτι μάχεσθαι
δεινὸν ἀΰσαντες· μέγα δ' ἔβραχε τεύχεα φωτῶν.

Ζεὺς δ' ἐπὶ νύκτ' ὀλοὴν τάνυσε κρατερῇ ὑσμίνῃ,
ὄφρα φίλῳ περὶ παιδὶ μάχης ὀλοὸς πόνος εἴη.
Ὦσαν δὲ πρότεροι Τρῶες ἑλίκωπας Ἀχαιούς·
βλῆτο γὰρ οὔ τι κάκιστος ἀνὴρ μετὰ Μυρμιδόνεσσιν,
υἱὸς Ἀγακλῆος μεγαθύμου, δῖος Ἐπειγεύς,
ὅς ῥ' ἐν Βουδείῳ εὖ ναιομένῳ ἤνασσε
τὸ πρίν· ἀτὰρ τότε γ' ἐσθλὸν ἀνεψιὸν ἐξεναρίξας
ἐς Πηλῆ' ἱκέτευσε καὶ ἐς Θέτιν ἀργυρόπεζαν·
οἱ δ' ἅμ' Ἀχιλλῆϊ ῥηξήνορι πέμπον ἕπεσθαι
Ἴλιον εἰς εὔπωλον, ἵνα Τρώεσσι μάχοιτο.
τόν ῥα τόθ' ἁπτόμενον νέκυος βάλε φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ
χερμαδίῳ κεφαλήν· ἡ δ' ἄνδιχα πᾶσα κεάσθη
ἐν κόρυθι βριαρῇ· ὁ δ' ἄρα πρηνὴς ἐπὶ νεκρῷ
κάππεσεν, ἀμφὶ δέ μιν θάνατος χύτο θυμοραϊστής.
Πατρόκλῳ δ' ἄρ' ἄχος γένετο φθιμένου ἑτάροιο,
ἴθυσεν δὲ διὰ προμάχων ἴρηκι ἐοικὼς
ὠκέϊ, ὅς τ' ἐφόβησε κολοιούς τε ψῆράς τε·
ὣς ἰθὺς Λυκίων, Πατρόκλεες ἱπποκέλευθε,
ἔσσυο καὶ Τρώων, κεχόλωσο δὲ κῆρ ἑτάροιο.
καί ῥ' ἔβαλε Σθενέλαον, Ἰθαιμένεος φίλον υἱόν,
αὐχένα χερμαδίῳ, ῥῆξεν δ' ἀπὸ τοῖο τένοντας.
χώρησαν δ' ὑπό τε πρόμαχοι καὶ φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ.
ὅσση δ' αἰγανέης ῥιπὴ ταναοῖο τέτυκται,
ἥν ῥά τ' ἀνὴρ ἀφέῃ πειρώμενος ἢ ἐν ἀέθλῳ
ἠὲ καὶ ἐν πολέμῳ, δηΐων ὕπο θυμοραϊστέων,
τόσσον ἐχώρησαν Τρῶες, ὤσαντο δ' Ἀχαιοί.
Γλαῦκος δὲ πρῶτος, Λυκίων ἀγὸς ἀσπιστάων,
ἐτράπετ', ἔκτεινεν δὲ Βαθυκλῆα μεγάθυμον,
Χάλκωνος φίλον υἱόν, ὃς Ἑλλάδι οἰκία ναίων
ὄλβῳ τε πλούτῳ τε μετέπρεπε Μυρμιδόνεσσι.
τὸν μὲν ἄρα Γλαῦκος στῆθος μέσον οὔτασε δουρὶ
στρεφθεὶς ἐξαπίνης, ὅτε μιν κατέμαρπτε διώκων·

δούπησεν δὲ πεσών· πυκινὸν δ' ἄχος ἔλλαβ' Ἀχαιούς,
ὡς ἔπεσ' ἐσθλὸς ἀνήρ· μέγα δὲ Τρῶες κεχάροντο,
στὰν δ' ἀμφ' αὐτὸν ἰόντες ἀολλέες· οὐδ' ἄρ' Ἀχαιοὶ
ἀλκῆς ἐξελάθοντο, μένος δ' ἰθὺς φέρον αὐτῶν.
ἔνθ' αὖ Μηριόνης Τρώων ἕλεν ἄνδρα κορυστήν,
Λαόγονον, θρασὺν υἱὸν Ὀνήτορος, ὃς Διὸς ἱρεὺς
Ἰδαίου ἐτέτυκτο, θεὸς δ' ὣς τίετο δήμῳ.
τὸν βάλ' ὑπὸ γναθμοῖο καὶ οὔατος· ὦκα δὲ θυμὸς
ᾤχετ' ἀπὸ μελέων, στυγερὸς δ' ἄρα μιν σκότος εἷλεν.
Αἰνείας δ' ἐπὶ Μηριόνῃ δόρυ χάλκεον ἧκεν·
ἔλπετο γὰρ τεύξεσθαι ὑπασπίδια προβιβάντος.
ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἄντα ἰδὼν ἠλεύατο χάλκεον ἔγχος·
πρόσσω γὰρ κατέκυψε, τὸ δ' ἐξόπιθεν δόρυ μακρὸν
οὔδει ἐνισκίμφθη, ἐπὶ δ' οὐρίαχος πελεμίχθη
ἔγχεος· ἔνθα δ' ἔπειτ' ἀφίει μένος ὄβριμος Ἄρης.
[αἰχμὴ δ' Αἰνείαο κραδαινομένη κατὰ γαίης
ᾤχετ', ἐπεί ῥ' ἅλιον στιβαρῆς ἀπὸ χειρὸς ὄρουσεν.]
Αἰνείας δ' ἄρα θυμὸν ἐχώσατο φώνησέν τε·
"Μηριόνη, τάχα κέν σε καὶ ὀρχηστήν περ ἐόντα
ἔγχος ἐμὸν κατέπαυσε διαμπερές, εἴ σ' ἔβαλόν περ."
  Τὸν δ' αὖ Μηριόνης δουρικλυτὸς ἀντίον ηὔδα·
"Αἰνεία, χαλεπόν σε καὶ ἴφθιμόν περ ἐόντα
πάντων ἀνθρώπων σβέσσαι μένος, ὅς κέ σευ ἄντα
ἔλθῃ ἀμυνόμενος· θνητὸς δέ νυ καὶ σὺ τέτυξαι.
εἰ καὶ ἐγώ σε βάλοιμι τυχὼν μέσον ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ,
αἶψά κε καὶ κρατερός περ ἐὼν καὶ χερσὶ πεποιθὼς
εὖχος ἐμοὶ δοίης, ψυχὴν δ' Ἄϊδι κλυτοπώλῳ."
  Ὣς φάτο, τὸν δ' ἐνένιπε Μενοιτίου ἄλκιμος υἱός·
"Μηριόνη, τί σὺ ταῦτα καὶ ἐσθλὸς ἐὼν ἀγορεύεις;
ὦ πέπον, οὔ τοι Τρῶες ὀνειδείοις ἐπέεσσι
νεκροῦ χωρήσουσι· πάρος τινὰ γαῖα καθέξει.
ἐν γὰρ χερσὶ τέλος πολέμου, ἐπέων δ' ἐνὶ βουλῇ·

τῷ οὔ τι χρὴ μῦθον ὀφέλλειν, ἀλλὰ μάχεσθαι."
  Ὣς εἰπὼν ὁ μὲν ἦρχ', ὁ δ' ἅμ' ἕσπετο ἰσόθεος φώς.
τῶν δ' ὥς τε δρυτόμων ἀνδρῶν ὀρυμαγδὸς ὀρώρῃ
οὔρεος ἐν βήσσῃς, ἕκαθεν δέ τε γίγνετ' ἀκουή,
ὣς τῶν ὤρνυτο δοῦπος ἀπὸ χθονὸς εὐρυοδείης
χαλκοῦ τε ῥινοῦ τε βοῶν τ' εὐποιητάων,
νυσσομένων ξίφεσίν τε καὶ ἔγχεσιν ἀμφιγύοισιν.
οὐδ' ἂν ἔτι φράδμων περ ἀνὴρ Σαρπηδόνα δῖον
ἔγνω, ἐπεὶ βελέεσσι καὶ αἵματι καὶ κονίῃσιν
ἐκ κεφαλῆς εἴλυτο διαμπερὲς ἐς πόδας ἄκρους.
οἱ δ' αἰεὶ περὶ νεκρὸν ὁμίλεον, ὡς ὅτε μυῖαι
σταθμῷ ἔνι βρομέωσι περιγλαγέας κατὰ πέλλας
ὥρῃ ἐν εἰαρινῇ, ὅτε τε γλάγος ἄγγεα δεύει·
ὣς ἄρα τοὶ περὶ νεκρὸν ὁμίλεον, οὐδέ ποτε Ζεὺς
τρέψεν ἀπὸ κρατερῆς ὑσμίνης ὄσσε φαεινώ,
ἀλλὰ κατ' αὐτοὺς αἰὲν ὅρα καὶ φράζετο θυμῷ,
πολλὰ μάλ' ἀμφὶ φόνῳ Πατρόκλου μερμηρίζων,
ἢ ἤδη καὶ κεῖνον ἐνὶ κρατερῇ ὑσμίνῃ
αὐτοῦ ἐπ' ἀντιθέῳ Σαρπηδόνι φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ
χαλκῷ δῃώσῃ, ἀπό τ' ὤμων τεύχε' ἕληται,
ἦ ἔτι καὶ πλεόνεσσιν ὀφέλλειεν πόνον αἰπύν.
ὧδε δέ οἱ φρονέοντι δοάσσατο κέρδιον εἶναι,
ὄφρ' ἠῢς θεράπων Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος
ἐξαῦτις Τρῶάς τε καὶ Ἕκτορα χαλκοκορυστὴν
ὤσαιτο προτὶ ἄστυ, πολέων δ' ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἕλοιτο.
Ἕκτορι δὲ πρωτίστῳ ἀνάλκιδα θυμὸν ἐνῆκεν·
ἐς δίφρον δ' ἀναβὰς φύγαδ' ἔτραπε, κέκλετο δ' ἄλλους
Τρῶας φευγέμεναι· γνῶ γὰρ Διὸς ἱρὰ τάλαντα.
ἔνθ' οὐδ' ἴφθιμοι Λύκιοι μένον, ἀλλ' ἐφόβηθεν
πάντες, ἐπεὶ βασιλῆα ἴδον βεβλαμμένον ἦτορ,
κείμενον ἐν νεκύων ἀγύρει· πολέες γὰρ ἐπ' αὐτῷ
κάππεσον, εὖτ' ἔριδα κρατερὴν ἐτάνυσσε Κρονίων.

οἱ δ' ἄρ' ἀπ' ὤμοιιν Σαρπηδόνος ἔντε' ἕλοντο
χάλκεα μαρμαίροντα, τὰ μὲν κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας
δῶκε φέρειν ἑτάροισι Μενοιτίου ἄλκιμος υἱός.
καὶ τότ' Ἀπόλλωνα προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς·
"εἰ δ' ἄγε νῦν, φίλε Φοῖβε, κελαινεφὲς αἷμα κάθηρον
ἐλθὼν ἐκ βελέων Σαρπηδόνα, καί μιν ἔπειτα
πολλὸν ἀποπρὸ φέρων λοῦσον ποταμοῖο ῥοῇσι
χρῖσόν τ' ἀμβροσίῃ, περὶ δ' ἄμβροτα εἵματα ἕσσον·
πέμπε δέ μιν πομποῖσιν ἅμα κραιπνοῖσι φέρεσθαι,
Ὕπνῳ καὶ Θανάτῳ διδυμάοσιν, οἵ ῥά μιν ὦκα
θήσουσ' ἐν Λυκίης εὐρείης πίονι δήμῳ,
ἔνθα ἑ ταρχύσουσι κασίγνητοί τε ἔται τε
τύμβῳ τε στήλῃ τε· τὸ γὰρ γέρας ἐστὶ θανόντων."
  Ὣς ἔφατ', οὐδ' ἄρα πατρὸς ἀνηκούστησεν Ἀπόλλων.
βῆ δὲ κατ' Ἰδαίων ὀρέων ἐς φύλοπιν αἰνήν,
αὐτίκα δ' ἐκ βελέων Σαρπηδόνα δῖον ἀείρας
πολλὸν ἀποπρὸ φέρων λοῦσεν ποταμοῖο ῥοῇσι
χρῖσέν τ' ἀμβροσίῃ, περὶ δ' ἄμβροτα εἵματα ἕσσε·
πέμπε δέ μιν πομποῖσιν ἅμα κραιπνοῖσι φέρεσθαι,
Ὕπνῳ καὶ Θανάτῳ διδυμάοσιν, οἵ ῥά μιν ὦκα
κάτθεσαν ἐν Λυκίης εὐρείης πίονι δήμῳ.
  Πάτροκλος δ' ἵπποισι καὶ Αὐτομέδοντι κελεύσας
Τρῶας καὶ Λυκίους μετεκίαθε, καὶ μέγ' ἀάσθη
νήπιος· εἰ δὲ ἔπος Πηληϊάδαο φύλαξεν,
ἦ τ' ἂν ὑπέκφυγε κῆρα κακὴν μέλανος θανάτοιο.
ἀλλ' αἰεί τε Διὸς κρείσσων νόος ἠέ περ ἀνδρῶν·
[ὅς τε καὶ ἄλκιμον ἄνδρα φοβεῖ καὶ ἀφείλετο νίκην
ῥηϊδίως, ὅτε δ' αὐτὸς ἐποτρύνῃσι μάχεσθαι·]
ὅς οἱ καὶ τότε θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἀνῆκεν.
  Ἔνθα τίνα πρῶτον, τίνα δ' ὕστατον ἐξενάριξας,
Πατρόκλεις, ὅτε δή σε θεοὶ θανατόνδε κάλεσσαν;
Ἄδρηστον μὲν πρῶτα καὶ Αὐτόνοον καὶ Ἔχεκλον

καὶ Πέριμον Μεγάδην καὶ Ἐπίστορα καὶ Μελάνιππον,
αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' Ἔλασον καὶ Μούλιον ἠδὲ Πυλάρτην·
τοὺς ἕλεν· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι φύγαδε μνώοντο ἕκαστος.
Ἔνθα κεν ὑψίπυλον Τροίην ἕλον υἷες Ἀχαιῶν
Πατρόκλου ὑπὸ χερσί· περιπρὸ γὰρ ἔγχεϊ θῦεν·
εἰ μὴ Ἀπόλλων Φοῖβος ἐϋδμήτου ἐπὶ πύργου
ἔστη, τῷ ὀλοὰ φρονέων, Τρώεσσι δ' ἀρήγων.
τρὶς μὲν ἐπ' ἀγκῶνος βῆ τείχεος ὑψηλοῖο
Πάτροκλος, τρὶς δ' αὐτὸν ἀπεστυφέλιξεν Ἀπόλλων,
χείρεσσ' ἀθανάτῃσι φαεινὴν ἀσπίδα νύσσων.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ τὸ τέταρτον ἐπέσσυτο δαίμονι ἶσος,
δεινὰ δ' ὁμοκλήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"χάζεο, διογενὲς Πατρόκλεες· οὔ νύ τοι αἶσα
σῷ ὑπὸ δουρὶ πόλιν πέρθαι Τρώων ἀγερώχων,
οὐδ' ὑπ' Ἀχιλλῆος, ὅς περ σέο πολλὸν ἀμείνων."
Ὣς φάτο, Πάτροκλος δ' ἀνεχάζετο πολλὸν ὀπίσσω,
μῆνιν ἀλευάμενος ἑκατηβόλου Ἀπόλλωνος.
Ἕκτωρ δ' ἐν Σκαιῇσι πύλῃς ἔχε μώνυχας ἵππους·
δίζε γὰρ ἠὲ μάχοιτο κατὰ κλόνον αὖτις ἐλάσσας,
ἦ λαοὺς ἐς τεῖχος ὁμοκλήσειεν ἀλῆναι.
ταῦτ' ἄρα οἱ φρονέοντι παρίστατο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων,
ἀνέρι εἰσάμενος αἰζηῷ τε κρατερῷ τε,
Ἀσίῳ, ὃς μήτρως ἦν Ἕκτορος ἱπποδάμοιο,
αὐτοκασίγνητος Ἑκάβης, υἱὸς δὲ Δύμαντος,
ὃς Φρυγίῃ ναίεσκε ῥοῇς ἔπι Σαγγαρίοιο·
τῷ μιν ἐεισάμενος προσέφη Διὸς υἱὸς Ἀπόλλων·
"Ἕκτορ, τίπτε μάχης ἀποπαύεαι; οὐδέ τί σε χρή.
αἴθ' ὅσον ἥσσων εἰμί, τόσον σέο φέρτερος εἴην·
τῷ κε τάχα στυγερῶς πολέμου ἀπερωήσειας.
ἀλλ' ἄγε, Πατρόκλῳ ἔφεπε κρατερώνυχας ἵππους,
αἴ κέν πώς μιν ἕλῃς, δώῃ δέ τοι εὖχος Ἀπόλλων."
Ὣς εἰπὼν ὁ μὲν αὖτις ἔβη θεὸς ἂμ πόνον ἀνδρῶν,

Κεβριόνῃ δ' ἐκέλευσε δαΐφρονι φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ
ἵππους ἐς πόλεμον πεπληγέμεν. αὐτὰρ Ἀπόλλων
δύσεθ' ὅμιλον ἰών, ἐν δὲ κλόνον Ἀργείοισιν
ἧκε κακόν, Τρωσὶν δὲ καὶ Ἕκτορι κῦδος ὄπαζεν.
Ἕκτωρ δ' ἄλλους μὲν Δαναοὺς ἔα οὐδ' ἐνάριζεν·
αὐτὰρ ὁ Πατρόκλῳ ἔφεπε κρατερώνυχας ἵππους.
Πάτροκλος δ' ἑτέρωθεν ἀφ' ἵππων ἆλτο χαμᾶζε
σκαιῇ ἔγχος ἔχων· ἑτέρηφι δὲ λάζετο πέτρον
μάρμαρον ὀκριόενθ', ὅν οἱ περὶ χεὶρ ἐκάλυψεν,
ἧκε δ' ἐρεισάμενος, οὐδὲ δὴν χάζετο φωτός,
οὐδ' ἁλίωσε βέλος, βάλε δ' Ἕκτορος ἡνιοχῆα,
Κεβριόνην, νόθον υἱὸν ἀγακλῆος Πριάμοιο,
ἵππων ἡνί' ἔχοντα, μετώπιον ὀξέϊ λᾶϊ.
ἀμφοτέρας δ' ὀφρῦς σύνελεν λίθος, οὐδέ οἱ ἔσχεν
ὀστέον, ὀφθαλμοὶ δὲ χαμαὶ πέσον ἐν κονίῃσιν
αὐτοῦ πρόσθε ποδῶν· ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἀρνευτῆρι ἐοικὼς
κάππεσ' ἀπ' εὐεργέος δίφρου, λίπε δ' ὀστέα θυμός.
τὸν δ' ἐπικερτομέων προσέφης, Πατρόκλεες ἱππεῦ·
"ὢ πόποι, ἦ μάλ' ἐλαφρὸς ἀνήρ, ὡς ῥεῖα κυβιστᾷ.
εἰ δή που καὶ πόντῳ ἐν ἰχθυόεντι γένοιτο,
πολλοὺς ἂν κορέσειεν ἀνὴρ ὅδε τήθεα διφῶν,
νηὸς ἀποθρῴσκων, εἰ καὶ δυσπέμφελος εἴη,
ὡς νῦν ἐν πεδίῳ ἐξ ἵππων ῥεῖα κυβιστᾷ.
ἦ ῥα καὶ ἐν Τρώεσσι κυβιστητῆρες ἔασιν."
Ὣς εἰπὼν ἐπὶ Κεβριόνῃ ἥρωϊ βεβήκει
οἶμα λέοντος ἔχων, ὅς τε σταθμοὺς κεραΐζων
ἔβλητο πρὸς στῆθος, ἑή τέ μιν ὤλεσεν ἀλκή·
ὣς ἐπὶ Κεβριόνῃ, Πατρόκλεες, ἆλσο μεμαώς.
Ἕκτωρ δ' αὖθ' ἑτέρωθεν ἀφ' ἵππων ἆλτο χαμᾶζε.
τὼ περὶ Κεβριόναο λέονθ' ὣς δηρινθήτην,
ὥ τ' ὄρεος κορυφῇσι περὶ κταμένης ἐλάφοιο,
ἄμφω πεινάοντε, μέγα φρονέοντε μάχεσθον·

ὣς περὶ Κεβριόναο δύω μήστωρες ἀϋτῆς,
Πάτροκλός τε Μενοιτιάδης καὶ φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ,
ἵεντ' ἀλλήλων ταμέειν χρόα νηλέϊ χαλκῷ.
Ἕκτωρ μὲν κεφαλῆφιν ἐπεὶ λάβεν, οὐχὶ μεθίει·
Πάτροκλος δ' ἑτέρωθεν ἔχεν ποδός· οἱ δὲ δὴ ἄλλοι
Τρῶες καὶ Δαναοὶ σύναγον κρατερὴν ὑσμίνην.
  Ὡς δ' Εὖρός τε Νότος τ' ἐριδαίνετον ἀλλήλοιιν
οὔρεος ἐν βήσσῃς βαθέην πελεμιζέμεν ὕλην,
φηγόν τε μελίην τε τανύφλοιόν τε κράνειαν,
αἵ τε πρὸς ἀλλήλας ἔβαλον τανυήκεας ὄζους
ἠχῇ θεσπεσίῃ, πάταγος δέ τε ἀγνυμενάων,
ὣς Τρῶες καὶ Ἀχαιοὶ ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι θορόντες
δῄουν, οὐδ' ἕτεροι μνώοντ' ὀλοοῖο φόβοιο.
πολλὰ δὲ Κεβριόνην ἀμφ' ὀξέα δοῦρ' ἐπεπήγει
ἰοί τε πτερόεντες ἀπὸ νευρῆφι θορόντες,
πολλὰ δὲ χερμάδια μεγάλ' ἀσπίδας ἐστυφέλιξαν
μαρναμένων ἀμφ' αὐτόν· ὁ δ' ἐν στροφάλιγγι κονίης
κεῖτο μέγας μεγαλωστί, λελασμένος ἱπποσυνάων.
  Ὄφρα μὲν Ἠέλιος μέσον οὐρανὸν ἀμφιβεβήκει,
τόφρα μάλ' ἀμφοτέρων βέλε' ἥπτετο, πῖπτε δὲ λαός·
ἦμος δ' Ἠέλιος μετενίσετο βουλυτόνδε,
καὶ τότε δή ῥ' ὑπὲρ αἶσαν Ἀχαιοὶ φέρτεροι ἦσαν.
ἐκ μὲν Κεβριόνην βελέων ἥρωα ἔρυσσαν
Τρώων ἐξ ἐνοπῆς, καὶ ἀπ' ὤμων τεύχε' ἕλοντο,
Πάτροκλος δὲ Τρωσὶ κακὰ φρονέων ἐνόρουσε.
τρὶς μὲν ἔπειτ' ἐπόρουσε θοῷ ἀτάλαντος Ἄρηϊ,
σμερδαλέα ἰάχων, τρὶς δ' ἐννέα φῶτας ἔπεφνεν.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ τὸ τέταρτον ἐπέσσυτο δαίμονι ἶσος,
ἔνθ' ἄρα τοι, Πάτροκλε, φάνη βιότοιο τελευτή·
ἤντετο γάρ τοι Φοῖβος ἐνὶ κρατερῇ ὑσμίνῃ
δεινός· ὁ μὲν τὸν ἰόντα κατὰ κλόνον οὐκ ἐνόησεν·
ἠέρι γὰρ πολλῇ κεκαλυμμένος ἀντεβόλησε·

στῆ δ' ὄπιθεν, πλῆξεν δὲ μετάφρενον εὐρέε τ' ὤμω
χειρὶ καταπρηνεῖ, στρεφεδίνηθεν δέ οἱ ὄσσε.
τοῦ δ' ἀπὸ μὲν κρατὸς κυνέην βάλε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων·
ἡ δὲ κυλινδομένη καναχὴν ἔχε ποσσὶν ὑφ' ἵππων
αὐλῶπις τρυφάλεια, μιάνθησαν δὲ ἔθειραι
αἵματι καὶ κονίῃσι· πάρος γε μὲν οὐ θέμις ἦεν
ἱππόκομον πήληκα μιαίνεσθαι κονίῃσιν,
ἀλλ' ἀνδρὸς θείοιο κάρη χαρίεν τε μέτωπον
ῥύετ' Ἀχιλλῆος· τότε δὲ Ζεὺς Ἕκτορι δῶκεν
ᾗ κεφαλῇ φορέειν, σχεδόθεν δέ οἱ ἦεν ὄλεθρος.
πᾶν δέ οἱ ἐν χείρεσσιν ἄγη δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος,
βριθὺ μέγα στιβαρὸν κεκορυθμένον· αὐτὰρ ἀπ' ὤμων
ἀσπὶς σὺν τελαμῶνι χαμαὶ πέσε τερμιόεσσα.
λῦσε δέ οἱ θώρηκα ἄναξ Διὸς υἱὸς Ἀπόλλων.
τὸν δ' ἄτη φρένας εἷλε, λύθεν δ' ὑπὸ φαίδιμα γυῖα,
στῆ δὲ ταφών· ὄπιθεν δὲ μετάφρενον ὀξέϊ δουρὶ
ὤμων μεσσηγὺς σχεδόθεν βάλε Δάρδανος ἀνήρ,
Πανθοΐδης Εὔφορβος, ὃς ἡλικίην ἐκέκαστο
ἔγχεΐ θ' ἱπποσύνῃ τε πόδεσσί τε καρπαλίμοισι·
καὶ γὰρ δὴ τότε φῶτας ἐείκοσι βῆσεν ἀφ' ἵππων,
πρῶτ' ἐλθὼν σὺν ὄχεσφι, διδασκόμενος πολέμοιο·
ὅς τοι πρῶτος ἐφῆκε βέλος, Πατρόκλεες ἱππεῦ,
οὐδὲ δάμασσ'· ὁ μὲν αὖτις ἀνέδραμε, μίκτο δ' ὁμίλῳ,
ἐκ χροὸς ἁρπάξας δόρυ μείλινον, οὐδ' ὑπέμεινε
Πάτροκλον γυμνόν περ ἐόντ' ἐν δηϊοτῆτι.
Πάτροκλος δὲ θεοῦ πληγῇ καὶ δουρὶ δαμασθεὶς
ἂψ ἑτάρων εἰς ἔθνος ἐχάζετο κῆρ' ἀλεείνων.
Ἕκτωρ δ' ὡς εἶδεν Πατροκλῆα μεγάθυμον
ἂψ ἀναχαζόμενον, βεβλημένον ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ,
ἀγχίμολόν ῥά οἱ ἦλθε κατὰ στίχας, οὖτα δὲ δουρὶ
νείατον ἐς κενεῶνα, διαπρὸ δὲ χαλκὸν ἔλασσε·
δούπησεν δὲ πεσών, μέγα δ' ἤκαχε λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν·

ὡς δ' ὅτε σῦν ἀκάμαντα λέων ἐβιήσατο χάρμῃ,
ὥ τ' ὄρεος κορυφῇσι μέγα φρονέοντε μάχεσθον
πίδακος ἀμφ' ὀλίγης· ἐθέλουσι δὲ πιέμεν ἄμφω·
πολλὰ δέ τ' ἀσθμαίνοντα λέων ἐδάμασσε βίηφιν·
ὡς πολέας πεφνόντα Μενοιτίου ἄλκιμον υἱὸν
Ἕκτωρ Πριαμίδης σχεδὸν ἔγχεϊ θυμὸν ἀπηύρα,
καί οἱ ἐπευχόμενος ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"Πάτροκλ', ἦ που ἔφησθα πόλιν κεραϊξέμεν ἁμήν,
Τρωϊάδας δὲ γυναῖκας ἐλεύθερον ἦμαρ ἀπούρας
ἄξειν ἐν νήεσσι φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν,
νήπιε· τάων δὲ πρόσθ' Ἕκτορος ὠκέες ἵπποι
ποσσὶν ὀρωρέχαται πολεμίζειν· ἔγχεϊ δ' αὐτὸς
Τρωσὶ φιλοπτολέμοισι μεταπρέπω, ὅ σφιν ἀμύνω
ἦμαρ ἀναγκαῖον· σὲ δέ τ' ἐνθάδε γῦπες ἔδονται.
ἆ δείλ', οὐδέ τοι ἐσθλὸς ἐὼν χραίσμησεν Ἀχιλλεύς,
ὅς πού τοι μάλα πολλὰ μένων ἐπετέλλετ' ἰόντι·
'μή μοι πρὶν ἰέναι, Πατρόκλεες ἱπποκέλευθε,
νῆας ἔπι γλαφυράς, πρὶν Ἕκτορος ἀνδροφόνοιο
αἱματόεντα χιτῶνα περὶ στήθεσσι δαΐξαι.'
ὥς πού σε προσέφη, σοὶ δὲ φρένας ἄφρονι πεῖθε."
Τὸν δ' ὀλιγοδρανέων προσέφης, Πατρόκλεες ἱππεῦ·
"ἤδη νῦν, Ἕκτορ, μεγάλ' εὔχεο· σοὶ γὰρ ἔδωκε
νίκην Ζεὺς Κρονίδης καὶ Ἀπόλλων, οἵ μ' ἐδάμασσαν
ῥηϊδίως· αὐτοὶ γὰρ ἀπ' ὤμων τεύχε' ἕλοντο.
τοιοῦτοι δ' εἴ πέρ μοι ἐείκοσιν ἀντεβόλησαν,
πάντες κ' αὐτόθ' ὄλοντο ἐμῷ ὑπὸ δουρὶ δαμέντες.
ἀλλά με μοῖρ' ὀλοὴ καὶ Λητοῦς ἔκτανεν υἱός,
ἀνδρῶν δ' Εὔφορβος· σὺ δέ με τρίτος ἐξεναρίζεις.
ἄλλο δέ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεο σῇσιν·
οὔ θην οὐδ' αὐτὸς δηρὸν βέῃ, ἀλλά τοι ἤδη
ἄγχι παρέστηκεν θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα κραταιή,
χερσὶ δαμέντ' Ἀχιλῆος ἀμύμονος Αἰακίδαο."

Ὣς ἄρα μιν εἰπόντα τέλος θανάτοιο κάλυψε·
ψυχὴ δ' ἐκ ῥεθέων πταμένη Ἄϊδόσδε βεβήκει,
ὃν πότμον γοόωσα, λιποῦσ' ἀνδροτῆτα καὶ ἥβην.
τὸν καὶ τεθνηῶτα προσηύδα φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ·
"Πατρόκλεις, τί νύ μοι μαντεύεαι αἰπὺν ὄλεθρον;
τίς δ' οἶδ' εἴ κ' Ἀχιλεύς, Θέτιδος πάϊς ἠϋκόμοιο,
φθήῃ ἐμῷ ὑπὸ δουρὶ τυπεὶς ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὀλέσσαι;"
Ὣς ἄρα φωνήσας δόρυ χάλκεον ἐξ ὠτειλῆς
εἴρυσε λὰξ προσβάς, τὸν δ' ὕπτιον ὦσ' ἀπὸ δουρός.
αὐτίκα δὲ ξὺν δουρὶ μετ' Αὐτομέδοντα βεβήκει,
ἀντίθεον θεράποντα ποδώκεος Αἰακίδαο·
ἵετο γὰρ βαλέειν· τὸν δ' ἔκφερον ὠκέες ἵπποι
ἄμβροτοι, οὓς Πηλῆϊ θεοὶ δόσαν ἀγλαὰ δῶρα.

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Ρ.

Μενελάου ἀριστεία.

Οὐδ' ἔλαθ' Ἀτρέος υἱόν, ἀρηΐφιλον Μενέλαον,
Πάτροκλος Τρώεσσι δαμεὶς ἐν δηϊοτῆτι.
βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων κεκορυθμένος αἴθοπι χαλκῷ,
ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' αὐτῷ βαῖν' ὥς τις περὶ πόρτακι μήτηρ
πρωτοτόκος κινυρή, οὐ πρὶν εἰδυῖα τόκοιο·
ὣς περὶ Πατρόκλῳ βαῖνε ξανθὸς Μενέλαος.
πρόσθε δέ οἱ δόρυ τ' ἔσχε καὶ ἀσπίδα πάντοσ' ἐΐσην,
τὸν κτάμεναι μεμαὼς ὅς τις τοῦ γ' ἀντίος ἔλθοι.
οὐδ' ἄρα Πάνθου υἱὸς ἐϋμμελίης ἀμέλησε
Πατρόκλοιο πεσόντος ἀμύμονος· ἄγχι δ' ἄρ' αὐτοῦ
ἔστη, καὶ προσέειπεν ἀρηΐφιλον Μενέλαον·
"Ἀτρεΐδη Μενέλαε διοτρεφές, ὄρχαμε λαῶν,
χάζεο, λεῖπε δὲ νεκρόν, ἔα δ' ἔναρα βροτόεντα·
οὐ γάρ τις πρότερος Τρώων κλειτῶν τ' ἐπικούρων
Πάτροκλον βάλε δουρὶ κατὰ κρατερὴν ὑσμίνην·
τῷ με ἔα κλέος ἐσθλὸν ἐνὶ Τρώεσσιν ἀρέσθαι,
μή σε βάλω, ἀπὸ δὲ μελιηδέα θυμὸν ἕλωμαι."

Τὸν δὲ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη ξανθὸς Μενέλαος·
"Ζεῦ πάτερ, οὐ μὲν καλὸν ὑπέρβιον εὐχετάασθαι.
οὔτ' οὖν παρδάλιος τόσσον μένος οὔτε λέοντος
οὔτε συὸς κάπρου ὀλοόφρονος, οὗ τε μέγιστος
θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι περὶ σθένεϊ βλεμεαίνει,
ὅσσον Πάνθου υἷες ἐϋμμελίαι φρονέουσιν.

οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδὲ βίη Ὑπερήνορος ἱπποδάμοιο
ἧς ἥβης ἀπόνηθ', ὅτε μ' ὤνατο καί μ' ὑπέμεινε
καί μ' ἔφατ' ἐν Δαναοῖσιν ἐλέγχιστον πολεμιστὴν
ἔμμεναι· οὐδέ ἕ φημι πόδεσσί γε οἷσι κιόντα
εὐφρῆναι ἄλοχόν τε φίλην κεδνούς τε τοκῆας.
ὥς θην καὶ σὸν ἐγὼ λύσω μένος, εἴ κέ μευ ἄντα
στήῃς· ἀλλά σ' ἐγώ γ' ἀναχωρήσαντα κελεύω
ἐς πληθὺν ἰέναι, μηδ' ἀντίος ἵστασ' ἐμεῖο,
πρίν τι κακὸν παθέειν· ῥεχθὲν δέ τε νήπιος ἔγνω."
Ὣς φάτο, τὸν δ' οὐ πεῖθεν· ἀμειβόμενος δὲ προσηύδα·
"νῦν μὲν δή, Μενέλαε διοτρεφές, ἦ μάλα τίσεις
γνωτὸν ἐμόν, τὸν ἔπεφνες, ἐπευχόμενος δ' ἀγορεύεις,
χήρωσας δὲ γυναῖκα μυχῷ θαλάμοιο νέοιο,
ἀρητὸν δὲ τοκεῦσι γόον καὶ πένθος ἔθηκας.
ἦ κέ σφιν δειλοῖσι γόου κατάπαυμα γενοίμην,
εἴ κεν ἐγὼ κεφαλήν τε τεὴν καὶ τεύχε' ἐνείκας
Πάνθῳ ἐν χείρεσσι βάλω καὶ Φρόντιδι δίῃ.
ἀλλ' οὐ μὰν ἔτι δηρὸν ἀπείρητος πόνος ἔσται
οὐδέ τ' ἀδήριτος ἤτ' ἀλκῆς ἤτε φόβοιο."
Ὣς εἰπὼν οὔτησε κατ' ἀσπίδα πάντοσ' ἐΐσην·
οὐδ' ἔρρηξεν χαλκόν, ἀνεγνάμφθη δέ οἱ αἰχμὴ
ἀσπίδι ἐν κρατερῇ· ὁ δὲ δεύτερος ὤρνυτο χαλκῷ
Ἀτρεΐδης Μενέλαος, ἐπευξάμενος Διὶ πατρί·
ἂψ δ' ἀναχαζομένοιο κατὰ στομάχοιο θέμεθλα
νύξ', ἐπὶ δ' αὐτὸς ἔρεισε βαρείῃ χειρὶ πιθήσας·
ἀντικρὺ δ' ἁπαλοῖο δι' αὐχένος ἤλυθ' ἀκωκή,
δούπησεν δὲ πεσών, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ.
αἵματί οἱ δεύοντο κόμαι Χαρίτεσσιν ὁμοῖαι
πλοχμοί θ', οἳ χρυσῷ τε καὶ ἀργύρῳ ἐσφήκωντο.
οἷον δὲ τρέφει ἔρνος ἀνὴρ ἐριθηλὲς ἐλαίης
χώρῳ ἐν οἰοπόλῳ, ὅθ' ἅλις ἀναβέβροχεν ὕδωρ,
καλὸν τηλεθάον· τὸ δέ τε πνοιαὶ δονέουσι

παντοίων ἀνέμων, καί τε βρύει ἄνθεϊ λευκῷ·
ἐλθὼν δ' ἐξαπίνης ἄνεμος σὺν λαίλαπι πολλῇ
βόθρου τ' ἐξέστρεψε καὶ ἐξετάνυσσ' ἐπὶ γαίῃ·
τοῖον Πάνθου υἱὸν ἐϋμμελίην Εὔφορβον
Ἀτρεΐδης Μενέλαος ἐπεὶ κτάνε, τεύχε' ἐσύλα.
Ὡς δ' ὅτε τίς τε λέων ὀρεσίτροφος, ἀλκὶ πεποιθώς,
βοσκομένης ἀγέλης βοῦν ἁρπάσῃ, ἥ τις ἀρίστη·
τῆς δ' ἐξ αὐχέν' ἔαξε λαβὼν κρατεροῖσιν ὀδοῦσι
πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δέ θ' αἷμα καὶ ἔγκατα πάντα λαφύσσει
δῃῶν· ἀμφὶ δὲ τόν γε κύνες τ' ἄνδρες τε νομῆες
πολλὰ μάλ' ἰύζουσιν ἀπόπροθεν οὐδ' ἐθέλουσιν
ἀντίον ἐλθέμεναι· μάλα γὰρ χλωρὸν δέος αἱρεῖ·
ὣς τῶν οὔ τινι θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἐτόλμα
ἀντίον ἐλθέμεναι Μενελάου κυδαλίμοιο.
ἔνθα κε ῥεῖα φέροι κλυτὰ τεύχεα Πανθοΐδαο
Ἀτρεΐδης, εἰ μή οἱ ἀγάσσατο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων,
ὅς ῥά οἱ Ἕκτορ' ἐπῶρσε θοῷ ἀτάλαντον Ἄρηϊ,
ἀνέρι εἰσάμενος, Κικόνων ἡγήτορι Μέντῃ·
καί μιν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"Ἕκτορ, νῦν σὺ μὲν ὧδε θέεις ἀκίχητα διώκων,
ἵππους Αἰακίδαο δαΐφρονος· οἱ δ' ἀλεγεινοὶ
ἀνδράσι γε θνητοῖσι δαμήμεναι ἠδ' ὀχέεσθαι,
ἄλλῳ γ' ἢ Ἀχιλῆϊ, τὸν ἀθανάτη τέκε μήτηρ.
τόφρα δέ τοι Μενέλαος, Ἀρήϊος Ἀτρέος υἱός,
Πατρόκλῳ περιβὰς Τρώων τὸν ἄριστον ἔπεφνε,
Πανθοΐδην Εὔφορβον, ἔπαυσε δὲ θούριδος ἀλκῆς."
Ὣς εἰπὼν ὁ μὲν αὖτις ἔβη θεὸς ἂμ πόνον ἀνδρῶν,
Ἕκτορα δ' αἰνὸν ἄχος πύκασε φρένας ἀμφὶ μελαίνας·
πάπτηνεν δ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα κατὰ στίχας, αὐτίκα δ' ἔγνω
τὸν μὲν ἀπαινύμενον κλυτὰ τεύχεα, τὸν δ' ἐπὶ γαίῃ
κείμενον· ἔρρει δ' αἷμα κατ' οὐταμένην ὠτειλήν.
βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων κεκορυθμένος αἴθοπι χαλκῷ,

ὀξέα κεκληγώς, φλογὶ εἴκελος Ἡφαίστοιο
ἀσβέστῳ· οὐδ' υἱὸν λάθεν Ἀτρέος ὀξὺ βοήσας·
ὀχθήσας δ' ἄρα εἶπε πρὸς ὃν μεγαλήτορα θυμόν·
"ὤ μοι ἐγών, εἰ μέν κε λίπω κάτα τεύχεα καλὰ
Πάτροκλόν θ', ὃς κεῖται ἐμῆς ἕνεκ' ἐνθάδε τιμῆς,
μή τίς μοι Δαναῶν νεμεσήσεται, ὅς κεν ἴδηται.
εἰ δέ κεν Ἕκτορι μοῦνος ἐὼν καὶ Τρωσὶ μάχωμαι
αἰδεσθείς, μή πώς με περιστήωσ' ἕνα πολλοί·
Τρῶας δ' ἐνθάδε πάντας ἄγει κορυθαίολος Ἕκτωρ.
ἀλλὰ τίη μοι ταῦτα φίλος διελέξατο θυμός;
ὁππότ' ἀνὴρ ἐθέλῃ πρὸς δαίμονα φωτὶ μάχεσθαι
ὅν κε θεὸς τιμᾷ, τάχα οἱ μέγα πῆμα κυλίσθη.
τῷ μ' οὔ τις Δαναῶν νεμεσήσεται, ὅς κεν ἴδηται
Ἕκτορι χωρήσαντ', ἐπεὶ ἐκ θεόφιν πολεμίζει.
εἰ δέ που Αἴαντός γε βοὴν ἀγαθοῖο πυθοίμην,
ἄμφω κ' αὖτις ἰόντες ἐπιμνησαίμεθα χάρμης
καὶ πρὸς δαίμονά περ, εἴ πως ἐρυσαίμεθα νεκρὸν
Πηλεΐδῃ Ἀχιλῆϊ· κακῶν δέ κε φέρτατον εἴη."
Ἧος ὁ ταῦθ' ὥρμαινε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν,
τόφρα δ' ἐπὶ Τρώων στίχες ἤλυθον· ἦρχε δ' ἄρ' Ἕκτωρ.
αὐτὰρ ὅ γ' ἐξοπίσω ἀνεχάζετο, λεῖπε δὲ νεκρόν,
ἐντροπαλιζόμενος ὥς τε λὶς ἠϋγένειος,
ὅν ῥα κύνες τε καὶ ἄνδρες ἀπὸ σταθμοῖο δίωνται
ἔγχεσι καὶ φωνῇ· τοῦ δ' ἐν φρεσὶν ἄλκιμον ἦτορ
παχνοῦται, ἀέκων δέ τ' ἔβη ἀπὸ μεσσαύλοιο·
ὣς ἀπὸ Πατρόκλοιο κίε ξανθὸς Μενέλαος.
στῆ δὲ μεταστρεφθείς, ἐπεὶ ἵκετο ἔθνος ἑταίρων,
παπταίνων Αἴαντα μέγαν, Τελαμώνιον υἱόν.
τὸν δὲ μάλ' αἶψ' ἐνόησε μάχης ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ πάσης
θαρσύνονθ' ἑτάρους καὶ ἐποτρύνοντα μάχεσθαι·
θεσπέσιον γάρ σφιν φόβον ἔμβαλε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων·
βῆ δὲ θέειν, εἶθαρ δὲ παριστάμενος ἔπος ηὔδα.

“Αἶαν, δεῦρο, πέπον, περὶ Πατρόκλοιο θανόντος
σπεύσομεν, αἴ κε νέκυν περ Ἀχιλλῆϊ προφέρωμεν
γυμνόν· ἀτὰρ τά γε τεύχε' ἔχει κορυθαίολος Ἕκτωρ.”
  Ὣς ἔφατ', Αἴαντι δὲ δαΐφρονι θυμὸν ὄρινε·
βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων, ἅμα δὲ ξανθὸς Μενέλαος.
Ἕκτωρ μὲν Πάτροκλον ἐπεὶ κλυτὰ τεύχε' ἀπηύρα,
ἕλχ', ἵν' ἀπ' ὤμοιιν κεφαλὴν τάμοι ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ,
τὸν δὲ νέκυν Τρῳῇσιν ἐρυσσάμενος κυσὶ δοίη.
Αἴας δ' ἐγγύθεν ἦλθε φέρων σάκος ἠΰτε πύργον·
Ἕκτωρ δ' ἂψ ἐς ὅμιλον ἰὼν ἀνεχάζεθ' ἑταίρων,
ἐς δίφρον δ' ἀνόρουσε· δίδου δ' ὅ γε τεύχεα καλὰ
Τρωσὶ φέρειν προτὶ ἄστυ, μέγα κλέος ἔμμεναι αὐτῷ.
Αἴας δ' ἀμφὶ Μενοιτιάδῃ σάκος εὐρὺ καλύψας
ἑστήκει ὥς τίς τε λέων περὶ οἷσι τέκεσσιν,
ᾧ ῥά τε νήπι' ἄγοντι συναντήσωνται ἐν ὕλῃ
ἄνδρες ἐπακτῆρες· ὁ δέ τε σθένεϊ βλεμεαίνει,
πᾶν δέ τ' ἐπισκύνιον κάτω ἕλκεται ὄσσε καλύπτων·
ὣς Αἴας περὶ Πατρόκλῳ ἥρωϊ βεβήκει.
Ἀτρεΐδης δ' ἑτέρωθεν, ἀρηΐφιλος Μενέλαος,
ἑστήκει, μέγα πένθος ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἀέξων.
  Γλαῦκος δ', Ἱππολόχοιο πάϊς, Λυκίων ἀγὸς ἀνδρῶν,
Ἕκτορ' ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν χαλεπῷ ἠνίπαπε μύθῳ·
“Ἕκτορ, εἶδος ἄριστε, μάχης ἄρα πολλὸν ἐδεύεο.
ἦ σ' αὔτως κλέος ἐσθλὸν ἔχει φύξηλιν ἐόντα.
φράζεο νῦν ὅππως κε πόλιν καὶ ἄστυ σαώσῃς
οἶος σὺν λαοῖσι, τοὶ Ἰλίῳ ἐγγεγάασιν·
οὐ γάρ τις Λυκίων γε μαχησόμενος Δαναοῖσιν
εἶσι περὶ πτόλιος, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἄρα τις χάρις ἦεν
μάρνασθαι δηΐοισιν ἐπ' ἀνδράσι νωλεμὲς αἰεί.
πῶς κε σὺ χείρονα φῶτα σαώσειας μεθ' ὅμιλον,
σχέτλι', ἐπεὶ Σαρπηδόν' ἅμα ξεῖνον καὶ ἑταῖρον
κάλλιπες Ἀργείοισιν ἕλωρ καὶ κύρμα γενέσθαι,

ὅς τοι πόλλ' ὄφελος γένετο, πτόλεΐ τε καὶ αὐτῷ,
ζωὸς ἐών· νῦν δ' οὔ οἱ ἀλαλκέμεναι κύνας ἔτλης.
τῷ νῦν εἴ τις ἐμοὶ Λυκίων ἐπιπείσεται ἀνδρῶν
οἴκαδ' ἴμεν, Τροίῃ δὲ πεφήσεται αἰπὺς ὄλεθρος.
εἰ γὰρ νῦν Τρώεσσι μένος πολυθαρσὲς ἐνείη,
ἄτρομον, οἷόν τ' ἄνδρας ἐσέρχεται οἳ περὶ πάτρης
ἀνδράσι δυσμενέεσσι πόνον καὶ δῆριν ἔθεντο,
αἶψά κε Πάτροκλον ἐρυσαίμεθα Ἴλιον εἴσω.
εἰ δ' οὗτος προτὶ ἄστυ μέγα Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος
ἔλθοι τεθνηὼς καί μιν ἐρυσαίμεθα χάρμης,
αἶψά κεν Ἀργεῖοι Σαρπηδόνος ἔντεα καλὰ
λύσειαν, καί κ' αὐτὸν ἀγοίμεθα Ἴλιον εἴσω·
τοίου γὰρ θεράπων πέφατ' ἀνέρος, ὃς μέγ' ἄριστος
Ἀργείων παρὰ νηυσὶ καὶ ἀγχέμαχοι θεράποντες.
ἀλλὰ σύ γ' Αἴαντος μεγαλήτορος οὐκ ἐτάλασσας
στήμεναι ἄντα κατ' ὄσσε ἰδὼν δηΐων ἐν ἀϋτῇ,
οὐδ' ἰθὺς μαχέσασθαι, ἐπεὶ σέο φέρτερός ἐστι."

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσέφη κορυθαίολος Ἕκτωρ·
"Γλαῦκε, τίη δὲ σὺ τοῖος ἐὼν ὑπέροπλον ἔειπες;
ὢ πόποι, ἦ τ' ἐφάμην σὲ περὶ φρένας ἔμμεναι ἄλλων,
τῶν ὅσσοι Λυκίην ἐριβώλακα ναιετάουσι·
νῦν δέ σευ ὠνοσάμην πάγχυ φρένας, οἷον ἔειπες,
ὅς τέ με φῂς Αἴαντα πελώριον οὐχ ὑπομεῖναι.
οὔ τοι ἐγὼν ἔρριγα μάχην οὐδὲ κτύπον ἵππων·
ἀλλ' αἰεί τε Διὸς κρείσσων νόος αἰγιόχοιο,
ὅς τε καὶ ἄλκιμον ἄνδρα φοβεῖ καὶ ἀφείλετο νίκην
ῥηϊδίως, ὁτὲ δ' αὐτὸς ἐποτρύνει μαχέσασθαι.
ἀλλ' ἄγε δεῦρο, πέπον, παρ' ἔμ' ἵστασο καὶ ἴδε ἔργον,
ἠὲ πανημέριος κακὸς ἔσσομαι, ὡς ἀγορεύεις,
ἦ τινα καὶ Δαναῶν ἀλκῆς μάλα περ μεμαῶτα
σχήσω ἀμυνέμεναι περὶ Πατρόκλοιο θανόντος."

Ὣς εἰπὼν Τρώεσσιν ἐκέκλετο μακρὸν ἀΰσας·

"Τρῶες καὶ Λύκιοι καὶ Δάρδανοι ἀγχιμαχηταί,
ἀνέρες ἔστε, φίλοι, μνήσασθε δὲ θούριδος ἀλκῆς,
ὄφρ' ἂν ἐγὼν 'Αχιλῆος ἀμύμονος ἔντεα δύω
καλά, τὰ Πατρόκλοιο βίην ἐνάριξα κατακτάς."
Ὣς ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη κορυθαίολος Ἕκτωρ
δηΐου ἐκ πολέμοιο· θέων δ' ἐκίχανεν ἑταίρους
ὦκα μάλ', οὔ πω τῆλε, ποσὶ κραιπνοῖσι μετασπών,
οἳ προτὶ ἄστυ φέρον κλυτὰ τεύχεα Πηλεΐωνος.
στὰς δ' ἀπάνευθε μάχης πολυδακρύου ἔντε' ἄμειβεν·
ἤ τοι ὁ μὲν τὰ ἃ δῶκε φέρειν προτὶ Ἴλιον ἱρὴν
Τρωσὶ φιλοπτολέμοισιν, ὁ δ' ἄμβροτα τεύχεα δῦνε
Πηλεΐδεω 'Αχιλῆος, ἅ οἱ θεοὶ Οὐρανίωνες
πατρὶ φίλῳ ἔπορον· ὁ δ' ἄρα ᾧ παιδὶ ὄπασσε
γηράς· ἀλλ' οὐχ υἱὸς ἐν ἔντεσι πατρὸς ἐγήρα.
Τὸν δ' ὡς οὖν ἀπάνευθεν ἴδεν νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς
τεύχεσι Πηλεΐδαο κορυσσόμενον θείοιο,
κινήσας ῥα κάρη προτὶ ὃν μυθήσατο θυμόν·
"ἆ δείλ', οὐδέ τί τοι θάνατος καταθύμιός ἐστιν,
ὃς δή τοι σχεδὸν εἶσι· σὺ δ' ἄμβροτα τεύχεα δύνεις
ἀνδρὸς ἀριστῆος, τόν τε τρομέουσι καὶ ἄλλοι·
τοῦ δὴ ἑταῖρον ἔπεφνες ἐνηέα τε κρατερόν τε,
τεύχεα δ' οὐ κατὰ κόσμον ἀπὸ κρατός τε καὶ ὤμων
εἵλευ· ἀτάρ τοι νῦν γε μέγα κράτος ἐγγυαλίξω,
τῶν ποινὴν ὅ τοι οὔ τι μάχης ἒκ νοστήσαντι
δέξεται 'Ανδρομάχη κλυτὰ τεύχεα Πηλεΐωνος."
Ἦ, καὶ κυανέῃσιν ἐπ' ὀφρύσι νεῦσε Κρονίων.
Ἕκτορι δ' ἥρμοσε τεύχε' ἐπὶ χροΐ, δῦ δέ μιν Ἄρης
δεινὸς ἐνυάλιος, πλῆσθεν δ' ἄρα οἱ μέλε' ἐντὸς
ἀλκῆς καὶ σθένεος· μετὰ δὲ κλειτοὺς ἐπικούρους
βῆ ῥα μέγα ἰάχων· ἰνδάλλετο δέ σφισι πᾶσι
τεύχεσι λαμπόμενος μεγαθύμου Πηλεΐωνος.
ὤτρυνεν δὲ ἕκαστον ἐποιχόμενος ἐπέεσσι,

Μέσθλην τε Γλαῦκόν τε Μέδοντά τε Θερσίλοχόν τε,
Ἀστεροπαῖόν τε Δεισήνορά θ' Ἱππόθοόν τε,
Φόρκυν τε Χρομίον τε καὶ Ἔννομον οἰωνιστήν·
τοὺς ὅ γ' ἐποτρύνων ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"κέκλυτε, μυρία φῦλα περικτιόνων ἐπικούρων·
οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ πληθὺν διζήμενος οὐδὲ χατίζων
ἐνθάδ' ἀφ' ὑμετέρων πολίων ἤγειρα ἕκαστον,
ἀλλ' ἵνα μοι Τρώων ἀλόχους καὶ νήπια τέκνα
προφρονέως ῥύοισθε φιλοπτολέμων ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν.
τὰ φρονέων δώροισι κατατρύχω καὶ ἐδωδῇ
λαούς, ὑμέτερον δὲ ἑκάστου θυμὸν ἀέξω.
τῷ τις νῦν ἰθὺς τετραμμένος ἢ ἀπολέσθω
ἠὲ σαωθήτω· ἣ γὰρ πολέμου ὀαριστύς.
ὃς δέ κε Πάτροκλον καὶ τεθνηῶτά περ ἔμπης
Τρῶας ἐς ἱπποδάμους ἐρύσῃ, εἴξῃ δέ οἱ Αἴας,
ἥμισυ τῷ ἐνάρων ἀποδάσσομαι, ἥμισυ δ' αὐτὸς
ἕξω ἐγώ· τὸ δέ οἱ κλέος ἔσσεται ὅσσον ἐμοί περ."
Ὣς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἰθὺς Δαναῶν βρίσαντες ἔβησαν,
δούρατ' ἀνασχόμενοι· μάλα δέ σφισιν ἔλπετο θυμὸς
νεκρὸν ὑπ' Αἴαντος ἐρύειν Τελαμωνιάδαο,
νήπιοι· ἦ τε πολέσσιν ἐπ' αὐτῷ θυμὸν ἀπηύρα.
καὶ τότ' ἄρ' Αἴας εἶπε βοὴν ἀγαθὸν Μενέλαον·
"ὦ πέπον, ὦ Μενέλαε διοτρεφές, οὐκέτι νῶϊ
ἔλπομαι αὐτώ περ νοστησέμεν ἐκ πολέμοιο.
οὔ τι τόσον νέκυος περιδείδια Πατρόκλοιο,
ὅς κε τάχα Τρώων κορέει κύνας ἠδ' οἰωνούς,
ὅσσον ἐμῇ κεφαλῇ περιδείδια, μή τι πάθῃσι,
καὶ σῇ, ἐπεὶ πολέμοιο νέφος περὶ πάντα καλύπτει,
Ἕκτωρ, ἡμῖν δ' αὖτ' ἀναφαίνεται αἰπὺς ὄλεθρος.
ἀλλ' ἄγ' ἀριστῆας Δαναῶν κάλει, ἤν τις ἀκούσῃ."
Ὣς ἔφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθησε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος,
ἤϋσεν δὲ διαπρύσιον Δαναοῖσι γεγωνώς·

"ὦ φίλοι Ἀργείων ἡγήτορες ἠδὲ μέδοντες,
οἵ τε παρ' Ἀτρεΐδῃς, Ἀγαμέμνονι καὶ Μενελάῳ,
δήμια πίνουσιν καὶ σημαίνουσιν ἕκαστος
λαοῖς· ἐκ δὲ Διὸς τιμὴ καὶ κῦδος ὀπηδεῖ.
ἀργαλέον δέ μοί ἐστι διασκοπιᾶσθαι ἕκαστον
ἡγεμόνων· τόσση γὰρ ἔρις πολέμοιο δέδηεν·
ἀλλά τις αὐτὸς ἴτω, νεμεσιζέσθω δ' ἐνὶ θυμῷ
Πάτροκλον Τρῳῇσι κυσὶν μέλπηθρα γενέσθαι."
Ὣς ἔφατ', ὀξὺ δ' ἄκουσεν Ὀϊλῆος ταχὺς Αἴας·
πρῶτος δ' ἀντίος ἦλθε θέων ἀνὰ δηϊοτῆτα,
τὸν δὲ μετ' Ἰδομενεὺς καὶ ὀπάων Ἰδομενῆος,
Μηριόνης, ἀτάλαντος Ἐνυαλίῳ ἀνδρειφόντῃ.
τῶν δ' ἄλλων τίς κεν ᾗσι φρεσὶν οὐνόματ' εἴποι,
ὅσσοι δὴ μετόπισθε μάχην ἤγειραν Ἀχαιῶν;
Τρῶες δὲ προὔτυψαν ἀολλέες· ἦρχε δ' ἄρ' Ἕκτωρ.
ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἐπὶ προχοῇσι διιπετέος ποταμοῖο
βέβρυχεν μέγα κῦμα ποτὶ ῥόον, ἀμφὶ δέ τ' ἄκραι
ἠϊόνες βοόωσιν ἐρευγομένης ἁλὸς ἔξω,
τόσσῃ ἄρα Τρῶες ἰαχῇ ἴσαν. αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὶ
ἕστασαν ἀμφὶ Μενοιτιάδῃ ἕνα θυμὸν ἔχοντες,
φραχθέντες σάκεσιν χαλκήρεσιν· ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρα σφι
λαμπρῇσιν κορύθεσσι Κρονίων ἠέρα πολλὴν
χεῦ', ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ Μενοιτιάδην ἤχθαιρε πάρος γε,
ὄφρα ζωὸς ἐὼν θεράπων ἦν Αἰακίδαο·
μίσησεν δ' ἄρα μιν δηΐων κυσὶ κύρμα γενέσθαι
Τρῳῇσιν· τῷ καί οἱ ἀμυνέμεν ὦρσεν ἑταίρους.
Ὦσαν δὲ πρότεροι Τρῶες ἑλίκωπας Ἀχαιούς·
νεκρὸν δὲ προλιπόντες ὑπέτρεσαν, οὐδέ τιν' αὐτῶν
Τρῶες ὑπέρθυμοι ἕλον ἔγχεσιν ἱέμενοί περ,
ἀλλὰ νέκυν ἐρύοντο· μίνυνθα δὲ καὶ τοῦ Ἀχαιοὶ
μέλλον ἀπέσσεσθαι· μάλα γάρ σφεας ὦκ' ἐλέλιξεν
Αἴας, ὃς περὶ μὲν εἶδος, περὶ δ' ἔργα τέτυκτο

τῶν ἄλλων Δαναῶν μετ᾽ ἀμύμονα Πηλεΐωνα.
ἴθυσεν δὲ διὰ προμάχων συῒ εἴκελος ἀλκὴν
καπρίῳ, ὅς τ᾽ ἐν ὄρεσσι κύνας θαλερούς τ᾽ αἰζηοὺς
ῥηϊδίως ἐκέδασσεν, ἑλιξάμενος διὰ βήσσας·
ὣς υἱὸς Τελαμῶνος ἀγαυοῦ, φαίδιμος Αἴας,
ῥεῖα μετεισάμενος Τρώων ἐκέδασσε φάλαγγας,
οἳ περὶ Πατρόκλῳ βέβασαν, φρόνεον δὲ μάλιστα
ἄστυ πότι σφέτερον ἐρύειν καὶ κῦδος ἀρέσθαι.
Ἦ τοι τὸν Λήθοιο Πελασγοῦ φαίδιμος υἱός,
Ἱππόθοος, ποδὸς ἕλκε κατὰ κρατερὴν ὑσμίνην,
δησάμενος τελαμῶνι παρὰ σφυρὸν ἀμφὶ τένοντας,
Ἕκτορι καὶ Τρώεσσι χαριζόμενος· τάχα δ᾽ αὐτῷ
ἦλθε κακόν, τό οἱ οὔ τις ἐρύκακεν ἱεμένων περ.
τὸν δ᾽ υἱὸς Τελαμῶνος ἐπαΐξας δι᾽ ὁμίλου
πλῆξ᾽ αὐτοσχεδίην κυνέης διὰ χαλκοπαρῄου·
ἤρικε δ᾽ ἱπποδάσεια κόρυς περὶ δουρὸς ἀκωκῇ,
πληγεῖσ᾽ ἔγχεΐ τε μεγάλῳ καὶ χειρὶ παχείῃ,
ἐγκέφαλος δὲ παρ᾽ αὐλὸν ἀνέδραμεν ἐξ ὠτειλῆς
αἱματόεις· τοῦ δ᾽ αὖθι λύθη μένος, ἐκ δ᾽ ἄρα χειρῶν
Πατρόκλοιο πόδα μεγαλήτορος ἧκε χαμᾶζε
κεῖσθαι· ὁ δ᾽ ἄγχ᾽ αὐτοῖο πέσε πρηνὴς ἐπὶ νεκρῷ,
τῆλ᾽ ἀπὸ Λαρίσης ἐριβώλακος, οὐδὲ τοκεῦσι
θρέπτρα φίλοις ἀπέδωκε, μινυνθάδιος δέ οἱ αἰὼν
ἔπλεθ᾽ ὑπ᾽ Αἴαντος μεγαθύμου δουρὶ δαμέντι.
Ἕκτωρ δ᾽ αὖτ᾽ Αἴαντος ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαεινῷ·
ἀλλ᾽ ὁ μὲν ἄντα ἰδὼν ἠλεύατο χάλκεον ἔγχος
τυτθόν· ὁ δὲ Σχεδίον, μεγαθύμου Ἰφίτου υἱόν,
Φωκήων ὄχ᾽ ἄριστον, ὃς ἐν κλειτῷ Πανοπῆϊ
οἰκία ναιετάασκε πολέσσ᾽ ἄνδρεσσιν ἀνάσσων,
τὸν βάλ᾽ ὑπὸ κληῖδα μέσην· διὰ δ᾽ ἀμπερὲς ἄκρη
αἰχμὴ χαλκείη παρὰ νείατον ὦμον ἀνέσχε·
δούπησεν δὲ πεσών, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε᾽ ἐπ᾽ αὐτῷ.

Αἴας δ' αὖ Φόρκυνα, δαΐφρονα Φαίνοπος υἱόν,
Ἱπποθόῳ περιβάντα μέσην κατὰ γαστέρα τύψε·
ῥῆξε δὲ θώρηκος γύαλον, διὰ δ' ἔντερα χαλκὸς
ἤφυσ'· ὁ δ' ἐν κονίῃσι πεσὼν ἕλε γαῖαν ἀγοστῷ.
χώρησαν δ' ὑπό τε πρόμαχοι καὶ φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ·
Ἀργεῖοι δὲ μέγα ἴαχον, ἐρύσαντο δὲ νεκρούς,
Φόρκυν θ' Ἱππόθοόν τε, λύοντο δὲ τεύχε' ἀπ' ὤμων.
Ἔνθα κεν αὖτε Τρῶες ἀρηϊφίλων ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν
Ἴλιον εἰσανέβησαν ἀναλκείῃσι δαμέντες,
Ἀργεῖοι δέ κε κῦδος ἕλον καὶ ὑπὲρ Διὸς αἶσαν
κάρτεϊ καὶ σθένεϊ σφετέρῳ· ἀλλ' αὐτὸς Ἀπόλλων
Αἰνείαν ὤτρυνε, δέμας Περίφαντι ἐοικώς,
κήρυκ' Ἠπυτίδῃ, ὅς οἱ παρὰ πατρὶ γέροντι
κηρύσσων γήρασκε, φίλα φρεσὶ μήδεα εἰδώς·
τῷ μιν ἐεισάμενος προσέφη Διὸς υἱὸς Ἀπόλλων·
"Αἰνεία, πῶς ἂν καὶ ὑπὲρ θεὸν εἰρύσσαισθε
Ἴλιον αἰπεινήν; ὡς δὴ ἴδον ἀνέρας ἄλλους
κάρτεΐ τε σθένεΐ τε πεποιθότας ἠνορέῃ τε
πλήθεΐ τε σφετέρῳ, καὶ ὑπερδέα δῆμον ἔχοντας·
ἡμῖν δὲ Ζεὺς μὲν πολὺ βούλεται ἢ Δαναοῖσι
νίκην· ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ τρεῖτ' ἄσπετον οὐδὲ μάχεσθε."
Ὣς ἔφατ', Αἰνείας δ' ἑκατηβόλον Ἀπόλλωνα
ἔγνω ἐσάντα ἰδών, μέγα δ' Ἕκτορα εἶπε βοήσας·
"Ἕκτορ τ' ἠδ' ἄλλοι Τρώων ἀγοὶ ἠδ' ἐπικούρων,
αἰδὼς μὲν νῦν ἥδε γ', ἀρηϊφίλων ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν
Ἴλιον εἰσαναβῆναι ἀναλκείῃσι δαμέντας.
ἀλλ' ἔτι γάρ τίς φησι θεῶν ἐμοὶ ἄγχι παραστὰς
Ζῆν' ὕπατον μήστωρα μάχης ἐπιτάρροθον εἶναι·
τῷ ῥ' ἰθὺς Δαναῶν ἴομεν, μηδ' οἵ γε ἕκηλοι
Πάτροκλον νηυσὶν πελασαίατο τεθνηῶτα."
Ὣς φάτο, καί ῥα πολὺ προμάχων ἐξάλμενος ἔστη·
οἱ δ' ἐλελίχθησαν καὶ ἐναντίοι ἔσταν Ἀχαιῶν.

ἔνθ' αὖτ' Αἰνείας Λειώκριτον οὔτασε δουρί,
υἱὸν Ἀρίσβαντος, Λυκομήδεος ἐσθλὸν ἑταῖρον.
τὸν δὲ πεσόντ' ἐλέησεν ἀρηΐφιλος Λυκομήδης,
στῆ δὲ μάλ' ἐγγὺς ἰών, καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαεινῷ,
καὶ βάλεν Ἱππασίδην Ἀπισάονα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
ἧπαρ ὑπὸ πραπίδων, εἶθαρ δ' ὑπὸ γούνατ' ἔλυσεν,
ὅς ῥ' ἐκ Παιονίης ἐριβώλακος εἰληλούθει,
καὶ δὲ μετ' Ἀστεροπαῖον ἀριστεύεσκε μάχεσθαι.
τὸν δὲ πεσόντ' ἐλέησεν Ἀρήϊος Ἀστεροπαῖος,
ἴθυσεν δὲ καὶ ὁ πρόφρων Δαναοῖσι μάχεσθαι·
ἀλλ' οὔ πως ἔτι εἶχε· σάκεσσι γὰρ ἔρχατο πάντῃ
ἑσταότες περὶ Πατρόκλῳ, πρὸ δὲ δούρατ' ἔχοντο.
Αἴας γὰρ μάλα πάντας ἐπῴχετο πολλὰ κελεύων·
οὔτε τιν' ἐξοπίσω νεκροῦ χάζεσθαι ἀνώγει
οὔτε τινὰ προμάχεσθαι Ἀχαιῶν ἔξοχον ἄλλων,
ἀλλὰ μάλ' ἀμφ' αὐτῷ βεβάμεν, σχεδόθεν δὲ μάχεσθαι.
ὣς Αἴας ἐπέτελλε πελώριος, αἵματι δὲ χθὼν
δεύετο πορφυρέῳ, τοὶ δ' ἀγχιστῖνοι ἔπιπτον
νεκροὶ ὁμοῦ Τρώων καὶ ὑπερμενέων ἐπικούρων
καὶ Δαναῶν· οὐδ' οἳ γὰρ ἀναιμωτί γ' ἐμάχοντο,
παυρότεροι δὲ πολὺ φθίνυθον· μέμνηντο γὰρ αἰεὶ
ἀλλήλοις καθ' ὅμιλον ἀλεξέμεναι φόνον αἰπύν.
Ὣς οἱ μὲν μάρναντο δέμας πυρός, οὐδέ κε φαίης
οὔτε ποτ' ἠέλιον σῶν ἔμμεναι οὔτε σελήνην·
ἠέρι γὰρ κατέχοντο μάχης ἐπί θ' ὅσσον ἄριστοι
ἕστασαν ἀμφὶ Μενοιτιάδῃ κατατεθνηῶτι.
οἱ δ' ἄλλοι Τρῶες καὶ ἐϋκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοὶ
εὔκηλοι πολέμιζον ὑπ' αἰθέρι, πέπτατο δ' αὐγὴ
ἠελίου ὀξεῖα, νέφος δ' οὐ φαίνετο πάσης
γαίης οὐδ' ὀρέων· μεταπαυόμενοι δ' ἐμάχοντο,
ἀλλήλων ἀλεείνοντες βέλεα στονόεντα,
πολλὸν ἀφεσταότες. τοὶ δ' ἐν μέσῳ ἄλγε' ἔπασχον

ἠέρι καὶ πολέμῳ, τείροντο δὲ νηλέϊ χαλκῷ
ὅσσοι ἄριστοι ἔσαν· δύο δ' οὔ πω φῶτε πεπύσθην,
ἀνέρε κυδαλίμω, Θρασυμήδης Ἀντίλοχός τε,
Πατρόκλοιο θανόντος ἀμύμονος, ἀλλ' ἔτ' ἔφαντο
ζωὸν ἐνὶ πρώτῳ ὁμάδῳ Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι.
τὼ δ' ἐπιοσσομένω θάνατον καὶ φύζαν ἑταίρων
νόσφιν ἐμαρνάσθην, ἐπεὶ ὣς ἐπετέλλετο Νέστωρ,
ὀτρύνων πόλεμόνδε μελαινάων ἀπὸ νηῶν.
  Τοῖς δὲ πανημερίοις ἔριδος μέγα νεῖκος ὀρώρει
ἀργαλέης· καμάτῳ δὲ καὶ ἱδρῷ νωλεμὲς αἰεὶ
γούνατά τε κνῆμαί τε πόδες θ' ὑπένερθεν ἑκάστου
χεῖρές τ' ὀφθαλμοί τε παλάσσετο μαρναμένοιιν
ἀμφ' ἀγαθὸν θεράποντα ποδώκεος Αἰακίδαο.
ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἀνὴρ ταύροιο βοὸς μεγάλοιο βοείην
λαοῖσιν δώῃ τανύειν, μεθύουσαν ἀλοιφῇ·
δεξάμενοι δ' ἄρα τοί γε διαστάντες τανύουσι
κυκλόσ', ἄφαρ δέ τε ἰκμὰς ἔβη, δύνει δέ τ' ἀλοιφὴ
πολλῶν ἑλκόντων, τάνυται δέ τε πᾶσα διαπρό·
ὣς οἵ γ' ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα νέκυν ὀλίγῃ ἐνὶ χώρῃ
ἕλκεον ἀμφότεροι· μάλα δέ σφισιν ἔλπετο θυμός,
Τρωσὶν μὲν ἐρύειν προτὶ Ἴλιον, αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοῖς
νῆας ἔπι γλαφυράς· περὶ δ' αὐτοῦ μῶλος ὀρώρει
ἄγριος· οὐδέ κ' Ἄρης λαοσσόος οὐδέ κ' Ἀθήνη
τόν γε ἰδοῦσ' ὀνόσαιτ', οὐδ' εἰ μάλα μιν χόλος ἵκοι·
τοῖον Ζεὺς ἐπὶ Πατρόκλῳ ἀνδρῶν τε καὶ ἵππων
ἤματι τῷ ἐτάνυσσε κακὸν πόνον· οὐδ' ἄρα πώ τι
ᾔδεε Πάτροκλον τεθνηότα δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς·
πολλὸν γὰρ ἀπάνευθε νεῶν μάρναντο θοάων,
τείχει ὕπο Τρώων· τό μιν οὔ ποτε ἔλπετο θυμῷ
τεθνάμεν, ἀλλὰ ζωὸν ἐνιχριμφθέντα πύλῃσιν
ἂψ ἀπονοστήσειν, ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ τὸ ἔλπετο πάμπαν,
ἐκπέρσειν πτολίεθρον ἄνευ ἔθεν, οὐδὲ σὺν αὐτῷ·

πολλάκι γὰρ τό γε μητρὸς ἐπεύθετο νόσφιν ἀκούων,
ἥ οἱ ἀπαγγέλλεσκε Διὸς μεγάλοιο νόημα.
δὴ τότε γ' οὔ οἱ ἔειπε κακὸν τόσον ὅσσον ἐτύχθη
μήτηρ, ὅττι ῥά οἱ πολὺ φίλτατος ὤλεθ' ἑταῖρος.
Οἱ δ' αἰεὶ περὶ νεκρὸν ἀκαχμένα δούρατ' ἔχοντες
νωλεμὲς ἐγχρίμπτοντο καὶ ἀλλήλους ἐνάριζον·
ὧδε δέ τις εἴπεσκεν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων·
"ὦ φίλοι, οὐ μὰν ἧμιν ἐϋκλεὲς ἀπονέεσθαι
νῆας ἔπι γλαφυράς, ἀλλ' αὐτοῦ γαῖα μέλαινα
πᾶσι χάνοι· τό κεν ἧμιν ἄφαρ πολὺ κέρδιον εἴη,
εἰ τοῦτον Τρώεσσι μεθήσομεν ἱπποδάμοισιν
ἄστυ πότι σφέτερον ἐρύσαι καὶ κῦδος ἀρέσθαι."
Ὣς δέ τις αὖ Τρώων μεγαθύμων αὐδήσασκεν·
"ὦ φίλοι, εἰ καὶ μοῖρα παρ' ἀνέρι τῷδε δαμῆναι
πάντας ὁμῶς, μή πώ τις ἐρωείτω πολέμοιο."
Ὣς ἄρα τις εἴπεσκε, μένος δ' ὄρσασκεν ἑταίρου.
ὣς οἱ μὲν μάρναντο, σιδήρειος δ' ὀρυμαγδὸς
χάλκεον οὐρανὸν ἷκε δι' αἰθέρος ἀτρυγέτοιο·
ἵπποι δ' Αἰακίδαο μάχης ἀπάνευθεν ἐόντες
κλαῖον, ἐπεὶ δὴ πρῶτα πυθέσθην ἡνιόχοιο
ἐν κονίῃσι πεσόντος ὑφ' Ἕκτορος ἀνδροφόνοιο.
ἦ μὰν Αὐτομέδων, Διώρεος ἄλκιμος υἱός,
πολλὰ μὲν ἂρ μάστιγι θοῇ ἐπεμαίετο θείνων,
πολλὰ δὲ μειλιχίοισι προσηύδα, πολλὰ δ' ἀρειῇ·
τὼ δ' οὔτ' ἂψ ἐπὶ νῆας ἐπὶ πλατὺν Ἑλλήσποντον
ἠθελέτην ἰέναι οὔτ' ἐς πόλεμον μετ' Ἀχαιούς,
ἀλλ' ὥς τε στήλη μένει ἔμπεδον, ἥ τ' ἐπὶ τύμβῳ
ἀνέρος ἑστήκῃ τεθνηότος ἠὲ γυναικός,
ὣς μένον ἀσφαλέως περικαλλέα δίφρον ἔχοντες,
οὔδει ἐνισκίμψαντε καρήατα· δάκρυα δέ σφι
θερμὰ κατὰ βλεφάρων χαμάδις ῥέε μυρομένοισιν
ἡνιόχοιο πόθῳ· θαλερὴ δ' ἐμιαίνετο χαίτη

ζεύγλης ἐξεριποῦσα παρὰ ζυγὸν ἀμφοτέρωθεν.
μυρομένω δ' ἄρα τώ γε ἰδὼν ἐλέησε Κρονίων,
κινήσας δὲ κάρη προτὶ ὃν μυθήσατο θυμόν·
"ἆ δειλώ, τί σφωϊ δόμεν Πηλῆϊ ἄνακτι
θνητῷ, ὑμεῖς δ' ἐστὸν ἀγήρω τ' ἀθανάτω τε.
ἦ ἵνα δυστήνοισι μετ' ἀνδράσιν ἄλγε' ἔχητον;
οὐ μὲν γάρ τί πού ἐστιν ὀϊζυρώτερον ἀνδρὸς
πάντων, ὅσσα τε γαῖαν ἔπι πνείει τε καὶ ἕρπει.
ἀλλ' οὐ μὰν ὑμῖν γε καὶ ἅρμασι δαιδαλέοισιν
Ἕκτωρ Πριαμίδης ἐποχήσεται· οὐ γὰρ ἐάσω.
ἦ οὐχ ἅλις ὡς καὶ τεύχε' ἔχει καὶ ἐπεύχεται αὔτως;
σφῶϊν δ' ἐν γούνεσσι βαλῶ μένος ἠδ' ἐνὶ θυμῷ,
ὄφρα καὶ Αὐτομέδοντα σαώσετον ἐκ πολέμοιο
νῆας ἔπι γλαφυράς· ἔτι γάρ σφισι κῦδος ὀρέξω,
κτείνειν, εἰς ὅ κε νῆας ἐϋσσέλμους ἀφίκωνται
δύῃ τ' ἠέλιος καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἱερὸν ἔλθῃ."
 Ὣς εἰπὼν ἵπποισιν ἐνέπνευσεν μένος ἠΰ.
τὼ δ' ἀπὸ χαιτάων κονίην οὖδάσδε βαλόντε
ῥίμφ' ἔφερον θοὸν ἅρμα μετὰ Τρῶας καὶ Ἀχαιούς.
τοῖσι δ' ἐπ' Αὐτομέδων μάχετ' ἀχνύμενός περ ἑταίρου,
ἵπποις ἀΐσσων ὥς τ' αἰγυπιὸς μετὰ χῆνας·
ῥέα μὲν γὰρ φεύγεσκεν ὑπὲκ Τρώων ὀρυμαγδοῦ,
ῥεῖα δ' ἐπαΐξασκε πολὺν καθ' ὅμιλον ὀπάζων.
ἀλλ' οὐχ ᾕρει φῶτας, ὅτε σεύαιτο διώκειν·
οὐ γάρ πως ἦν οἶον ἐόνθ' ἱερῷ ἐνὶ δίφρῳ
ἔγχει ἐφορμᾶσθαι καὶ ἐπίσχειν ὠκέας ἵππους.
ὀψὲ δὲ δή μιν ἑταῖρος ἀνὴρ ἴδεν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν
Ἀλκιμέδων, υἱὸς Λαέρκεος Αἱμονίδαο·
στῆ δ' ὄπιθεν δίφροιο, καὶ Αὐτομέδοντα προσηύδα·
"Αὐτόμεδον, τίς τοί νυ θεῶν νηκερδέα βουλὴν
ἐν στήθεσσιν ἔθηκε, καὶ ἐξέλετο φρένας ἐσθλάς;
οἶον πρὸς Τρῶας μάχεαι πρώτῳ ἐν ὁμίλῳ

μοῦνος· ἀτάρ τοι ἑταῖρος ἀπέκτατο, τεύχεα δ' Ἕκτωρ
αὐτὸς ἔχων ὤμοισιν ἀγάλλεται Αἰακίδαο."
Τὸν δ' αὖτ' Αὐτομέδων προσέφη, Διώρεος υἱός·
"Ἀλκίμεδον, τίς γάρ τοι Ἀχαιῶν ἄλλος ὁμοῖος
ἵππων ἀθανάτων ἐχέμεν δμῆσίν τε μένος τε,
εἰ μὴ Πάτροκλος, θεόφιν μήστωρ ἀτάλαντος,
ζωὸς ἐών; νῦν αὖ θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα κιχάνει.
ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν μάστιγα καὶ ἡνία σιγαλόεντα
δέξαι, ἐγὼ δ' ἵππων ἀποβήσομαι, ὄφρα μάχωμαι."
Ὣς ἔφατ', Ἀλκιμέδων δὲ βοηθόον ἅρμ' ἐπορούσας
καρπαλίμως μάστιγα καὶ ἡνία λάζετο χερσίν,
Αὐτομέδων δ' ἀπόρουσε· νόησε δὲ φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ,
αὐτίκα δ' Αἰνείαν προσεφώνεεν ἐγγὺς ἐόντα·
"Αἰνεία, Τρώων βουληφόρε χαλκοχιτώνων,
ἵππω τώδ' ἐνόησα ποδώκεος Αἰακίδαο
ἐς πόλεμον προφανέντε σὺν ἡνιόχοισι κακοῖσι·
τώ κεν ἐελποίμην αἱρησέμεν, εἰ σύ γε θυμῷ
σῷ ἐθέλεις, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἂν ἐφορμηθέντε γε νῶϊ
τλαῖεν ἐναντίβιον στάντες μαχέσασθαι Ἄρηϊ."
Ὣς ἔφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθησεν ἐῢς πάϊς Ἀγχίσαο.
τὼ δ' ἰθὺς βήτην βοέῃς εἰλυμένω ὤμους
αὔῃσι στερεῇσι· πολὺς δ' ἐπελήλατο χαλκός.
τοῖσι δ' ἅμα Χρομίος τε καὶ Ἄρητος θεοειδὴς
ἤϊσαν ἀμφότεροι· μάλα δέ σφισιν ἔλπετο θυμὸς
αὐτώ τε κτενέειν ἐλάαν τ' ἐριαύχενας ἵππους·
νήπιοι, οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔμελλον ἀναιμωτί γε νέεσθαι
αὖτις ἀπ' Αὐτομέδοντος. ὁ δ' εὐξάμενος Διὶ πατρὶ
ἀλκῆς καὶ σθένεος πλῆτο φρένας ἀμφὶ μελαίνας·
αὐτίκα δ' Ἀλκιμέδοντα προσηύδα, πιστὸν ἑταῖρον·
"Ἀλκίμεδον, μὴ δή μοι ἀπόπροθεν ἰσχέμεν ἵππους,
ἀλλὰ μάλ' ἐμπνείοντε μεταφρένῳ· οὐ γὰρ ἐγώ γε
Ἕκτορα Πριαμίδην μένεος σχήσεσθαι ὀΐω,

πρίν γ' ἐπ' Ἀχιλλῆος καλλίτριχε βήμεναι ἵππω
νῶϊ κατακτείναντα, φοβῆσαί τε στίχας ἀνδρῶν
Ἀργείων, ἤ κ' αὐτὸς ἐνὶ πρώτοισιν ἁλοίη."
 Ὣς εἰπὼν Αἴαντε καλέσσατο καὶ Μενέλαον·
" Αἴαντ', Ἀργείων ἡγήτορε, καὶ Μενέλαε,
ἦ τοι μὲν τὸν νεκρὸν ἐπιτράπεθ' οἵ περ ἄριστοι,
ἀμφ' αὐτῷ βεβάμεν καὶ ἀμύνεσθαι στίχας ἀνδρῶν,
νῶϊν δὲ ζωοῖσιν ἀμύνετε νηλεὲς ἦμαρ·
τῆδε γὰρ ἔβρισαν πόλεμον κάτα δακρυόεντα
Ἕκτωρ Αἰνείας θ', οἳ Τρώων εἰσὶν ἄριστοι.
ἀλλ' ἦ τοι μὲν ταῦτα θεῶν ἐν γούνασι κεῖται·
ἥσω γὰρ καὶ ἐγώ, τὰ δέ κεν Διὶ πάντα μελήσει."
 Ἦ ῥα, καὶ ἀμπεπαλὼν προΐει δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος,
καὶ βάλεν Ἀρήτοιο κατ' ἀσπίδα πάντοσ' ἐΐσην·
ἡ δ' οὐκ ἔγχος ἔρυτο, διαπρὸ δὲ εἴσατο χαλκός,
νειαίρῃ δ' ἐν γαστρὶ διὰ ζωστῆρος ἔλασσεν.
ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἂν ὀξὺν ἔχων πέλεκυν αἰζήϊος ἀνήρ,
κόψας ἐξόπιθεν κεράων βοὸς ἀγραύλοιο,
ἶνα τάμῃ διὰ πᾶσαν, ὁ δὲ προθορὼν ἐρίπῃσιν,
ὣς ἄρ' ὅ γε προθορὼν πέσεν ὕπτιος· ἐν δέ οἱ ἔγχος
νηδυίοισι μάλ' ὀξὺ κραδαινόμενον λύε γυῖα.
Ἕκτωρ δ' Αὐτομέδοντος ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαεινῷ·
ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἄντα ἰδὼν ἠλεύατο χάλκεον ἔγχος·
πρόσσω γὰρ κατέκυψε, τὸ δ' ἐξόπιθεν δόρυ μακρὸν
οὔδει ἐνισκίμφθη, ἐπὶ δ' οὐρίαχος πελεμίχθη
ἔγχεος· ἔνθα δ' ἔπειτ' ἀφίει μένος ὄβριμος Ἄρης.
καί νύ κε δὴ ξιφέεσσ' αὐτοσχεδὸν ὁρμηθήτην,
εἰ μή σφω' Αἴαντε διέκριναν μεμαῶτε,
οἵ ῥ' ἦλθον καθ' ὅμιλον ἑταίρου κικλήσκοντος·
τοὺς ὑποταρβήσαντες ἐχώρησαν πάλιν αὖτις
Ἕκτωρ Αἰνείας τ' ἠδὲ Χρομίος θεοειδής,
Ἄρητον δὲ κατ' αὖθι λίπον δεδαϊγμένον ἦτορ,

κείμενον· Αὐτομέδων δὲ θοῷ ἀτάλαντος Ἄρηϊ
τεύχεά τ' ἐξενάριξε καὶ εὐχόμενος ἔπος ηὔδα·
"ἦ δὴ μὰν ὀλίγον γε Μενοιτιάδαο θανόντος
κῆρ ἄχεος μεθέηκα χερείονά περ καταπέφνων."
Ὣς εἰπὼν ἐς δίφρον ἑλὼν ἔναρα βροτόεντα
θῆκ', ἂν δ' αὐτὸς ἔβαινε πόδας καὶ χεῖρας ὕπερθεν
αἱματόεις ὥς τίς τε λέων κατὰ ταῦρον ἐδηδώς.
Ἂψ δ' ἐπὶ Πατρόκλῳ τέτατο κρατερὴ ὑσμίνη
ἀργαλέη πολύδακρυς, ἔγειρε δὲ νεῖκος Ἀθήνη
οὐρανόθεν καταβᾶσα· προῆκε γὰρ εὐρύοπα Ζεὺς
ὀρνύμεναι Δαναούς· δὴ γὰρ νόος ἐτράπετ' αὐτοῦ.
ἠΰτε πορφυρέην ἶριν θνητοῖσι τανύσσῃ
Ζεὺς ἐξ οὐρανόθεν, τέρας ἔμμεναι ἢ πολέμοιο,
ἢ καὶ χειμῶνος δυσθαλπέος, ὅς ῥά τε ἔργων
ἀνθρώπους ἀνέπαυσεν ἐπὶ χθονί, μῆλα δὲ κήδει,
ὣς ἡ πορφυρέῃ νεφέλῃ πυκάσασα ἓ αὐτὴν
δύσετ' Ἀχαιῶν ἔθνος, ἔγειρε δὲ φῶτα ἕκαστον.
πρῶτον δ' Ἀτρέος υἱὸν ἐποτρύνουσα προσηύδα,
ἴφθιμον Μενέλαον—ὁ γάρ ῥά οἱ ἐγγύθεν ἦεν—
εἰσαμένη Φοίνικι δέμας καὶ ἀτειρέα φωνήν·
"σοὶ μὲν δή, Μενέλαε, κατηφείη καὶ ὄνειδος
ἔσσεται, εἴ κ' Ἀχιλῆος ἀγαυοῦ πιστὸν ἑταῖρον
τείχει ὕπο Τρώων ταχέες κύνες ἑλκήσουσιν.
ἀλλ' ἔχεο κρατερῶς, ὄτρυνε δὲ λαὸν ἅπαντα."
Τὴν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος·
"Φοῖνιξ, ἄττα γεραιὲ παλαιγενές, εἰ γὰρ Ἀθήνη
δοίη κάρτος ἐμοί, βελέων δ' ἀπερύκοι ἐρωήν·
τῷ κεν ἐγώ γ' ἐθέλοιμι παρεστάμεναι καὶ ἀμύνειν
Πατρόκλῳ· μάλα γάρ με θανὼν ἐσεμάσσατο θυμόν.
ἀλλ' Ἕκτωρ πυρὸς αἰνὸν ἔχει μένος, οὐδ' ἀπολήγει
χαλκῷ δηϊόων· τῷ γὰρ Ζεὺς κῦδος ὀπάζει."
Ὣς φάτο, γήθησεν δὲ θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη,

ὅττι ῥά οἱ πάμπρωτα θεῶν ἠρήσατο πάντων.
ἐν δὲ βίην ὤμοισι καὶ ἐν γούνεσσιν ἔθηκε,
καί οἱ μυίης θάρσος ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἐνῆκεν,
ἥ τε καὶ ἐργομένη μάλα περ χροὸς ἀνδρομέοιο
ἰσχανάᾳ δακέειν, λαρόν τέ οἱ αἷμ' ἀνθρώπου·
τοίου μιν θάρσευς πλῆσε φρένας ἀμφὶ μελαίνας,
βῆ δ' ἐπὶ Πατρόκλῳ, καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαεινῷ.
ἔσκε δ' ἐνὶ Τρώεσσι Ποδῆς, υἱὸς Ἠετίωνος,
ἀφνειός τ' ἀγαθός τε· μάλιστα δέ μιν τίεν Ἕκτωρ
δήμου, ἐπεί οἱ ἑταῖρος ἔην φίλος εἰλαπιναστής·
τόν ῥα κατὰ ζωστῆρα βάλε ξανθὸς Μενέλαος
ἀΐξαντα φόβονδε, διαπρὸ δὲ χαλκὸν ἔλασσε·
δούπησεν δὲ πεσών· ἀτὰρ Ἀτρεΐδης Μενέλαος
νεκρὸν ὑπὲκ Τρώων ἔρυσεν μετὰ ἔθνος ἑταίρων.
Ἕκτορα δ' ἐγγύθεν ἱστάμενος ὤτρυνεν Ἀπόλλων,
Φαίνοπι Ἀσιάδῃ ἐναλίγκιος, ὅς οἱ ἁπάντων
ξείνων φίλτατος ἔσκεν, Ἀβυδόθι οἰκία ναίων·
[τῷ μιν ἐεισάμενος προσέφη ἑκάεργος Ἀπόλλων]·
"Ἕκτορ, τίς κέ σ' ἔτ' ἄλλος Ἀχαιῶν ταρβήσειεν;
οἷον δὴ Μενέλαον ὑπέτρεσας, ὃς τὸ πάρος γε
μαλθακὸς αἰχμητής· νῦν δ' οἴχεται οἶος ἀείρας
νεκρὸν ὑπὲκ Τρώων, σὸν δ' ἔκτανε πιστὸν ἑταῖρον,
ἐσθλὸν ἐνὶ προμάχοισι, Ποδῆν, υἱὸν Ἠετίωνος."
Ὣς φάτο, τὸν δ' ἄχεος νεφέλη ἐκάλυψε μέλαινα,
βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων κεκορυθμένος αἴθοπι χαλκῷ.
καὶ τότ' ἄρα Κρονίδης ἕλετ' αἰγίδα θυσσανόεσσαν
μαρμαρέην, Ἴδην δὲ κατὰ νεφέεσσι κάλυψεν,
ἀστράψας δὲ μάλα μεγάλ' ἔκτυπε, τὴν δ' ἐτίναξε,
νίκην δὲ Τρώεσσι δίδου, ἐφόβησε δ' Ἀχαιούς.
Πρῶτος Πηνέλεως Βοιώτιος ἦρχε φόβοιο.
βλῆτο γὰρ ὦμον δουρὶ πρόσω τετραμμένος αἰεὶ
ἄκρον ἐπιλίγδην· γράψεν δέ οἱ ὀστέον ἄχρις

αἰχμὴ Πουλυδάμαντος· ὁ γάρ ῥ' ἔβαλε σχεδὸν ἐλθών.
Λήϊτον αὖθ' Ἕκτωρ σχεδὸν οὔτασε χεῖρ' ἐπὶ καρπῷ, 601
υἱὸν Ἀλεκτρυόνος μεγαθύμου, παῦσε δὲ χάρμης·
τρέσσε δὲ παπτήνας, ἐπεὶ οὐκέτι ἔλπετο θυμῷ
ἔγχος ἔχων ἐν χειρὶ μαχήσεσθαι Τρώεσσιν.
Ἕκτορα δ' Ἰδομενεὺς μετὰ Λήϊτον ὁρμηθέντα
βεβλήκει θώρηκα κατὰ στῆθος παρὰ μαζόν·
ἐν καυλῷ δ' ἐάγη δολιχὸν δόρυ, τοὶ δ' ἐβόησαν
Τρῶες· ὁ δ' Ἰδομενῆος ἀκόντισε Δευκαλίδαο
δίφρῳ ἐφεσταότος· τοῦ μέν ῥ' ἀπὸ τυτθὸν ἅμαρτεν·
αὐτὰρ ὁ Μηριόναο ὀπάονά θ' ἡνίοχόν τε,
Κοίρανον, ὅς ῥ' ἐκ Λύκτου ἐϋκτιμένης ἕπετ' αὐτῷ—
πεζὸς γὰρ τὰ πρῶτα λιπὼν νέας ἀμφιελίσσας
ἤλυθε, καί κε Τρωσὶ μέγα κράτος ἐγγυάλιξεν,
εἰ μὴ Κοίρανος ὦκα ποδώκεας ἤλασεν ἵππους·
καὶ τῷ μὲν φάος ἦλθεν, ἄμυνε δὲ νηλεὲς ἦμαρ,
αὐτὸς δ' ὤλεσε θυμὸν ὑφ' Ἕκτορος ἀνδροφόνοιο—
τὸν βάλ' ὑπὸ γναθμοῖο καὶ οὔατος, ἐκ δ' ἄρ' ὀδόντας
ὦσε δόρυ πρυμνόν, διὰ δὲ γλῶσσαν τάμε μέσσην.
ἤριπε δ' ἐξ ὀχέων, κατὰ δ' ἡνία χεῦεν ἔραζε.
καὶ τά γε Μηριόνης ἔλαβεν χείρεσσι φίλῃσι
κύψας ἐκ πεδίοιο, καὶ Ἰδομενῆα προσηύδα·
"μάστιε νῦν, ἧός κε θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας ἵκηαι·
γιγνώσκεις δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ὅ τ' οὐκέτι κάρτος Ἀχαιῶν."
Ὣς ἔφατ', Ἰδομενεὺς δ' ἵμασεν καλλίτριχας ἵππους
νῆας ἔπι γλαφυράς· δὴ γὰρ δέος ἔμπεσε θυμῷ.
Οὐδ' ἔλαθ' Αἴαντα μεγαλήτορα καὶ Μενέλαον
Ζεύς, ὅτε δὴ Τρώεσσι δίδου ἑτεραλκέα νίκην.
τοῖσι δὲ μύθων ἦρχε μέγας Τελαμώνιος Αἴας·
"ὢ πόποι, ἤδη μέν κε καὶ ὃς μάλα νήπιός ἐστι
γνοίη ὅτι Τρώεσσι πατὴρ Ζεὺς αὐτὸς ἀρήγει.
τῶν μὲν γὰρ πάντων βέλε' ἅπτεται, ὅς τις ἀφήῃ,

ἢ κακὸς ἢ ἀγαθός· Ζεὺς δ' ἔμπης πάντ' ἰθύνει·
ἡμῖν δ' αὔτως πᾶσιν ἐτώσια πίπτει ἔραζε.
ἀλλ' ἄγετ' αὐτοί περ φραζώμεθα μῆτιν ἀρίστην,
ἠμὲν ὅπως τὸν νεκρὸν ἐρύσσομεν, ἠδὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ
χάρμα φίλοις ἑτάροισι γενώμεθα νοστήσαντες,
οἵ που δεῦρ' ὁρόωντες ἀκηχέδατ', οὐδ' ἔτι φασὶν
Ἕκτορος ἀνδροφόνοιο μένος καὶ χεῖρας ἀάπτους
σχήσεσθ', ἀλλ' ἐν νηυσὶ μελαίνῃσιν πεσέεσθαι.
εἴη δ' ὅς τις ἑταῖρος ἀπαγγείλειε τάχιστα
Πηλεΐδῃ, ἐπεὶ οὔ μιν ὀΐομαι οὐδὲ πεπύσθαι
λυγρῆς ἀγγελίης, ὅτι οἱ φίλος ὤλεθ' ἑταῖρος.
ἀλλ' οὔ πῃ δύναμαι ἰδέειν τοιοῦτον Ἀχαιῶν·
ἠέρι γὰρ κατέχονται ὁμῶς αὐτοί τε καὶ ἵπποι.
Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἀλλὰ σὺ ῥῦσαι ὑπ' ἠέρος υἷας Ἀχαιῶν,
ποίησον δ' αἴθρην, δὸς δ' ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἰδέσθαι·
ἐν δὲ φάει καὶ ὄλεσσον, ἐπεί νύ τοι εὔαδεν οὕτως."
Ὣς φάτο, τὸν δὲ πατὴρ ὀλοφύρατο δάκρυ χέοντα·
αὐτίκα δ' ἠέρα μὲν σκέδασεν καὶ ἀπῶσεν ὀμίχλην,
ἠέλιος δ' ἐπέλαμψε, μάχη δ' ἐπὶ πᾶσα φαάνθη·
καὶ τότ' ἄρ' Αἴας εἶπε βοὴν ἀγαθὸν Μενέλαον·
"σκέπτεο νῦν, Μενέλαε διοτρεφές, αἴ κεν ἴδηαι
ζωὸν ἔτ' Ἀντίλοχον, μεγαθύμου Νέστορος υἱόν,
ὄτρυνον δ' Ἀχιλῆϊ δαΐφρονι θᾶσσον ἰόντα
εἰπεῖν ὅττι ῥά οἱ πολὺ φίλτατος ὤλεθ' ἑταῖρος."
Ὣς ἔφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθησε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος,
βῆ δ' ἰέναι ὥς τίς τε λέων ἀπὸ μεσσαύλοιο,
ὅς τ' ἐπεὶ ἄρ κε κάμῃσι κύνας τ' ἄνδρας τ' ἐρεθίζων,
οἵ τέ μιν οὐκ εἰῶσι βοῶν ἐκ πῖαρ ἑλέσθαι
πάννυχοι ἐγρήσσοντες· ὁ δὲ κρειῶν ἐρατίζων
ἰθύει, ἀλλ' οὔ τι πρήσσει· θαμέες γὰρ ἄκοντες
ἀντίον ἀΐσσουσι θρασειάων ἀπὸ χειρῶν,
καιόμεναί τε δεταί, τάς τε τρεῖ ἐσσύμενός περ·

ἠῶθεν δ' ἀπονόσφιν ἔβη τετιηότι θυμῷ·
ὣς ἀπὸ Πατρόκλοιο βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος
ἤϊε πόλλ' ἀέκων· περὶ γὰρ δίε μή μιν Ἀχαιοὶ
ἀργαλέου πρὸ φόβοιο ἕλωρ δηΐοισι λίποιεν.
πολλὰ δὲ Μηριόνῃ τε καὶ Αἰάντεσσ' ἐπέτελλεν·
"Αἴαντ', Ἀργείων ἡγήτορε, Μηριόνη τε,
νῦν τις ἐνηείης Πατροκλῆος δειλοῖο
μνησάσθω· πᾶσιν γὰρ ἐπίστατο μείλιχος εἶναι
ζωὸς ἐών· νῦν αὖ θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα κιχάνει."
 Ὣς ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη ξανθὸς Μενέλαος,
πάντοσε παπταίνων ὥς τ' αἰετός, ὅν ῥά τέ φασιν
ὀξύτατον δέρκεσθαι ὑπουρανίων πετεηνῶν,
ὅν τε καὶ ὑψόθ' ἐόντα πόδας ταχὺς οὐκ ἔλαθε πτὼξ
θάμνῳ ὑπ' ἀμφικόμῳ κατακείμενος, ἀλλά τ' ἐπ' αὐτῷ
ἔσσυτο, καί τέ μιν ὦκα λαβὼν ἐξείλετο θυμόν.
ὣς τότε σοί, Μενέλαε διοτρεφές, ὄσσε φαεινὼ
πάντοσε δινείσθην πολέων κατὰ ἔθνος ἑταίρων,
εἴ που Νέστορος υἱὸν ἔτι ζώοντα ἴδοιτο.
τὸν δὲ μάλ' αἶψ' ἐνόησε μάχης ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ πάσης
θαρσύνονθ' ἑτάρους καὶ ἐποτρύνοντα μάχεσθαι,
ἀγχοῦ δ' ἱστάμενος προσέφη ξανθὸς Μενέλαος·
"Ἀντίλοχ', εἰ δ' ἄγε δεῦρο, διοτρεφές, ὄφρα πύθηαι
λυγρῆς ἀγγελίης, ἣ μὴ ὤφελλε γενέσθαι.
ἤδη μὲν σὲ καὶ αὐτὸν ὀΐομαι εἰσορόωντα
γιγνώσκειν ὅτι πῆμα θεὸς Δαναοῖσι κυλίνδει,
νίκη δὲ Τρώων· πέφαται δ' ὤριστος Ἀχαιῶν,
Πάτροκλος, μεγάλη δὲ ποθὴ Δαναοῖσι τέτυκται.
ἀλλὰ σύ γ' αἶψ' Ἀχιλῆϊ θέων ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
εἰπεῖν, αἴ κε τάχιστα νέκυν ἐπὶ νῆα σαώσῃ
γυμνόν· ἀτὰρ τά γε τεύχε' ἔχει κορυθαίολος Ἕκτωρ."
 Ὣς ἔφατ', Ἀντίλοχος δὲ κατέστυγε μῦθον ἀκούσας·
δὴν δέ μιν ἀμφασίη ἐπέων λάβε, τὼ δέ οἱ ὄσσε

δακρυόφι πλῆσθεν, θαλερὴ δέ οἱ ἔσχετο φωνή.
ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὧς Μενελάου ἐφημοσύνης ἀμέλησε,
βῆ δὲ θέειν, τὰ δέ τεύχε' ἀμύμονι δῶκεν ἑταίρῳ,
Λαοδόκῳ, ὅς οἱ σχεδὸν ἔστρεφε μώνυχας ἵππους.
Τὸν μὲν δάκρυ χέοντα πόδες φέρον ἐκ πολέμοιο,
Πηλεΐδῃ Ἀχιλῆϊ κακὸν ἔπος ἀγγελέοντα.
οὐδ' ἄρα σοί, Μενέλαε διοτρεφές, ἤθελε θυμὸς
τειρομένοις ἑτάροισιν ἀμυνέμεν, ἔνθεν ἀπῆλθεν
Ἀντίλοχος, μεγάλη δὲ ποθὴ Πυλίοισιν ἐτύχθη·
ἀλλ' ὅ γε τοῖσιν μὲν Θρασυμήδεα δῖον ἀνῆκεν,
αὐτὸς δ' αὖτ' ἐπὶ Πατρόκλῳ ἥρωϊ βεβήκει,
στῆ δὲ παρ' Αἰάντεσσι θέων, εἶθαρ δὲ προσηύδα·
"κεῖνον μὲν δὴ νηυσὶν ἐπιπροέηκα θοῇσιν,
ἐλθεῖν εἰς Ἀχιλῆα πόδας ταχύν· οὐδέ μιν οἴω
νῦν ἰέναι μάλα περ κεχολωμένον Ἕκτορι δίῳ·
οὐ γάρ πως ἂν γυμνὸς ἐὼν Τρώεσσι μάχοιτο.
ἡμεῖς δ' αὐτοί περ φραζώμεθα μῆτιν ἀρίστην,
ἠμὲν ὅπως τὸν νεκρὸν ἐρύσσομεν, ἠδὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ
Τρώων ἐξ ἐνοπῆς θάνατον καὶ κῆρα φύγωμεν."
Τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα μέγας Τελαμώνιος Αἴας·
"πάντα κατ' αἶσαν ἔειπες, ἀγακλεὲς ὦ Μενέλαε·
ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν καὶ Μηριόνης ὑποδύντε μάλ' ὦκα
νεκρὸν ἀείραντες φέρετ' ἐκ πόνου· αὐτὰρ ὄπισθε
νῶϊ μαχησόμεθα Τρωσίν τε καὶ Ἕκτορι δίῳ,
ἶσον θυμὸν ἔχοντες ὁμώνυμοι, οἳ τὸ πάρος περ
μίμνομεν ὀξὺν Ἄρηα παρ' ἀλλήλοισι μένοντες."
Ὣς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα νεκρὸν ἀπὸ χθονὸς ἀγκάζοντο
ὕψι μάλα μεγάλως· ἐπὶ δ' ἴαχε λαὸς ὄπισθε
Τρωϊκός, ὡς εἴδοντο νέκυν αἴροντας Ἀχαιούς.
ἴθυσαν δὲ κύνεσσιν ἐοικότες, οἵ τ' ἐπὶ κάπρῳ
βλημένῳ ἀΐξωσι πρὸ κούρων θηρητήρων·
ἕως μὲν γάρ τε θέουσι διαρραῖσαι μεμαῶτες,
ἀλλ' ὅτε δή ῥ' ἐν τοῖσιν ἑλίξεται ἀλκὶ πεποιθώς,

ἄψ τ' ἀνεχώρησαν διά τ' ἔτρεσαν ἄλλυδις ἄλλος.
ὣς Τρῶες ἧος μὲν ὁμιλαδὸν αἰὲν ἕποντο,
νύσσοντες ξίφεσίν τε καὶ ἔγχεσιν ἀμφιγύοισιν·
ἀλλ' ὅτε δή ῥ' Αἴαντε μεταστρεφθέντε κατ' αὐτοὺς
σταίησαν, τῶν δὲ τράπετο χρώς, οὐδέ τις ἔτλη
πρόσσω ἀΐξας περὶ νεκροῦ δηριάασθαι.
  Ὣς οἵ γ' ἐμμεμαῶτε νέκυν φέρον ἐκ πολέμοιο
νῆας ἔπι γλαφυράς· ἐπὶ δὲ πτόλεμος τέτατό σφιν
ἄγριος ἠΰτε πῦρ, τό τ' ἐπεσσύμενον πόλιν ἀνδρῶν
ὄρμενον ἐξαίφνης φλεγέθει, μινύθουσι δὲ οἶκοι
ἐν σέλαϊ μεγάλῳ· τὸ δ' ἐπιβρέμει ἲς ἀνέμοιο.
ὣς μὲν τοῖς ἵππων τε καὶ ἀνδρῶν αἰχμητάων
ἀζηχὴς ὀρυμαγδὸς ἐπήϊεν ἐρχομένοισιν·
οἱ δ' ὥς θ' ἡμίονοι κρατερὸν μένος ἀμφιβαλόντες
ἕλκωσ' ἐξ ὄρεος κατὰ παιπαλόεσσαν ἀταρπὸν
ἢ δοκὸν ἠὲ δόρυ μέγα νήϊον· ἐν δέ τε θυμὸς
τείρεθ' ὁμοῦ καμάτῳ τε καὶ ἱδρῷ σπευδόντεσσιν·
ὣς οἵ γ' ἐμμεμαῶτε νέκυν φέρον. αὐτὰρ ὄπισθεν
Αἴαντ' ἰσχανέτην, ὥς τε πρὼν ἰσχάνει ὕδωρ
ὑλήεις, πεδίοιο διαπρύσιον τετυχηκώς,
ὅς τε καὶ ἰφθίμων ποταμῶν ἀλεγεινὰ ῥέεθρα
ἴσχει, ἄφαρ δέ τε πᾶσι ῥόον πεδίονδε τίθησι
πλάζων· οὐδέ τί μιν σθένεϊ ῥηγνῦσι ῥέοντες·
ὣς αἰεὶ Αἴαντε μάχην ἀνέεργον ὀπίσσω
Τρώων· οἱ δ' ἅμ' ἕποντο, δύω δ' ἐν τοῖσι μάλιστα,
Αἰνείας τ' Ἀγχισιάδης καὶ φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ.
τῶν δ' ὥς τε ψαρῶν νέφος ἔρχεται ἠὲ κολοιῶν,
οὖλον κεκλήγοντες, ὅτε προΐδωσιν ἰόντα
κίρκον, ὅ τε σμικρῇσι φόνον φέρει ὀρνίθεσσιν,
ὣς ἄρ' ὑπ' Αἰνείᾳ τε καὶ Ἕκτορι κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν
οὖλον κεκλήγοντες ἴσαν, λήθοντο δὲ χάρμης.
πολλὰ δὲ τεύχεα καλὰ πέσον περί τ' ἀμφί τε τάφρον
φευγόντων Δαναῶν· πολέμου δ' οὐ γίγνετ' ἐρωή.

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Σ.

Ὁπλοποιία.

Ὣς οἱ μὲν μάρναντο δέμας πυρὸς αἰθομένοιο,
Ἀντίλοχος δ' Ἀχιλῆϊ πόδας ταχὺς ἄγγελος ἦλθε.
τὸν δ' εὗρε προπάροιθε νεῶν ὀρθοκραιράων
τὰ φρονέοντ' ἀνὰ θυμὸν ἃ δὴ τετελεσμένα ἦεν·
ὀχθήσας δ' ἄρα εἶπε πρὸς ὃν μεγαλήτορα θυμόν·
"ὤ μοι ἐγώ, τί τ' ἄρ' αὖτε κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιοὶ
νηυσὶν ἔπι κλονέονται ἀτυζόμενοι πεδίοιο;
μὴ δή μοι τελέσωσι θεοὶ κακὰ κήδεα θυμῷ,
ὥς ποτέ μοι μήτηρ διεπέφραδε, καί μοι ἔειπε
Μυρμιδόνων τὸν ἄριστον ἔτι ζώοντος ἐμεῖο
χερσὶν ὕπο Τρώων λείψειν φάος ἠελίοιο.
ἦ μάλα δὴ τέθνηκε Μενοιτίου ἄλκιμος υἱός,
σχέτλιος· ἦ τ' ἐκέλευον ἀπωσάμενον δήϊον πῦρ
ἂψ ἐπὶ νῆας ἴμεν, μηδ' Ἕκτορι ἶφι μάχεσθαι."
Ἧος ὁ ταῦθ' ὥρμαινε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν,
τόφρα οἱ ἐγγύθεν ἦλθεν ἀγαυοῦ Νέστορος υἱός,
δάκρυα θερμὰ χέων, φάτο δ' ἀγγελίην ἀλεγεινήν·
"ὤ μοι, Πηλέος υἱὲ δαΐφρονος, ἦ μάλα λυγρῆς
πεύσεαι ἀγγελίης, ἣ μὴ ὤφελλε γενέσθαι.
κεῖται Πάτροκλος, νέκυος δὲ δὴ ἀμφιμάχονται
γυμνοῦ· ἀτὰρ τά γε τεύχε' ἔχει κορυθαίολος Ἕκτωρ."
Ὣς φάτο, τὸν δ' ἄχεος νεφέλη ἐκάλυψε μέλαινα·
ἀμφοτέρῃσι δὲ χερσὶν ἑλὼν κόνιν αἰθαλόεσσαν

χεύατο κὰκ κεφαλῆς, χαρίεν δ' ᾔσχυνε πρόσωπον·
νεκταρέῳ δὲ χιτῶνι μέλαιν' ἀμφίζανε τέφρη.
αὐτὸς δ' ἐν κονίῃσι μέγας μεγαλωστὶ τανυσθεὶς
κεῖτο, φίλῃσι δὲ χερσὶ κόμην ᾔσχυνε δαΐζων.
δμωαὶ δ' ἃς Ἀχιλεὺς ληΐσσατο Πάτροκλός τε
θυμὸν ἀκηχέμεναι μεγάλ' ἴαχον, ἐκ δὲ θύραζε
ἔδραμον ἀμφ' Ἀχιλῆα δαΐφρονα, χερσὶ δὲ πᾶσαι
στήθεα πεπλήγοντο, λύθεν δ' ὑπὸ γυῖα ἑκάστης.
Ἀντίλοχος δ' ἑτέρωθεν ὀδύρετο δάκρυα λείβων,
χεῖρας ἔχων Ἀχιλῆος· ὁ δ' ἔστενε κυδάλιμον κῆρ·
δείδιε γὰρ μὴ λαιμὸν ἀπαμήσειε σιδήρῳ.
σμερδαλέον δ' ᾤμωξεν· ἄκουσε δὲ πότνια μήτηρ
ἡμένη ἐν βένθεσσιν ἁλὸς παρὰ πατρὶ γέροντι,
κώκυσέν τ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα· θεαὶ δέ μιν ἀμφαγέροντο,
πᾶσαι ὅσαι κατὰ βένθος ἁλὸς Νηρηΐδες ἦσαν.
ἔνθ' ἄρ' ἔην Γλαύκη τε Θάλειά τε Κυμοδόκη τε,
Νησαίη Σπειώ τε Θόη θ' Ἁλίη τε βοῶπις,
Κυμοθόη τε καὶ Ἀκταίη καὶ Λιμνώρεια
καὶ Μελίτη καὶ Ἴαιρα καὶ Ἀμφιθόη καὶ Ἀγαύη,
Δωτώ τε Πρωτώ τε Φέρουσά τε Δυναμένη τε,
Δεξαμένη τε καὶ Ἀμφινόμη καὶ Καλλιάνειρα,
Δωρὶς καὶ Πανόπη καὶ ἀγακλειτὴ Γαλάτεια,
Νημερτής τε καὶ Ἀψευδὴς καὶ Καλλιάνασσα·
ἔνθα δ' ἔην Κλυμένη Ἰάνειρά τε καὶ Ἰάνασσα,
Μαῖρα καὶ Ὠρείθυια ἐϋπλόκαμός τ' Ἀμάθεια,
ἄλλαι θ' αἳ κατὰ βένθος ἁλὸς Νηρηΐδες ἦσαν.
τῶν δὲ καὶ ἀργύφεον πλῆτο σπέος· αἱ δ' ἅμα πᾶσαι
στήθεα πεπλήγοντο, Θέτις δ' ἐξῆρχε γόοιο·
"κλῦτε, κασίγνηται Νηρηΐδες, ὄφρ' ἐῢ πᾶσαι
εἴδετ' ἀκούουσαι ὅσ' ἐμῷ ἔνι κήδεα θυμῷ.
ὤ μοι ἐγὼ δειλή, ὤ μοι δυσαριστοτόκεια,
ἥ τ' ἐπεὶ ἂρ τέκον υἱὸν ἀμύμονά τε κρατερόν τε,

ἔξοχον ἡρώων· ὁ δ' ἀνέδραμεν ἔρνεϊ ἶσος·
τὸν μὲν ἐγὼ θρέψασα, φυτὸν ὣς γουνῷ ἀλωῆς,
νηυσὶν ἐπιπροέηκα κορωνίσιν Ἴλιον εἴσω
Τρωσὶ μαχησόμενον· τὸν δ' οὐχ ὑποδέξομαι αὖτις
οἴκαδε νοστήσαντα δόμον Πηλήϊον εἴσω.
ὄφρα δέ μοι ζώει καὶ ὁρᾷ φάος ἠελίοιο
ἄχνυται, οὐδέ τί οἱ δύναμαι χραισμῆσαι ἰοῦσα.
ἀλλ' εἶμ', ὄφρα ἴδωμι φίλον τέκος, ἠδ' ἐπακούσω
ὅττι μιν ἵκετο πένθος ἀπὸ πτολέμοιο μένοντα."
Ὣς ἄρα φωνήσασα λίπε σπέος· αἱ δὲ σὺν αὐτῇ
δακρυόεσσαι ἴσαν, περὶ δέ σφισι κῦμα θαλάσσης
ῥήγνυτο· ταὶ δ' ὅτε δὴ Τροίην ἐρίβωλον ἵκοντο,
ἀκτὴν εἰσανέβαινον ἐπισχερώ, ἔνθα θαμειαὶ
Μυρμιδόνων εἴρυντο νέες ταχὺν ἀμφ' Ἀχιλῆα.
τῷ δὲ βαρὺ στενάχοντι παρίστατο πότνια μήτηρ,
ὀξὺ δὲ κωκύσασα κάρη λάβε παιδὸς ἑοῖο,
καί ῥ' ὀλοφυρομένη ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"τέκνον, τί κλαίεις; τί δέ σε φρένας ἵκετο πένθος;
ἐξαύδα, μὴ κεῦθε· τὰ μὲν δή τοι τετέλεσται
ἐκ Διός, ὡς ἄρα δὴ πρίν γ' εὔχεο χεῖρας ἀνασχών,
πάντας ἐπὶ πρύμνῃσιν ἀλήμεναι υἷας Ἀχαιῶν
σεῦ ἐπιδευομένους, παθέειν τ' ἀεκήλια ἔργα."
Τὴν δὲ βαρὺ στενάχων προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
"μῆτερ ἐμή, τὰ μὲν ἄρ μοι Ὀλύμπιος ἐξετέλεσσεν·
ἀλλὰ τί μοι τῶν ἦδος, ἐπεὶ φίλος ὤλεθ' ἑταῖρος,
Πάτροκλος, τὸν ἐγὼ περὶ πάντων τῖον ἑταίρων,
ἶσον ἐμῇ κεφαλῇ· τὸν ἀπώλεσα, τεύχεα δ' Ἕκτωρ
δῃώσας ἀπέδυσε πελώρια, θαῦμα ἰδέσθαι,
καλά· τὰ μὲν Πηλῆϊ θεοὶ δόσαν ἀγλαὰ δῶρα
ἤματι τῷ ὅτε σε βροτοῦ ἀνέρος ἔμβαλον εὐνῇ.
αἴθ' ὄφελες σὺ μὲν αὖθι μετ' ἀθανάτῃς ἁλίῃσι
ναίειν, Πηλεὺς δὲ θνητὴν ἀγαγέσθαι ἄκοιτιν.

νῦν δ' ἵνα καὶ σοὶ πένθος ἐνὶ φρεσὶ μυρίον εἴη
παιδὸς ἀποφθιμένοιο, τὸν οὐχ ὑποδέξεαι αὖτις
οἴκαδε νοστήσαντ', ἐπεὶ οὐδ' ἐμὲ θυμὸς ἄνωγε
ζώειν οὐδ' ἄνδρεσσι μετέμμεναι, αἴ κε μὴ Ἕκτωρ
πρῶτος ἐμῷ ὑπὸ δουρὶ τυπεὶς ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὀλέσσῃ,
Πατρόκλοιο δ' ἕλωρα Μενοιτιάδεω ἀποτίσῃ."
Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε Θέτις κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα·
"ὠκύμορος δή μοι, τέκος, ἔσσεαι, οἷ' ἀγορεύεις·
αὐτίκα γάρ τοι ἔπειτα μεθ' Ἕκτορα πότμος ἑτοῖμος."
Τὴν δὲ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
"αὐτίκα τεθναίην, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἄρ' ἔμελλον ἑταίρῳ
κτεινομένῳ ἐπαμῦναι· ὁ μὲν μάλα τηλόθι πάτρης
ἔφθιτ', ἐμεῖο δὲ δῆσεν ἀρῆς ἀλκτῆρα γενέσθαι.
νῦν δ' ἐπεὶ οὐ νέομαί γε φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν,
οὐδέ τι Πατρόκλῳ γενόμην φάος οὐδ' ἑτάροισι
τοῖς ἄλλοις, οἳ δὴ πολέες δάμεν Ἕκτορι δίῳ,
ἀλλ' ἧμαι παρὰ νηυσὶν ἐτώσιον ἄχθος ἀρούρης,
τοῖος ἐὼν οἷος οὔ τις Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων
ἐν πολέμῳ· ἀγορῇ δέ τ' ἀμείνονές εἰσι καὶ ἄλλοι.
ὡς ἔρις ἔκ τε θεῶν ἔκ τ' ἀνθρώπων ἀπόλοιτο,
καὶ χόλος, ὅς τ' ἐφέηκε πολύφρονά περ χαλεπῆναι,
ὅς τε πολὺ γλυκίων μέλιτος καταλειβομένοιο
ἀνδρῶν ἐν στήθεσσιν ἀέξεται ἠΰτε καπνός·
ὡς ἐμὲ νῦν ἐχόλωσεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων.
ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν προτετύχθαι ἐάσομεν ἀχνύμενοί περ,
θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι φίλον δαμάσαντες ἀνάγκῃ·
νῦν δ' εἶμ', ὄφρα φίλης κεφαλῆς ὀλετῆρα κιχείω,
Ἕκτορα· κῆρα δ' ἐγὼ τότε δέξομαι, ὁππότε κεν δὴ
Ζεὺς ἐθέλῃ τελέσαι ἠδ' ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι.
οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδὲ βίη Ἡρακλῆος φύγε κῆρα,
ὅς περ φίλτατος ἔσκε Διὶ Κρονίωνι ἄνακτι·
ἀλλά ἑ μοῖρ' ἐδάμασσε καὶ ἀργαλέος χόλος Ἥρης.

ὣς καὶ ἐγών, εἰ δή μοι ὁμοίη μοῖρα τέτυκται,
κείσομ' ἐπεί κε θάνω· νῦν δὲ κλέος ἐσθλὸν ἀροίμην,
καί τινα Τρωϊάδων καὶ Δαρδανίδων βαθυκόλπων
ἀμφοτέρῃσιν χερσὶ παρειάων ἁπαλάων
δάκρυ' ὀμορξαμένην ἁδινὸν στοναχῆσαι ἐφείην,
γνοῖεν δ' ὡς δὴ δηρὸν ἐγὼ πολέμοιο πέπαυμαι·
μηδέ μ' ἔρυκε μάχης φιλέουσά περ· οὐδέ με πείσεις."
Τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα θεὰ Θέτις ἀργυρόπεζα·
"ναὶ δὴ ταῦτά γε, τέκνον, ἐτήτυμον οὐ κακόν ἐστι,
τειρομένοις ἑτάροισιν ἀμυνέμεν αἰπὺν ὄλεθρον.
ἀλλά τοι ἔντεα καλὰ μετὰ Τρώεσσιν ἔχονται,
χάλκεα μαρμαίροντα· τὰ μὲν κορυθαίολος Ἕκτωρ
αὐτὸς ἔχων ὤμοισιν ἀγάλλεται· οὐδέ ἕ φημι
δηρὸν ἐπαγλαϊεῖσθαι, ἐπεὶ φόνος ἐγγύθεν αὐτῷ.
ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν μή πω καταδύσεο μῶλον Ἄρηος,
πρίν γ' ἐμὲ δεῦρ' ἐλθοῦσαν ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἴδηαι·
ἠῶθεν γὰρ νεῦμαι ἅμ' ἠελίῳ ἀνιόντι
τεύχεα καλὰ φέρουσα παρ' Ἡφαίστοιο ἄνακτος."
Ὣς ἄρα φωνήσασα πάλιν τράπεθ' υἷος ἑοῖο,
καὶ στρεφθεῖσ' ἁλίῃσι κασιγνήτῃσι μετηύδα·
"ὑμεῖς μὲν νῦν δῦτε θαλάσσης εὐρέα κόλπον,
ὀψόμεναί τε γέρονθ' ἅλιον καὶ δώματα πατρός,
καί οἱ πάντ' ἀγορεύσατ'· ἐγὼ δ' ἐς μακρὸν Ὄλυμπον
εἶμι παρ' Ἥφαιστον κλυτοτέχνην, αἴ κ' ἐθέλῃσιν
υἱεῖ ἐμῷ δόμεναι κλυτὰ τεύχεα παμφανόωντα."
Ὣς ἔφαθ', αἱ δ' ὑπὸ κῦμα θαλάσσης αὐτίκ' ἔδυσαν·
ἡ δ' αὖτ' Οὔλυμπόνδε θεὰ Θέτις ἀργυρόπεζα
ἤϊεν, ὄφρα φίλῳ παιδὶ κλυτὰ τεύχε' ἐνείκαι.
Τὴν μὲν ἄρ' Οὔλυμπόνδε πόδες φέρον· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὶ
θεσπεσίῳ ἀλαλητῷ ὑφ' Ἕκτορος ἀνδροφόνοιο
φεύγοντες νῆάς τε καὶ Ἑλλήσποντον ἵκοντο.
οὐδέ κε Πάτροκλόν περ ἐϋκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοὶ

ἐκ βελέων ἐρύσαντο νέκυν, θεράποντ' Ἀχιλῆος·
αὖτις γὰρ δὴ τόν γε κίχον λαός τε καὶ ἵπποι
Ἕκτωρ τε Πριάμοιο πάϊς, φλογὶ εἴκελος ἀλκήν.
τρὶς μέν μιν μετόπισθε ποδῶν λάβε φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ
ἑλκέμεναι μεμαώς, μέγα δὲ Τρώεσσιν ὁμόκλα·
τρὶς δὲ δύ' Αἴαντες, θοῦριν ἐπιειμένοι ἀλκήν,
νεκροῦ ἀπεστυφέλιξαν· ὁ δ' ἔμπεδον ἀλκὶ πεποιθὼς
ἄλλοτ' ἐπαΐξασκε κατὰ μόθον, ἄλλοτε δ' αὖτε
στάσκε μέγα ἰάχων· ὀπίσω δ' οὐ χάζετο πάμπαν.
ὡς δ' ἀπὸ σώματος οὔ τι λέοντ' αἴθωνα δύνανται
ποιμένες ἄγραυλοι μέγα πεινάοντα δίεσθαι,
ὥς ῥα τὸν οὐκ ἐδύναντο δύω Αἴαντε κορυστὰ
Ἕκτορα Πριαμίδην ἀπὸ νεκροῦ δειδίξασθαι.
καί νύ κεν εἴρυσσέν τε καὶ ἄσπετον ἤρατο κῦδος,
εἰ μὴ Πηλεΐωνι ποδήνεμος ὠκέα Ἶρις
ἄγγελος ἦλθε θέουσ' ἀπ' Ὀλύμπου θωρήσσεσθαι,
κρύβδα Διὸς ἄλλων τε θεῶν· πρὸ γὰρ ἧκέ μιν Ἥρη.
ἀγχοῦ δ' ἱσταμένη ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"ὄρσεο, Πηλεΐδη, πάντων ἐκπαγλότατ' ἀνδρῶν·
Πατρόκλῳ ἐπάμυνον, οὗ εἵνεκα φύλοπις αἰνὴ
ἕστηκε πρὸ νεῶν· οἱ δ' ἀλλήλους ὀλέκουσιν
οἱ μὲν ἀμυνόμενοι νέκυος πέρι τεθνηῶτος,
οἱ δὲ ἐρύσσασθαι ποτὶ Ἴλιον ἠνεμόεσσαν
Τρῶες ἐπιθύουσι· μάλιστα δὲ φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ
ἑλκέμεναι μέμονεν· κεφαλὴν δέ ἑ θυμὸς ἀνώγει
πῆξαι ἀνὰ σκολόπεσσι ταμόνθ' ἁπαλῆς ἀπὸ δειρῆς.
ἀλλ' ἄνα, μηδ' ἔτι κεῖσο· σέβας δέ σε θυμὸν ἱκέσθω
Πάτροκλον Τρῳῇσι κυσὶν μέλπηθρα γενέσθαι·
σοὶ λώβη, αἴ κέν τι νέκυς ᾐσχυμμένος ἔλθῃ."
Τὴν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς·
"Ἶρι θεά, τίς γάρ σε θεῶν ἐμοὶ ἄγγελον ἧκε;"
Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε ποδήνεμος ὠκέα Ἶρις·

"'Ἥρη με προέηκε, Διὸς κυδρὴ παράκοιτις·
οὐδ' οἶδε Κρονίδης ὑψίζυγος οὐδέ τις ἄλλος
ἀθανάτων, οἳ Ὄλυμπον ἀγάννιφον ἀμφινέμονται."
  Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
"πῶς τ' ἄρ' ἴω μετὰ μῶλον; ἔχουσι δὲ τεύχεα κεῖνοι·
μήτηρ δ' οὔ με φίλη πρίν γ' εἴα θωρήσσεσθαι,
πρίν γ' αὐτὴν ἐλθοῦσαν ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἴδωμαι·
στεῦτο γὰρ Ἡφαίστοιο πάρ' οἰσέμεν ἔντεα καλά.
ἄλλου δ' οὔ τευ οἶδα τεῦ ἂν κλυτὰ τεύχεα δύω,
εἰ μὴ Αἴαντός γε σάκος Τελαμωνιάδαο.
ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτὸς ὅ γ', ἔλπομ', ἐνὶ πρώτοισιν ὁμιλεῖ,
ἔγχεϊ δηϊόων περὶ Πατρόκλοιο θανόντος."
  Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε ποδήνεμος ὠκέα Ἶρις·
"εὖ νυ καὶ ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν ὅ τοι κλυτὰ τεύχε' ἔχονται·
ἀλλ' αὔτως ἐπὶ τάφρον ἰὼν Τρώεσσι φάνηθι,
αἴ κέ σ' ὑποδείσαντες ἀπόσχωνται πολέμοιο
Τρῶες, ἀναπνεύσωσι δ' Ἀρήϊοι υἷες Ἀχαιῶν
τειρόμενοι· ὀλίγη δέ τ' ἀνάπνευσις πολέμοιο."
  Ἡ μὲν ἄρ' ὣς εἰποῦσ' ἀπέβη πόδας ὠκέα Ἶρις,
αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς ὦρτο διίφιλος· ἀμφὶ δ' Ἀθήνη
ὤμοις ἰφθίμοισι βάλ' αἰγίδα θυσσανόεσσαν,
ἀμφὶ δέ οἱ κεφαλῇ νέφος ἔστεφε δῖα θεάων
χρύσεον, ἐκ δ' αὐτοῦ δαῖε φλόγα παμφανόωσαν.
ὡς δ' ὅτε καπνὸς ἰὼν ἐξ ἄστεος αἰθέρ' ἵκηται,
τηλόθεν ἐκ νήσου, τὴν δήϊοι ἀμφιμάχωνται,
οἵ τε πανημέριοι στυγερῷ κρίνονται Ἄρηϊ
ἄστεος ἐκ σφετέρου· ἅμα δ' ἠελίῳ καταδύντι
πυρσοί τε φλεγέθουσιν ἐπήτριμοι, ὑψόσε δ' αὐγὴ
γίγνεται ἀΐσσουσα περικτιόνεσσιν ἰδέσθαι,
αἴ κέν πως σὺν νηυσὶν ἀρῆς ἀλκτῆρες ἵκωνται·
ὣς ἀπ' Ἀχιλλῆος κεφαλῆς σέλας αἰθέρ' ἵκανε·
στῆ δ' ἐπὶ τάφρον ἰὼν ἀπὸ τείχεος, οὐδ' ἐς Ἀχαιοὺς

μίσγετο· μητρὸς γὰρ πυκινὴν ὠπίζετ' ἐφετμήν.
ἔνθα στὰς ἤϋσ', ἀπάτερθε δὲ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη
φθέγξατ'· ἀτὰρ Τρώεσσιν ἐν ἄσπετον ὦρσε κυδοιμόν.
ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἀριζήλη φωνή, ὅτε τ' ἴαχε σάλπιγξ
ἄστυ περιπλομένων δηΐων ὕπο θυμοραϊστέων,
ὣς τότ' ἀριζήλη φωνὴ γένετ' Αἰακίδαο.
οἱ δ' ὡς οὖν ἄϊον ὄπα χάλκεον Αἰακίδαο,
πᾶσιν ὀρίνθη θυμός· ἀτὰρ καλλίτριχες ἵπποι
ἂψ ὄχεα τρόπεον· ὄσσοντο γὰρ ἄλγεα θυμῷ.
ἡνίοχοι δ' ἔκπληγεν, ἐπεὶ ἴδον ἀκάματον πῦρ
δεινὸν ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς μεγαθύμου Πηλεΐωνος
δαιόμενον· τὸ δὲ δαῖε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη.
τρὶς μὲν ὑπὲρ τάφρου μεγάλ' ἴαχε δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς,
τρὶς δὲ κυκήθησαν Τρῶες κλειτοί τ' ἐπίκουροι.
ἔνθα δὲ καὶ τότ' ὄλοντο δυώδεκα φῶτες ἄριστοι
ἀμφὶ σφοῖς ὀχέεσσι καὶ ἔγχεσιν. αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὶ
ἀσπασίως Πάτροκλον ὑπὲκ βελέων ἐρύσαντες
κάτθεσαν ἐν λεχέεσσι· φίλοι δ' ἀμφέσταν ἑταῖροι
μυρόμενοι· μετὰ δέ σφι ποδώκης εἵπετ' Ἀχιλλεὺς
δάκρυα θερμὰ χέων, ἐπεὶ εἴσιδε πιστὸν ἑταῖρον
κείμενον ἐν φέρτρῳ δεδαϊγμένον ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ,
τόν ῥ' ἤ τοι μὲν ἔπεμπε σὺν ἵπποισιν καὶ ὄχεσφιν
ἐς πόλεμον, οὐδ' αὖτις ἐδέξατο νοστήσαντα.
Ἠέλιον δ' ἀκάμαντα βοῶπις πότνια Ἥρη
πέμψεν ἐπ' Ὠκεανοῖο ῥοὰς ἀέκοντα νέεσθαι·
ἠέλιος μὲν ἔδυ, παύσαντο δὲ δῖοι Ἀχαιοὶ
φυλόπιδος κρατερῆς καὶ ὁμοιΐου πολέμοιο.
Τρῶες δ' αὖθ' ἑτέρωθεν ἀπὸ κρατερῆς ὑσμίνης
χωρήσαντες ἔλυσαν ὑφ' ἅρμασιν ὠκέας ἵππους,
ἐς δ' ἀγορὴν ἀγέροντο, πάρος δόρποιο μέδεσθαι.
ὀρθῶν δ' ἑσταότων ἀγορὴ γένετ', οὐδέ τις ἔτλη
ἕζεσθαι· πάντας γὰρ ἔχε τρόμος, οὕνεκ' Ἀχιλλεὺς

ἐξεφάνη, δηρὸν δὲ μάχης ἐπέπαυτ' ἀλεγεινῆς.
τοῖσι δὲ Πουλυδάμας πεπνυμένος ἦρχ' ἀγορεύειν
Πανθοΐδης· ὁ γὰρ οἶος ὅρα πρόσσω καὶ ὀπίσσω·
Ἕκτορι δ' ἦεν ἑταῖρος, ἰῇ δ' ἐν νυκτὶ γένοντο,
ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἂρ μύθοισιν, ὁ δ' ἔγχεϊ πολλὸν ἐνίκα·
ὅ σφιν ἐϋφρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν·
"ἀμφὶ μάλα φράζεσθε, φίλοι· κέλομαι γὰρ ἐγώ γε
ἄστυδε νῦν ἰέναι, μὴ μίμνειν ἠῶ δῖαν
ἐν πεδίῳ παρὰ νηυσίν· ἑκὰς δ' ἀπὸ τείχεός εἰμεν.
ὄφρα μὲν οὗτος ἀνὴρ Ἀγαμέμνονι μήνιε δίῳ,
τόφρα δὲ ῥηΐτεροι πολεμίζειν ἦσαν Ἀχαιοί·
χαίρεσκον γὰρ ἐγώ γε θοῇς ἐπὶ νηυσὶν ἰαύων,
ἐλπόμενος νῆας αἱρησέμεν ἀμφιελίσσας.
νῦν δ' αἰνῶς δείδοικα ποδώκεα Πηλεΐωνα·
οἷος κείνου θυμὸς ὑπέρβιος, οὐκ ἐθελήσει
μίμνειν ἐν πεδίῳ, ὅθι περ Τρῶες καὶ Ἀχαιοὶ
ἐν μέσῳ ἀμφότεροι μένος Ἄρηος δατέονται,
ἀλλὰ περὶ πτόλιός τε μαχήσεται ἠδὲ γυναικῶν.
ἀλλ' ἴομεν προτὶ ἄστυ, πίθεσθέ μοι· ὧδε γὰρ ἔσται·
νῦν μὲν νὺξ ἀπέπαυσε ποδώκεα Πηλεΐωνα
ἀμβροσίη· εἰ δ' ἄμμε κιχήσεται ἐνθάδ' ἐόντας
αὔριον ὁρμηθεὶς σὺν τεύχεσιν, εὖ νύ τις αὐτὸν
γνώσεται· ἀσπασίως γὰρ ἀφίξεται Ἴλιον ἱρὴν
ὅς κε φύγῃ, πολλοὺς δὲ κύνες καὶ γῦπες ἔδονται
Τρώων· αἳ γὰρ δή μοι ἀπ' οὔατος ὧδε γένοιτο.
εἰ δ' ἂν ἐμοῖς ἐπέεσσι πιθώμεθα κηδόμενοί περ,
νύκτα μὲν εἰν ἀγορῇ σθένος ἕξομεν, ἄστυ δὲ πύργοι
ὑψηλαί τε πύλαι σανίδες τ' ἐπὶ τῇς ἀραρυῖαι
μακραὶ ἐΰξεστοι ἐζευγμέναι εἰρύσσονται·
πρῶϊ δ' ὑπηοῖοι σὺν τεύχεσι θωρηχθέντες
στησόμεθ' ἂμ πύργους· τῷ δ' ἄλγιον, αἴ κ' ἐθέλῃσιν
ἐλθὼν ἐκ νηῶν περὶ τείχεος ἄμμι μάχεσθαι.

ἂψ πάλιν εἶσ' ἐπὶ νῆας, ἐπεί κ' ἐριαύχενας ἵππους
παντοίου δρόμου ἄσῃ ὑπὸ πτόλιν ἠλασκάζων·
εἴσω δ' οὔ μιν θυμὸς ἐφορμηθῆναι ἐάσει,
οὐδέ ποτ' ἐκπέρσει· πρίν μιν κύνες ἀργοὶ ἔδονται."
Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσέφη κορυθαίολος Ἕκτωρ·
"Πουλυδάμα, σὺ μὲν οὐκέτ' ἐμοὶ φίλα ταῦτ' ἀγορεύεις,
ὃς κέλεαι κατὰ ἄστυ ἀλήμεναι αὖτις ἰόντας.
ἦ οὔ πω κεκόρησθε ἐελμένοι ἔνδοθι πύργων;
πρὶν μὲν γὰρ Πριάμοιο πόλιν μέροπες ἄνθρωποι
πάντες μυθέσκοντο πολύχρυσον πολύχαλκον·
νῦν δὲ δὴ ἐξαπόλωλε δόμων κειμήλια καλά,
πολλὰ δὲ δὴ Φρυγίην καὶ Μῃονίην ἐρατεινὴν
κτήματα περνάμεν' ἵκει, ἐπεὶ μέγας ὠδύσατο Ζεύς.
νῦν δ' ὅτε πέρ μοι ἔδωκε Κρόνου πάϊς ἀγκυλομήτεω
κῦδος ἀρέσθ' ἐπὶ νηυσί, θαλάσσῃ τ' ἔλσαι Ἀχαιούς,
νήπιε, μηκέτι ταῦτα νοήματα φαῖν' ἐνὶ δήμῳ·
οὐ γάρ τις Τρώων ἐπιπείσεται· οὐ γὰρ ἐάσω.
ἀλλ' ἄγεθ' ὡς ἂν ἐγὼ εἴπω, πειθώμεθα πάντες.
νῦν μὲν δόρπον ἕλεσθε κατὰ στρατὸν ἐν τελέεσσι,
καὶ φυλακῆς μνήσασθε, καὶ ἐγρήγορθε ἕκαστος·
Τρώων δ' ὃς κτεάτεσσιν ὑπερφιάλως ἀνιάζει,
συλλέξας λαοῖσι δότω καταδημοβορῆσαι·
τῶν τινὰ βέλτερόν ἐστιν ἐπαυρέμεν ἤ περ Ἀχαιούς.
πρῶϊ δ' ὑπηοῖοι σὺν τεύχεσι θωρηχθέντες
νηυσὶν ἔπι γλαφυρῇσιν ἐγείρομεν ὀξὺν Ἄρηα.
εἰ δ' ἐτεὸν παρὰ ναῦφιν ἀνέστη δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς,
ἄλγιον, αἴ κ' ἐθέλῃσι, τῷ ἔσσεται· οὔ μιν ἐγώ γε
φεύξομαι ἐκ πολέμοιο δυσηχέος, ἀλλὰ μάλ' ἄντην
στήσομαι, ἤ κε φέρῃσι μέγα κράτος, ἦ κε φεροίμην.
ξυνὸς Ἐνυάλιος, καί τε κτανέοντα κατέκτα."
Ὣς Ἕκτωρ ἀγόρευ', ἐπὶ δὲ Τρῶες κελάδησαν,
νήπιοι· ἐκ γάρ σφεων φρένας εἵλετο Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη.

Ἕκτορι μὲν γὰρ ἐπῄνησαν κακὰ μητιόωντι,
Πουλυδάμαντι δ' ἄρ' οὔ τις, ὃς ἐσθλὴν φράζετο βουλήν.
δόρπον ἔπειθ' εἵλοντο κατὰ στρατόν· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὶ
παννύχιοι Πάτροκλον ἀνεστενάχοντο γοῶντες.
τοῖσι δὲ Πηλείδης ἁδινοῦ ἐξῆρχε γόοιο,
χεῖρας ἐπ' ἀνδροφόνους θέμενος στήθεσσιν ἑταίρου,
πυκνὰ μάλα στενάχων ὥς τε λὶς ἠϋγένειος,
ᾧ ῥά θ' ὑπὸ σκύμνους ἐλαφηβόλος ἁρπάσῃ ἀνὴρ
ὕλης ἐκ πυκινῆς· ὁ δέ τ' ἄχνυται ὕστερος ἐλθών,
πολλὰ δέ τ' ἄγκε' ἐπῆλθε μετ' ἀνέρος ἴχνι' ἐρευνῶν,
εἴ ποθεν ἐξεύροι· μάλα γὰρ δριμὺς χόλος αἱρεῖ·
ὣς ὁ βαρὺ στενάχων μετεφώνεε Μυρμιδόνεσσιν·
"ὢ πόποι, ἦ ῥ' ἅλιον ἔπος ἔκβαλον ἤματι κείνῳ
θαρσύνων ἥρωα Μενοίτιον ἐν μεγάροισι·
φῆν δέ οἱ εἰς Ὀπόεντα περικλυτὸν υἱὸν ἀπάξειν
Ἴλιον ἐκπέρσαντα, λαχόντα τε ληΐδος αἶσαν.
ἀλλ' οὐ Ζεὺς ἄνδρεσσι νοήματα πάντα τελευτᾷ·
ἄμφω γὰρ πέπρωται ὁμοίην γαῖαν ἐρεῦσαι
αὐτοῦ ἐνὶ Τροίῃ, ἐπεὶ οὐδ' ἐμὲ νοστήσαντα
δέξεται ἐν μεγάροισι γέρων ἱππηλάτα Πηλεὺς
οὐδὲ Θέτις μήτηρ, ἀλλ' αὐτοῦ γαῖα καθέξει.
νῦν δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν, Πάτροκλε, σεῦ ὕστερος εἶμ' ὑπὸ γαῖαν,
οὔ σε πρὶν κτεριῶ, πρίν γ' Ἕκτορος ἐνθάδ' ἐνεῖκαι
τεύχεα καὶ κεφαλήν, μεγαθύμου σοῖο φονῆος·
δώδεκα δὲ προπάροιθε πυρῆς ἀποδειροτομήσω
Τρώων ἀγλαὰ τέκνα, σέθεν κταμένοιο χολωθείς.
τόφρα δέ μοι παρὰ νηυσὶ κορωνίσι κείσεαι αὔτως,
ἀμφὶ δὲ σὲ Τρῳαὶ καὶ Δαρδανίδες βαθύκολποι
κλαύσονται νύκτας τε καὶ ἤματα δάκρυ χέουσαι,
τὰς αὐτοὶ καμόμεσθα βίηφί τε δουρί τε μακρῷ,
πιείρας πέρθοντε πόλεις μερόπων ἀνθρώπων."
Ὣς εἰπὼν ἑτάροισιν ἐκέκλετο δῖος Ἀχιλλεὺς

ἀμφὶ πυρὶ στῆσαι τρίποδα μέγαν, ὄφρα τάχιστα
Πάτροκλον λούσειαν ἄπο βρότον αἱματόεντα.
οἱ δὲ λοετροχόον τρίποδ' ἵστασαν ἐν πυρὶ κηλέῳ,
ἐν δ' ἄρ' ὕδωρ ἔχεαν, ὑπὸ δὲ ξύλα δαῖον ἑλόντες.
γάστρην μὲν τρίποδος πῦρ ἄμφεπε, θέρμετο δ' ὕδωρ·
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ ζέσσεν ὕδωρ ἐνὶ ἤνοπι χαλκῷ,
καὶ τότε δὴ λοῦσάν τε καὶ ἤλειψαν λίπ' ἐλαίῳ,
ἐν δ' ὠτειλὰς πλῆσαν ἀλείφατος ἐννεώροιο·
ἐν λεχέεσσι δὲ θέντες ἑανῷ λιτὶ κάλυψαν
ἐς πόδας ἐκ κεφαλῆς, καθύπερθε δὲ φάρεϊ λευκῷ.
παννύχιοι μὲν ἔπειτα πόδας ταχὺν ἀμφ' Ἀχιλῆα
Μυρμιδόνες Πάτροκλον ἀνεστενάχοντο γοῶντες·
Ζεὺς δ' Ἥρην προσέειπε κασιγνήτην ἄλοχόν τε·
"ἔπρηξας καὶ ἔπειτα, βοῶπις πότνια Ἥρη,
ἀνστήσασ' Ἀχιλῆα πόδας ταχύν· ἦ ῥά νυ σεῖο
ἐξ αὐτῆς ἐγένοντο κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιοί."
Τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα βοῶπις πότνια Ἥρη·
"αἰνότατε Κρονίδη, ποῖον τὸν μῦθον ἔειπες.
καὶ μὲν δή πού τις μέλλει βροτὸς ἀνδρὶ τελέσσαι,
ὅς περ θνητός τ' ἐστὶ καὶ οὐ τόσα μήδεα οἶδε·
πῶς δὴ ἐγώ γ', ἥ φημι θεάων ἔμμεν ἀρίστη,
ἀμφότερον, γενεῇ τε καὶ οὕνεκα σὴ παράκοιτις
κέκλημαι, σὺ δὲ πᾶσι μετ' ἀθανάτοισιν ἀνάσσεις,
οὐκ ὄφελον Τρώεσσι κοτεσσαμένη κακὰ ῥάψαι;"
Ὣς οἱ μὲν τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀγόρευον·
Ἡφαίστου δ' ἵκανε δόμον Θέτις ἀργυρόπεζα
ἄφθιτον ἀστερόεντα, μεταπρεπέ' ἀθανάτοισι,
χάλκεον, ὅν ῥ' αὐτὸς ποιήσατο κυλλοποδίων.
τὸν δ' εὗρ' ἱδρώοντα ἑλισσόμενον περὶ φύσας
σπεύδοντα· τρίποδας γὰρ ἐείκοσι πάντας ἔτευχεν
ἑστάμεναι περὶ τοῖχον ἐϋσταθέος μεγάροιο,
χρύσεα δέ σφ' ὑπὸ κύκλα ἑκάστῳ πυθμένι θῆκεν,

ὄφρα οἱ αὐτόματοι θεῖον δυσαίατ' ἀγῶνα
ἠδ' αὖτις πρὸς δῶμα νεοίατο, θαῦμα ἰδέσθαι.
οἱ δ' ἤ τοι τόσσον μὲν ἔχον τέλος, οὔατα δ' οὔ πω
δαιδάλεα προσέκειτο· τά ῥ' ἤρτυε, κόπτε δὲ δεσμούς.
ὄφρ' ὅ γε ταῦτ' ἐπονεῖτο ἰδυίῃσι πραπίδεσσι,
τόφρα οἱ ἐγγύθεν ἦλθε θεὰ Θέτις ἀργυρόπεζα.
τὴν δὲ ἴδε προμολοῦσα Χάρις λιπαροκρήδεμνος
καλή, τὴν ὤπυιε περικλυτὸς ἀμφιγυήεις·
ἔν τ' ἄρα οἱ φῦ χειρὶ ἔπος τ' ἔφατ' ἔκ τ' ὀνόμαζε·
"τίπτε, Θέτι τανύπεπλε, ἱκάνεις ἡμέτερον δῶ
αἰδοίη τε φίλη τε; πάρος γε μὲν οὔ τι θαμίζεις.
ἀλλ' ἕπεο προτέρω, ἵνα τοι πὰρ ξείνια θείω."
  Ὣς ἄρα φωνήσασα πρόσω ἄγε δῖα θεάων.
τὴν μὲν ἔπειτα καθεῖσεν ἐπὶ θρόνου ἀργυροήλου
καλοῦ δαιδαλέου· ὑπὸ δὲ θρῆνυς ποσὶν ἦεν·
κέκλετο δ' Ἥφαιστον κλυτοτέχνην εἶπέ τε μῦθον·
""Ἥφαιστε, πρόμολ' ὧδε· Θέτις νύ τι σεῖο χατίζει."
τὴν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα περικλυτὸς ἀμφιγυήεις·
"ἦ ῥά νύ μοι δεινή τε καὶ αἰδοίη θεὸς ἔνδον,
ἥ μ' ἐσάωσ', ὅτε μ' ἄλγος ἀφίκετο τῆλε πεσόντα
μητρὸς ἐμῆς ἰότητι κυνώπιδος, ἥ μ' ἐθέλησε
κρύψαι χωλὸν ἐόντα· τότ' ἂν πάθον ἄλγεα θυμῷ,
εἰ μή μ' Εὐρυνόμη τε Θέτις θ' ὑπεδέξατο κόλπῳ,
Εὐρυνόμη, θυγάτηρ ἀψορρόου Ὠκεανοῖο.
τῇσι παρ' εἰνάετες χάλκευον δαίδαλα πολλά,
πόρπας τε γναμπτάς θ' ἕλικας κάλυκάς τε καὶ ὅρμους
ἐν σπῆϊ γλαφυρῷ· περὶ δὲ ῥόος Ὠκεανοῖο
ἀφρῷ μορμύρων ῥέεν ἄσπετος· οὐδέ τις ἄλλος
ᾔδεεν οὔτε θεῶν οὔτε θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων,
ἀλλὰ Θέτις τε καὶ Εὐρυνόμη ἴσαν, αἵ μ' ἐσάωσαν.
ἣ νῦν ἡμέτερον δόμον ἵκει· τῷ με μάλα χρεὼ
πάντα Θέτι καλλιπλοκάμῳ ζωάγρια τίνειν.

ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν οἱ παράθες ξεινήϊα καλά,
ὄφρ' ἂν ἐγὼ φύσας ἀποθείομαι ὅπλα τε πάντα."
῏Η, καὶ ἀπ' ἀκμοθέτοιο πέλωρ αἴητον ἀνέστη
χωλεύων· ὑπὸ δὲ κνῆμαι ῥώοντο ἀραιαί.
φύσας μέν ῥ' ἀπάνευθε τίθει πυρός, ὅπλα τε πάντα
λάρνακ' ἐς ἀργυρέην συλλέξατο, τοῖς ἐπονεῖτο·
σπόγγῳ δ' ἀμφὶ πρόσωπα καὶ ἄμφω χεῖρ' ἀπομόργνυ
αὐχένα τε στιβαρὸν καὶ στήθεα λαχνήεντα,
δῦ δὲ χιτῶν', ἕλε δὲ σκῆπτρον παχύ, βῆ δὲ θύραζε
χωλεύων· ὑπὸ δ' ἀμφίπολοι ῥώοντο ἄνακτι
χρύσειαι, ζωῇσι νεήνισιν εἰοικυῖαι.
τῇς ἐν μὲν νόος ἐστὶ μετὰ φρεσίν, ἐν δὲ καὶ αὐδὴ
καὶ σθένος, ἀθανάτων δὲ θεῶν ἄπο ἔργα ἴσασιν.
αἱ μὲν ὕπαιθα ἄνακτος ἐποίπνυον· αὐτὰρ ὁ ἔρρων
πλησίον, ἔνθα Θέτις περ, ἐπὶ θρόνου ἷζε φαεινοῦ,
ἔν τ' ἄρα οἱ φῦ χειρὶ ἔπος τ' ἔφατ' ἔκ τ' ὀνόμαζε·
"τίπτε, Θέτι τανύπεπλε, ἱκάνεις ἡμέτερον δῶ
αἰδοίη τε φίλη τε; πάρος γε μὲν οὔ τι θαμίζεις.
αὔδα ὅ τι φρονέεις· τελέσαι δέ με θυμὸς ἄνωγεν,
εἰ δύναμαι τελέσαι γε καὶ εἰ τετελεσμένον ἐστίν."
Τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα Θέτις κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα·
"Ἥφαιστ', ἦ ἄρα δή τις, ὅσαι θεαί εἰσ' ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ,
τοσσάδ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶν ᾗσιν ἀνέσχετο κήδεα λυγρά,
ὅσσ' ἐμοὶ ἐκ πασέων Κρονίδης Ζεὺς ἄλγε' ἔδωκεν;
ἐκ μέν μ' ἀλλάων ἁλιάων ἀνδρὶ δάμασσεν,
Αἰακίδῃ Πηλῆϊ, καὶ ἔτλην ἀνέρος εὐνὴν
πολλὰ μάλ' οὐκ ἐθέλουσα. ὁ μὲν δὴ γήραϊ λυγρῷ
κεῖται ἐνὶ μεγάροις ἀρημένος, ἄλλα δέ μοι νῦν·
υἱὸν ἐπεί μοι δῶκε γενέσθαι τε τραφέμεν τε,
ἔξοχον ἡρώων· ὁ δ' ἀνέδραμεν ἔρνεϊ ἶσος·
τὸν μὲν ἐγὼ θρέψασα φυτὸν ὣς γουνῷ ἀλωῆς,
νηυσὶν ἐπιπροέηκα κορωνίσιν Ἴλιον εἴσω

Τρωσὶ μαχησόμενον· τὸν δ' οὐχ ὑποδέξομαι αὖτις
οἴκαδε νοστήσαντα δόμον Πηλήϊον εἴσω.
ὄφρα δέ μοι ζώει καὶ ὁρᾷ φάος ἠελίοιο,
ἄχνυται, οὐδέ τί οἱ δύναμαι χραισμῆσαι ἰοῦσα.
κούρην ἣν ἄρα οἱ γέρας ἔξελον υἷες Ἀχαιῶν,
τὴν ἂψ ἐκ χειρῶν ἕλετο κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων.
ἤ τοι ὁ τῆς ἀχέων φρένας ἔφθιεν· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὺς
Τρῶες ἐπὶ πρύμνῃσιν ἐείλεον, οὐδὲ θύραζε
εἴων ἐξιέναι· τὸν δὲ λίσσοντο γέροντες
Ἀργείων, καὶ πολλὰ περικλυτὰ δῶρ' ὀνόμαζον.
ἔνθ' αὐτὸς μὲν ἔπειτ' ἠναίνετο λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι,
αὐτὰρ ὁ Πάτροκλον περὶ μὲν τὰ ἃ τεύχεα ἕσσε,
πέμπε δέ μιν πόλεμόνδε, πολὺν δ' ἅμα λαὸν ὄπασσε.
πᾶν δ' ἦμαρ μάρναντο περὶ Σκαιῇσι πύλῃσι·
καί νύ κεν αὐτῆμαρ πόλιν ἔπραθον, εἰ μὴ Ἀπόλλων
πολλὰ κακὰ ῥέξαντα Μενοιτίου ἄλκιμον υἱὸν
ἔκταν' ἐνὶ προμάχοισι καὶ Ἕκτορι κῦδος ἔδωκε.
τοὔνεκα νῦν τὰ σὰ γούναθ' ἱκάνομαι, αἴ κ' ἐθέλῃσθα
υἱεῖ ἐμῷ ὠκυμόρῳ δόμεν ἀσπίδα καὶ τρυφάλειαν
καὶ καλὰς κνημῖδας ἐπισφυρίοις ἀραρυίας,
καὶ θώρηχ'· ὃ γὰρ ἦν οἱ ἀπώλεσε πιστὸς ἑταῖρος
Τρωσὶ δαμείς· ὁ δὲ κεῖται ἐπὶ χθονὶ θυμὸν ἀχεύων."
  Τὴν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα περικλυτὸς ἀμφιγυήεις·
"θάρσει· μή τοι ταῦτα μετὰ φρεσὶ σῇσι μελόντων.
αἲ γάρ μιν θανάτοιο δυσηχέος ὧδε δυναίμην
νόσφιν ἀποκρύψαι, ὅτε μιν μόρος αἰνὸς ἱκάνοι,
ὥς οἱ τεύχεα καλὰ παρέσσεται, οἷά τις αὖτε
ἀνθρώπων πολέων θαυμάσσεται, ὅς κεν ἴδηται."
  Ὣς εἰπὼν τὴν μὲν λίπεν αὐτοῦ, βῆ δ' ἐπὶ φύσας·
τὰς δ' ἐς πῦρ ἔτρεψε κέλευσέ τε ἐργάζεσθαι.
φῦσαι δ' ἐν χοάνοισιν ἐείκοσι πᾶσαι ἐφύσων,
παντοίην εὔπρηστον ἀϋτμὴν ἐξανιεῖσαι,

ἄλλοτε μὲν σπεύδοντι παρέμμεναι, ἄλλοτε δ' αὖτε,
ὅππως Ἥφαιστός τ' ἐθέλοι καὶ ἔργον ἄνοιτο.
χαλκὸν δ' ἐν πυρὶ βάλλεν ἀτειρέα κασσίτερόν τε
καὶ χρυσὸν τιμῆντα καὶ ἄργυρον· αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
θῆκεν ἐν ἀκμοθέτῳ μέγαν ἄκμονα, γέντο δὲ χειρὶ
ῥαιστῆρα κρατερήν, ἑτέρηφι δὲ γέντο πυράγρην.
Ποίει δὲ πρώτιστα σάκος μέγα τε στιβαρόν τε
πάντοσε δαιδάλλων, περὶ δ' ἄντυγα βάλλε φαεινὴν
τρίπλακα μαρμαρέην, ἐκ δ' ἀργύρεον τελαμῶνα.
πέντε δ' ἄρ' αὐτοῦ ἔσαν σάκεος πτύχες· αὐτὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ
ποίει δαίδαλα πολλὰ ἰδυίῃσι πραπίδεσσιν.
Ἐν μὲν γαῖαν ἔτευξ', ἐν δ' οὐρανόν, ἐν δὲ θάλασσαν,
ἠέλιόν τ' ἀκάμαντα σελήνην τε πλήθουσαν,
ἐν δὲ τὰ τείρεα πάντα, τά τ' οὐρανὸς ἐστεφάνωται,
Πληϊάδας θ' Ὑάδας τε τό τε σθένος Ὠρίωνος
Ἄρκτον θ', ἣν καὶ ἄμαξαν ἐπίκλησιν καλέουσιν,
ἥ τ' αὐτοῦ στρέφεται καί τ' Ὠρίωνα δοκεύει,
οἴη δ' ἄμμορός ἐστι λοετρῶν Ὠκεανοῖο.
Ἐν δὲ δύω ποίησε πόλεις μερόπων ἀνθρώπων
καλάς. ἐν τῇ μέν ῥα γάμοι τ' ἔσαν εἰλαπίναι τε,
νύμφας δ' ἐκ θαλάμων δαΐδων ὕπο λαμπομενάων
ἠγίνεον ἀνὰ ἄστυ, πολὺς δ' ὑμέναιος ὀρώρει·
κοῦροι δ' ὀρχηστῆρες ἐδίνεον, ἐν δ' ἄρα τοῖσιν
αὐλοὶ φόρμιγγές τε βοὴν ἔχον· αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες
ἱστάμεναι θαύμαζον ἐπὶ προθύροισιν ἑκάστη.
λαοὶ δ' εἰν ἀγορῇ ἔσαν ἀθρόοι· ἔνθα δὲ νεῖκος
ὠρώρει, δύο δ' ἄνδρες ἐνείκεον εἵνεκα ποινῆς
ἀνδρὸς ἀποφθιμένου· ὁ μὲν εὔχετο πάντ' ἀποδοῦναι
δήμῳ πιφαύσκων, ὁ δ' ἀναίνετο μηδὲν ἑλέσθαι·
ἄμφω δ' ἱέσθην ἐπὶ ἴστορι πεῖραρ ἑλέσθαι.
λαοὶ δ' ἀμφοτέροισιν ἐπήπυον, ἀμφὶς ἀρωγοί·
κήρυκες δ' ἄρα λαὸν ἐρήτυον· οἱ δὲ γέροντες

ἥατ' ἐπὶ ξεστοῖσι λίθοις ἱερῷ ἐνὶ κύκλῳ,
σκῆπτρα δὲ κηρύκων ἐν χέρσ' ἔχον ἠεροφώνων·
τοῖσιν ἔπειτ' ἤϊσσον, ἀμοιβηδὶς δὲ δίκαζον.
κεῖτο δ' ἄρ' ἐν μέσσοισι δύω χρυσοῖο τάλαντα,
τῷ δόμεν ὃς μετὰ τοῖσι δίκην ἰθύντατα εἴποι.
Τὴν δ' ἑτέρην πόλιν ἀμφὶ δύω στρατοὶ ἥατο λαῶν
τεύχεσι λαμπόμενοι· δίχα δέ σφισιν ἥνδανε βουλή,
ἠὲ διαπραθέειν ἢ ἄνδιχα πάντα δάσασθαι,
κτῆσιν ὅσην πτολίεθρον ἐπήρατον ἐντὸς ἔεργεν·
οἱ δ' οὔ πω πείθοντο, λόχῳ δ' ὑπεθωρήσσοντο.
τεῖχος μέν ῥ' ἄλοχοί τε φίλαι καὶ νήπια τέκνα
ῥύατ' ἐφεσταότες, μετὰ δ' ἀνέρες οὓς ἔχε γῆρας·
οἱ δ' ἴσαν· ἦρχε δ' ἄρα σφιν Ἄρης καὶ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη,
ἄμφω χρυσείω, χρύσεια δὲ εἵματα ἕσθην,
καλὼ καὶ μεγάλω σὺν τεύχεσιν, ὥς τε θεώ περ,
ἀμφὶς ἀριζήλω· λαοὶ δ' ὑπολίζονες ἦσαν.
οἱ δ' ὅτε δή ῥ' ἵκανον ὅθι σφίσιν εἶκε λοχῆσαι,
ἐν ποταμῷ, ὅθι τ' ἀρδμὸς ἔην πάντεσσι βοτοῖσιν,
ἔνθ' ἄρα τοί γ' ἵζοντ' εἰλυμένοι αἴθοπι χαλκῷ.
τοῖσι δ' ἔπειτ' ἀπάνευθε δύω σκοποὶ ἥατο λαῶν,
δέγμενοι ὁππότε μῆλα ἰδοίατο καὶ ἕλικας βοῦς.
οἱ δὲ τάχα προγένοντο, δύω δ' ἅμ' ἕποντο νομῆες
τερπόμενοι σύριγξι· δόλον δ' οὔ τι προνόησαν.
οἱ μὲν τὰ προϊδόντες ἐπέδραμον, ὦκα δ' ἔπειτα
τάμνοντ' ἀμφὶ βοῶν ἀγέλας καὶ πώεα καλὰ
ἀργεννέων οἰῶν, κτεῖνον δ' ἐπὶ μηλοβοτῆρας.
οἱ δ' ὡς οὖν ἐπύθοντο πολὺν κέλαδον παρὰ βουσὶν
εἰράων προπάροιθε καθήμενοι, αὐτίκ' ἐφ' ἵππων
βάντες ἀερσιπόδων μετεκίαθον, αἶψα δ' ἵκοντο.
στησάμενοι δ' ἐμάχοντο μάχην ποταμοῖο παρ' ὄχθας,
βάλλον δ' ἀλλήλους χαλκήρεσιν ἐγχείῃσιν.
ἐν δ' Ἔρις ἐν δὲ Κυδοιμὸς ὁμίλεον, ἐν δ' ὀλοὴ Κήρ,

ἄλλον ζωὸν ἔχουσα νεούτατον, ἄλλον ἄουτον,
ἄλλον τεθνηῶτα κατὰ μόθον ἕλκε ποδοῖιν·
εἷμα δ' ἔχ' ἀμφ' ὤμοισι δαφοινεὸν αἵματι φωτῶν.
ὡμίλευν δ' ὥς τε ζωοὶ βροτοὶ ἠδ' ἐμάχοντο,
νεκρούς τ' ἀλλήλων ἔρυον κατατεθνηῶτας.
'Εν δ' ἐτίθει νειὸν μαλακήν, πίειραν ἄρουραν,
εὐρεῖαν τρίπολον· πολλοὶ δ' ἀροτῆρες ἐν αὐτῇ
ζεύγεα δινεύοντες ἐλάστρεον ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα.
οἱ δ' ὁπότε στρέψαντες ἱκοίατο τέλσον ἀρούρης,
τοῖσι δ' ἔπειτ' ἐν χερσὶ δέπας μελιηδέος οἴνου
δόσκεν ἀνὴρ ἐπιών· τοὶ δὲ στρέψασκον ἀν' ὄγμους,
ἱέμενοι νειοῖο βαθείης τέλσον ἱκέσθαι.
ἡ δὲ μελαίνετ' ὄπισθεν, ἀρηρομένῃ δὲ ἐῴκει,
χρυσείη περ ἐοῦσα· τὸ δὴ πέρι θαῦμα τέτυκτο.
'Εν δ' ἐτίθει τέμενος βασιλήϊον· ἔνθα δ' ἔριθοι
ἤμων ὀξείας δρεπάνας ἐν χερσὶν ἔχοντες.
δράγματα δ' ἄλλα μετ' ὄγμον ἐπήτριμα πῖπτον ἔραζε,
ἄλλα δ' ἀμαλλοδετῆρες ἐν ἐλλεδανοῖσι δέοντο.
τρεῖς δ' ἄρ' ἀμαλλοδετῆρες ἐφέστασαν· αὐτὰρ ὄπισθε
παῖδες δραγμεύοντες, ἐν ἀγκαλίδεσσι φέροντες,
ἀσπερχὲς πάρεχον· βασιλεὺς δ' ἐν τοῖσι σιωπῇ
σκῆπτρον ἔχων ἑστήκει ἐπ' ὄγμου γηθόσυνος κῆρ.
κήρυκες δ' ἀπάνευθεν ὑπὸ δρυῒ δαῖτα πένοντο,
βοῦν δ' ἱερεύσαντες μέγαν ἄμφεπον· αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες
δεῖπνον ἐρίθοισιν λεύκ' ἄλφιτα πολλὰ πάλυνον.
'Εν δ' ἐτίθει σταφυλῇσι μέγα βρίθουσαν ἀλωὴν
καλὴν χρυσείην· μέλανες δ' ἀνὰ βότρυες ἦσαν,
ἑστήκει δὲ κάμαξι διαμπερὲς ἀργυρέῃσιν.
ἀμφὶ δὲ κυανέην κάπετον, περὶ δ' ἕρκος ἔλασσε
κασσιτέρου· μία δ' οἴη ἀταρπιτὸς ἦεν ἐπ' αὐτήν,
τῇ νίσοντο φορῆες, ὅτε τρυγόῳεν ἀλωήν.
παρθενικαὶ δὲ καὶ ἠΐθεοι ἀταλὰ φρονέοντες

πλεκτοῖς ἐν ταλάροισι φέρον μελιηδέα καρπόν.
τοῖσιν δ' ἐν μέσσοισι πάϊς φόρμιγγι λιγείῃ
ἱμερόεν κιθάριζε, λίνον δ' ὑπὸ καλὸν ἄειδε
λεπταλέῃ φωνῇ· τοὶ δὲ ῥήσσοντες ἁμαρτῇ
μολπῇ τ' ἰυγμῷ τε ποσὶ σκαίροντες ἕποντο.
  Ἐν δ' ἀγέλην ποίησε βοῶν ὀρθοκραιράων·
αἱ δὲ βόες χρυσοῖο τετεύχατο κασσιτέρου τε,
μυκηθμῷ δ' ἀπὸ κόπρου ἐπεσσεύοντο νομόνδε
πὰρ ποταμὸν κελάδοντα, παρὰ ῥοδανὸν δονακῆα.
χρύσειοι δὲ νομῆες ἅμ' ἐστιχόωντο βόεσσι
τέσσαρες, ἐννέα δέ σφι κύνες πόδας ἀργοὶ ἕποντο.
σμερδαλέω δὲ λέοντε δύ' ἐν πρώτῃσι βόεσσι
ταῦρον ἐρύγμηλον ἐχέτην· ὁ δὲ μακρὰ μεμυκὼς
ἕλκετο· τὸν δὲ κύνες μετεκίαθον ἠδ' αἰζηοί.
τὼ μὲν ἀναρρήξαντε βοὸς μεγάλοιο βοείην
ἔγκατα καὶ μέλαν αἷμα λαφύσσετον· οἱ δὲ νομῆες
αὔτως ἐνδίεσαν ταχέας κύνας ὀτρύνοντες.
οἱ δ' ἤ τοι δακέειν μὲν ἀπετρωπῶντο λεόντων,
ἱστάμενοι δὲ μάλ' ἐγγὺς ὑλάκτεον ἔκ τ' ἀλέοντο.
  Ἐν δὲ νομὸν ποίησε περικλυτὸς ἀμφιγυήεις
ἐν καλῇ βήσσῃ μέγαν οἰῶν ἀργεννάων,
σταθμούς τε κλισίας τε κατηρεφέας ἰδὲ σηκούς.
  Ἐν δὲ χορὸν ποίκιλλε περικλυτὸς ἀμφιγυήεις,
τῷ ἴκελον οἷόν ποτ' ἐνὶ Κνωσῷ εὐρείῃ
Δαίδαλος ἤσκησεν καλλιπλοκάμῳ Ἀριάδνῃ.
ἔνθα μὲν ἠΐθεοι καὶ παρθένοι ἀλφεσίβοιαι
ὠρχεῦντ', ἀλλήλων ἐπὶ καρπῷ χεῖρας ἔχοντες.
τῶν δ' αἱ μὲν λεπτὰς ὀθόνας ἔχον, οἱ δὲ χιτῶνας
εἵατ' ἐϋννήτους, ἦκα στίλβοντας ἐλαίῳ·
καί ῥ' αἱ μὲν καλὰς στεφάνας ἔχον, οἱ δὲ μαχαίρας
εἶχον χρυσείας ἐξ ἀργυρέων τελαμώνων.
οἱ δ' ὁτὲ μὲν θρέξασκον ἐπισταμένοισι πόδεσσι

ῥεῖα μάλ', ὡς ὅτε τις τροχὸν ἄρμενον ἐν παλάμῃσιν
ἑζόμενος κεραμεὺς πειρήσεται, αἴ κε θέῃσιν·
ἄλλοτε δ' αὖ θρέξασκον ἐπὶ στίχας ἀλλήλοισι.
πολλὸς δ' ἱμερόεντα χορὸν περιίσταθ' ὅμιλος
τερπόμενοι· μετὰ δέ σφιν ἐμέλπετο θεῖος ἀοιδὸς
φορμίζων· δοιὼ δὲ κυβιστητῆρε κατ' αὐτοὺς
μολπῆς ἐξάρχοντος ἐδίνευον κατὰ μέσσους.

Ἐν δ' ἐτίθει ποταμοῖο μέγα σθένος Ὠκεανοῖο
ἄντυγα πὰρ πυμάτην σάκεος πύκα ποιητοῖο.

Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ τεῦξε σάκος μέγα τε στιβαρόν τε,
τεῦξ' ἄρα οἱ θώρηκα φαεινότερον πυρὸς αὐγῆς,
τεῦξε δέ οἱ κόρυθα βριαρὴν κροτάφοις ἀραρυῖαν,
καλὴν δαιδαλέην, ἐπὶ δὲ χρύσεον λόφον ἧκε,
τεῦξε δέ οἱ κνημῖδας ἑανοῦ κασσιτέροιο.

Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πάνθ' ὅπλα κάμε κλυτὸς ἀμφιγυήεις,
μητρὸς Ἀχιλλῆος θῆκε προπάροιθεν ἀείρας.
ἡ δ' ἴρηξ ὣς ἆλτο κατ' Οὐλύμπου νιφόεντος,
τεύχεα μαρμαίροντα παρ' Ἡφαίστοιο φέρουσα.

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Τ.

Μήνιδος ἀπόρρησις.

Ἠὼς μὲν κροκόπεπλος ἀπ' Ὠκεανοῖο ῥοάων
ὤρνυθ', ἵν' ἀθανάτοισι φόως φέροι ἠδὲ βροτοῖσιν·
ἡ δ' ἐς νῆας ἵκανε θεοῦ πάρα δῶρα φέρουσα.
εὗρε δὲ Πατρόκλῳ περικείμενον ὃν φίλον υἱόν,
κλαίοντα λιγέως· πολέες δ' ἀμφ' αὐτὸν ἑταῖροι
μύρονθ'· ἡ δ' ἐν τοῖσι παρίστατο δῖα θεάων,
ἔν τ' ἄρα οἱ φῦ χειρὶ ἔπος τ' ἔφατ' ἔκ τ' ὀνόμαζε·
"τέκνον ἐμόν, τοῦτον μὲν ἐάσομεν ἀχνύμενοί περ
κεῖσθαι, ἐπεὶ δὴ πρῶτα θεῶν ἰότητι δαμάσθη·
τύνη δ' Ἡφαίστοιο πάρα κλυτὰ τεύχεα δέξο,
καλὰ μάλ', οἷ' οὔ πώ τις ἀνὴρ ὤμοισι φόρησεν."
Ὣς ἄρα φωνήσασα θεὰ κατὰ τεύχε' ἔθηκε
πρόσθεν Ἀχιλλῆος· τὰ δ' ἀνέβραχε δαίδαλα πάντα.
Μυρμιδόνας δ' ἄρα πάντας ἕλε τρόμος, οὐδέ τις ἔτλη
ἄντην εἰσιδέειν, ἀλλ' ἔτρεσαν. αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
ὡς εἶδ', ὥς μιν μᾶλλον ἔδυ χόλος, ἐν δέ οἱ ὄσσε
δεινὸν ὑπὸ βλεφάρων ὡς εἰ σέλας ἐξεφάανθεν·
τέρπετο δ' ἐν χείρεσσιν ἔχων θεοῦ ἀγλαὰ δῶρα.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ φρεσὶν ᾗσι τετάρπετο δαίδαλα λεύσσων,
αὐτίκα μητέρα ἣν ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"μῆτερ ἐμή, τὰ μὲν ὅπλα θεὸς πόρεν οἷ' ἐπιεικὲς
ἔργ' ἔμεν ἀθανάτων, μηδὲ βροτὸν ἄνδρα τελέσσαι.
νῦν δ' ἤ τοι μὲν ἐγὼ θωρήξομαι· ἀλλὰ μάλ' αἰνῶς

δείδω μή μοι τόφρα Μενοιτίου ἄλκιμον υἱὸν
μυῖαι καδδῦσαι κατὰ χαλκοτύπους ὠτειλὰς
εὐλὰς ἐγγείνωνται, ἀεικίσσωσι δὲ νεκρόν—
ἐκ δ' αἰὼν πέφαται—κατὰ δὲ χρόα πάντα σαπήῃ."
  Τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα θεὰ Θέτις ἀργυρόπεζα·
"τέκνον, μή τοι ταῦτα μετὰ φρεσὶ σῇσι μελόντων.
τῷ μὲν ἐγὼ πειρήσω ἀλαλκεῖν ἄγρια φῦλα,
μυίας, αἵ ῥά τε φῶτας ἀρηϊφάτους κατέδουσιν·
ἤν περ γὰρ κεῖταί γε τελεσφόρον εἰς ἐνιαυτόν,
αἰεὶ τῷ γ' ἔσται χρὼς ἔμπεδος, ἢ καὶ ἀρείων.
ἀλλὰ σύ γ' εἰς ἀγορὴν καλέσας ἥρωας Ἀχαιούς,
μῆνιν ἀποειπὼν Ἀγαμέμνονι, ποιμένι λαῶν,
αἶψα μάλ' ἐς πόλεμον θωρήσσεο, δύσεο δ' ἀλκήν."
  Ὣς ἄρα φωνήσασα μένος πολυθαρσὲς ἐνῆκε,
Πατρόκλῳ δ' αὖτ' ἀμβροσίην καὶ νέκταρ ἐρυθρὸν
στάξε κατὰ ῥινῶν, ἵνα οἱ χρὼς ἔμπεδος εἴη.
  Αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ παρὰ θῖνα θαλάσσης δῖος Ἀχιλλεὺς
σμερδαλέα ἰάχων, ὦρσεν δ' ἥρωας Ἀχαιούς.
καί ῥ' οἵ περ τὸ πάρος γε νεῶν ἐν ἀγῶνι μένεσκον,
οἵ τε κυβερνῆται καὶ ἔχον οἰήϊα νηῶν
καὶ ταμίαι παρὰ νηυσὶν ἔσαν, σίτοιο δοτῆρες,
καὶ μὴν οἱ τότε γ' εἰς ἀγορὴν ἴσαν, οὕνεκ' Ἀχιλλεὺς
ἐξεφάνη, δηρὸν δὲ μάχης ἐπέπαυτ' ἀλεγεινῆς.
τὼ δὲ δύω σκάζοντε βάτην Ἄρεος θεράποντε,
Τυδεΐδης τε μενεπτόλεμος καὶ δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς,
ἔγχει ἐρειδομένω· ἔτι γὰρ ἔχον ἕλκεα λυγρά·
κὰδ δὲ μετὰ πρώτῃ ἀγορῇ ἵζοντο κιόντες.
αὐτὰρ ὁ δεύτατος ἦλθεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,
ἕλκος ἔχων· καὶ γὰρ τὸν ἐνὶ κρατερῇ ὑσμίνῃ
οὖτα Κόων Ἀντηνορίδης χαλκήρεϊ δουρί.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ πάντες ἀολλίσθησαν Ἀχαιοί,
τοῖσι δ' ἀνιστάμενος μετέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·

"'Ατρεΐδη, ἦ ἄρ τι τόδ' ἀμφοτέροισιν ἄρειον
ἔπλετο, σοὶ καὶ ἐμοί, ὅ τε νῶΐ περ ἀχνυμένω κῆρ
θυμοβόρῳ ἔριδι μενεήναμεν εἵνεκα κούρης;
τὴν ὄφελ' ἐν νήεσσι κατακτάμεν Ἄρτεμις ἰῷ,
ἤματι τῷ ὅτ' ἐγὼν ἑλόμην Λυρνησσὸν ὀλέσσας·
τῷ κ' οὐ τόσσοι Ἀχαιοὶ ὀδὰξ ἕλον ἄσπετον οὖδας
δυσμενέων ὑπὸ χερσίν, ἐμεῦ ἀπομηνίσαντος.
Ἕκτορι μὲν καὶ Τρωσὶ τὸ κέρδιον· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὺς
δηρὸν ἐμῆς καὶ σῆς ἔριδος μνήσεσθαι ὀΐω.
ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν προτετύχθαι ἐάσομεν ἀχνύμενοί περ,
θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι φίλον δαμάσαντες ἀνάγκῃ·
νῦν δ' ἦ τοι μὲν ἐγὼ παύω χόλον, οὐδέ τί με χρὴ
ἀσκελέως αἰεὶ μενεαινέμεν· ἀλλ' ἄγε θᾶσσον
ὄτρυνον πόλεμόνδε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιούς,
ὄφρ' ἔτι καὶ Τρώων πειρήσομαι ἀντίον ἐλθών,
αἴ κ' ἐθέλωσ' ἐπὶ νηυσὶν ἰαύειν· ἀλλά τιν' οἴω
ἀσπασίως αὐτῶν γόνυ κάμψειν, ὅς κε φύγῃσι
δηΐου ἐκ πολέμοιο ὑπ' ἔγχεος ἡμετέροιο."
  Ὣς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἐχάρησαν ἐϋκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοὶ
μῆνιν ἀπειπόντος μεγαθύμου Πηλεΐωνος.
τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων
[αὐτόθεν ἐξ ἕδρης, οὐδ' ἐν μέσσοισιν ἀναστάς]·
"ὦ φίλοι ἥρωες Δαναοί, θεράποντες Ἄρηος,
ἑσταότος μὲν καλὸν ἀκούειν, οὐδὲ ἔοικεν
ὑββάλλειν· χαλεπὸν γὰρ ἐπισταμένῳ περ ἐόντι.
ἀνδρῶν δ' ἐν πολλῷ ὁμάδῳ πῶς κέν τις ἀκούσαι
ἢ εἴποι; βλάβεται δὲ λιγύς περ ἐὼν ἀγορητής.
Πηλεΐδῃ μὲν ἐγὼν ἐνδείξομαι· αὐτὰρ οἱ ἄλλοι
σύνθεσθ' Ἀργεῖοι, μῦθόν τ' εὖ γνῶτε ἕκαστος.
πολλάκι δή μοι τοῦτον Ἀχαιοὶ μῦθον ἔειπον,
καί τέ με νεικείεσκον· ἐγὼ δ' οὐκ αἴτιός εἰμι,
ἀλλὰ Ζεὺς καὶ Μοῖρα καὶ ἠεροφοῖτις Ἐρινύς,

οἵ τέ μοι εἰν ἀγορῇ φρεσὶν ἔμβαλον ἄγριον ἄτην,
ἤματι τῷ ὅτ' Ἀχιλλῆος γέρας αὐτὸς ἀπηύρων.
ἀλλὰ τί κεν ῥέξαιμι; θεὸς διὰ πάντα τελευτᾷ.
πρέσβα Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἄτη, ἣ πάντας ἀᾶται,
οὐλομένη· τῇ μέν θ' ἁπαλοὶ πόδες· οὐ γὰρ ἐπ' οὔδει
πίλναται, ἀλλ' ἄρα ἥ γε κατ' ἀνδρῶν κράατα βαίνει
βλάπτουσ' ἀνθρώπους· κατὰ δ' οὖν ἕτερόν γε πέδησε.
καὶ γὰρ δή νύ ποτε Ζεὺς ἄσατο, τόν περ ἄριστον
ἀνδρῶν ἠδὲ θεῶν φασ' ἔμμεναι· ἀλλ' ἄρα καὶ τὸν
Ἥρη θῆλυς ἐοῦσα δολοφροσύνῃς ἀπάτησεν,
ἤματι τῷ ὅτ' ἔμελλε βίην Ἡρακληείην
Ἀλκμήνη τέξεσθαι ἐϋστεφάνῳ ἐνὶ Θήβῃ.
ἤ τοι ὅ γ' εὐχόμενος μετέφη πάντεσσι θεοῖσι·
'κέκλυτέ μευ, πάντες τε θεοὶ πᾶσαί τε θέαιναι,
ὄφρ' εἴπω τά με θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἀνώγει.
σήμερον ἄνδρα φόωσδε μογοστόκος Εἰλείθυια
ἐκφανεῖ, ὃς πάντεσσι περικτιόνεσσιν ἀνάξει,
τῶν ἀνδρῶν γενεῆς οἵ θ' αἵματος ἐξ ἐμεῦ εἰσί.'
τὸν δὲ δολοφρονέουσα προσηύδα πότνια Ἥρη·
'ψευστήσεις, οὐδ' αὖτε τέλος μύθῳ ἐπιθήσεις.
εἰ δ' ἄγε νῦν μοι ὄμοσσον, Ὀλύμπιε, καρτερὸν ὅρκον,
ἦ μὲν τὸν πάντεσσι περικτιόνεσσιν ἀνάξειν,
ὅς κεν ἐπ' ἤματι τῷδε πέσῃ μετὰ ποσσὶ γυναικὸς
τῶν ἀνδρῶν οἳ σῆς ἐξ αἵματός εἰσι γενέθλης.'
ὣς ἔφατο· Ζεὺς δ' οὔ τι δολοφροσύνην ἐνόησεν,
ἀλλ' ὄμοσεν μέγαν ὅρκον, ἔπειτα δὲ πολλὸν ἀάσθη.
Ἥρη δ' ἀΐξασα λίπεν ῥίον Οὐλύμποιο,
καρπαλίμως δ' ἵκετ' Ἄργος Ἀχαιϊκόν, ἔνθ' ἄρα ᾔδη
ἰφθίμην ἄλοχον Σθενέλου Περσηϊάδαο.
ἡ δ' ἐκύει φίλον υἱόν, ὁ δ' ἕβδομος ἑστήκει μείς·
ἐκ δ' ἄγαγε πρὸ φόωσδε καὶ ἠλιτόμηνον ἐόντα,
Ἀλκμήνης δ' ἀπέπαυσε τόκον, σχέθε δ' Εἰλειθυίας.

αὐτὴ δ' ἀγγελέουσα Δία Κρονίωνα προσηύδα·
'Ζεῦ πάτερ ἀργικέραυνε, ἔπος τί τοι ἐν φρεσὶ θήσω·
ἤδη ἀνὴρ γέγον' ἐσθλός, ὃς Ἀργείοισιν ἀνάξει,
Εὐρυσθεύς, Σθενέλοιο πάϊς Περσηϊάδαο,
σὸν γένος· οὔ οἱ ἀεικὲς ἀνασσέμεν Ἀργείοισιν.'
ὣς φάτο, τὸν δ' ἄχος ὀξὺ κατὰ φρένα τύψε βαθεῖαν·
αὐτίκα δ' εἷλ' Ἄτην κεφαλῆς λιπαροπλοκάμοιο
χωόμενος φρεσὶν ᾗσι, καὶ ὤμοσε καρτερὸν ὅρκον
μή ποτ' ἐς Οὔλυμπόν τε καὶ οὐρανὸν ἀστερόεντα
αὖτις ἐλεύσεσθαι Ἄτην, ἣ πάντας ἀᾶται.
ὣς εἰπὼν ἔρριψεν ἀπ' οὐρανοῦ ἀστερόεντος
χειρὶ περιστρέψας· τάχα δ' ἵκετο ἔργ' ἀνθρώπων.
τὴν αἰεὶ στενάχεσχ', ὅθ' ἑὸν φίλον υἱὸν ὁρῷτο
ἔργον ἀεικὲς ἔχοντα ὑπ' Εὐρυσθῆος ἀέθλων.
ὣς καὶ ἐγών, ὅτε δὴ αὖτε μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἕκτωρ
Ἀργείους ὀλέκεσκεν ἐπὶ πρύμνῃσι νέεσσιν,
οὐ δυνάμην λελαθέσθ' Ἄτης, ᾗ πρῶτον ἀάσθην.
ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἀασάμην καί μευ φρένας ἐξέλετο Ζεύς,
ἂψ ἐθέλω ἀρέσαι, δόμεναί τ' ἀπερείσι' ἄποινα·
ἀλλ' ὄρσευ πόλεμόνδε, καὶ ἄλλους ὄρνυθι λαούς.
δῶρα δ' ἐγὼν ὅδε πάντα παρασχέμεν, ὅσσα τοι ἐλθὼν
χθιζὸς ἐνὶ κλισίῃσιν ὑπέσχετο δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς.
εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις, ἐπίμεινον ἐπειγόμενός περ Ἄρηος,
δῶρα δέ τοι θεράποντες ἐμῆς παρὰ νηὸς ἑλόντες
οἴσουσ', ὄφρα ἴδηαι ὅ τοι μενοεικέα δώσω."

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
"Ἀτρεΐδη κύδιστε, ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγάμεμνον,
δῶρα μὲν αἴ κ' ἐθέλῃσθα παρασχέμεν, ὡς ἐπιεικές,
ἤ τ' ἐχέμεν παρὰ σοί· νῦν δὲ μνησώμεθα χάρμης
αἶψα μάλ'· οὐ γὰρ χρὴ κλοτοπεύειν ἐνθάδ' ἐόντας
οὐδὲ διατρίβειν· ἔτι γὰρ μέγα ἔργον ἄρεκτον·
ὥς κέ τις αὖτ' Ἀχιλῆα μετὰ πρώτοισιν ἴδηται

ἐγχεϊ χαλκείῳ Τρώων ὀλέκοντα φάλαγγας.
ὧδέ τις ὑμείων μεμνημένος ἀνδρὶ μαχέσθω."
Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς·
"μὴ δὴ οὕτως ἀγαθός περ ἐών, θεοείκελ' Ἀχιλλεῦ,
νήστιας ὄτρυνε προτὶ Ἴλιον υἷας Ἀχαιῶν
Τρωσὶ μαχησομένους, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ὀλίγον χρόνον ἔσται
φύλοπις, εὖτ' ἂν πρῶτον ὁμιλήσωσι φάλαγγες
ἀνδρῶν, ἐν δὲ θεὸς πνεύσῃ μένος ἀμφοτέροισιν.
ἀλλὰ πάσασθαι ἄνωχθι θοῇς ἐπὶ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιοὺς
σίτου καὶ οἴνοιο· τὸ γὰρ μένος ἐστὶ καὶ ἀλκή.
οὐ γὰρ ἀνὴρ πρόπαν ἦμαρ ἐς ἠέλιον καταδύντα
ἄκμηνος σίτοιο δυνήσεται ἄντα μάχεσθαι·
εἴ περ γὰρ θυμῷ γε μενοινάᾳ πολεμίζειν,
ἀλλά τε λάθρῃ γυῖα βαρύνεται, ἠδὲ κιχάνει
δίψα τε καὶ λιμός, βλάβεται δέ τε γούνατ' ἰόντι.
ὃς δέ κ' ἀνὴρ οἴνοιο κορεσσάμενος καὶ ἐδωδῆς
ἀνδράσι δυσμενέεσσι πανημέριος πολεμίζῃ,
θαρσαλέον νύ οἱ ἦτορ ἐνὶ φρεσίν, οὐδέ τι γυῖα
πρὶν κάμνει, πρὶν πάντας ἐρωῆσαι πολέμοιο.
ἀλλ' ἄγε λαὸν μὲν σκέδασον καὶ δεῖπνον ἄνωχθι
ὅπλεσθαι· τὰ δὲ δῶρα ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων
οἰσέτω ἐς μέσσην ἀγορήν, ἵνα πάντες Ἀχαιοὶ
ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἴδωσι, σὺ δὲ φρεσὶ σῇσιν ἰανθῇς.
ὀμνυέτω δέ τοι ὅρκον ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἀναστάς,
μή ποτε τῆς εὐνῆς ἐπιβήμεναι ἠδὲ μιγῆναι·
[ἣ θέμις ἐστίν, ἄναξ, ἤ τ' ἀνδρῶν ἤ τε γυναικῶν·]
καὶ δὲ σοὶ αὐτῷ θυμὸς ἐνὶ φρεσὶν ἵλαος ἔστω.
αὐτὰρ ἔπειτά σε δαιτὶ ἐνὶ κλισίῃς ἀρεσάσθω
πιείρῃ, ἵνα μή τι δίκης ἐπιδευὲς ἔχῃσθα.
Ἀτρεΐδη, σὺ δ' ἔπειτα δικαιότερος καὶ ἐπ' ἄλλῳ
ἔσσεαι. οὐ μὲν γάρ τι νεμεσσητὸν βασιλῆα
ἄνδρ' ἀπαρέσσασθαι, ὅτε τις πρότερος χαλεπήνῃ."

Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων·
"χαίρω σεῦ, Λαερτιάδη, τὸν μῦθον ἀκούσας·
ἐν μοίρῃ γὰρ πάντα διίκεο καὶ κατέλεξας.
ταῦτα δ' ἐγὼν ἐθέλω ὀμόσαι, κέλεται δέ με θυμός,
οὐδ' ἐπιορκήσω πρὸς δαίμονος. αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
μιμνέτω αὐτόθι τῆος ἐπειγόμενός περ Ἄρηος·
μίμνετε δ' ἄλλοι πάντες ἀολλέες, ὄφρα κε δῶρα
ἐκ κλισίης ἔλθῃσι καὶ ὅρκια πιστὰ τάμωμεν.
σοὶ δ' αὐτῷ τόδ' ἐγὼν ἐπιτέλλομαι ἠδὲ κελεύω·
κρινάμενος κούρητας ἀριστῆας Παναχαιῶν
δῶρα ἐμῆς παρὰ νηὸς ἐνεικέμεν, ὅσσ' Ἀχιλῆϊ
χθιζὸν ὑπέστημεν δώσειν, ἀγέμεν τε γυναῖκας.
Ταλθύβιος δέ μοι ὦκα κατὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν
κάπρον ἑτοιμασάτω, ταμέειν Διί τ' Ἠελίῳ τε."
Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
"Ἀτρεΐδη κύδιστε, ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγάμεμνον,
ἄλλοτέ περ καὶ μᾶλλον ὀφέλλετε ταῦτα πένεσθαι,
ὁππότε τις μεταπαυσωλὴ πολέμοιο γένηται
καὶ μένος οὐ τόσον ᾖσιν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἐμοῖσι.
νῦν δ' οἱ μὲν κέαται δεδαϊγμένοι, οὓς ἐδάμασσεν
Ἕκτωρ Πριαμίδης, ὅτε οἱ Ζεὺς κῦδος ἔδωκεν,
ὑμεῖς δ' ἐς βρωτὺν ὀτρύνετον· ἦ τ' ἂν ἐγώ γε
νῦν μὲν ἀνώγοιμι πτολεμίζειν υἷας Ἀχαιῶν
νήστιας ἀκμήνους, ἅμα δ' ἠελίῳ καταδύντι
τεύξεσθαι μέγα δόρπον, ἐπὴν τισαίμεθα λώβην.
πρὶν δ' οὔ πως ἂν ἔμοιγε φίλον κατὰ λαιμὸν ἰείη
οὐ πόσις οὐδὲ βρῶσις, ἑταίρου τεθνηῶτος,
ὅς μοι ἐνὶ κλισίῃ δεδαϊγμένος ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ
κεῖται ἀνὰ πρόθυρον τετραμμένος, ἀμφὶ δ' ἑταῖροι
μύρονται· τό μοι οὔ τι μετὰ φρεσὶ ταῦτα μέμηλεν,
ἀλλὰ φόνος τε καὶ αἷμα καὶ ἀργαλέος στόνος ἀνδρῶν."
Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς·

"ὦ Ἀχιλεῦ, Πηλέος υἱέ, μέγα φέρτατ' Ἀχαιῶν,
κρείσσων εἶς ἐμέθεν καὶ φέρτερος οὐκ ὀλίγον περ
ἔγχει, ἐγὼ δέ κε σεῖο νοήματί γε προβαλοίμην
πολλόν, ἐπεὶ πρότερος γενόμην καὶ πλείονα οἶδα.
τῷ τοι ἐπιτλήτω κραδίη μύθοισιν ἐμοῖσιν.
αἶψά τε φυλόπιδος πέλεται κόρος ἀνθρώποισιν,
ἧς τε πλείστην μὲν καλάμην χθονὶ χαλκὸς ἔχευεν,
ἄμητος δ' ὀλίγιστος, ἐπὴν κλίνῃσι τάλαντα
Ζεύς, ὅς τ' ἀνθρώπων ταμίης πολέμοιο τέτυκται.
γαστέρι δ' οὔ πως ἔστι νέκυν πενθῆσαι Ἀχαιούς·
λίην γὰρ πολλοὶ καὶ ἐπήτριμοι ἤματα πάντα
πίπτουσιν· πότε κέν τις ἀναπνεύσειε πόνοιο;
ἀλλὰ χρὴ τὸν μὲν καταθάπτειν ὅς κε θάνῃσι,
νηλέα θυμὸν ἔχοντας, ἐπ' ἤματι δακρύσαντας·
ὅσσοι δ' ἂν πολέμοιο περὶ στυγεροῖο λίπωνται,
μεμνῆσθαι πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος, ὄφρ' ἔτι μᾶλλον
ἀνδράσι δυσμενέεσσι μαχώμεθα νωλεμὲς αἰεί,
ἑσσάμενοι χροῒ χαλκὸν ἀτειρέα. μηδέ τις ἄλλην
λαῶν ὀτρυντὺν ποτιδέγμενος ἰσχαναάσθω·
ἥδε γὰρ ὀτρυντὺς κακὸν ἔσσεται ὅς κε λίπηται
νηυσὶν ἐπ' Ἀργείων· ἀλλ' ἀθρόοι ὁρμηθέντες
Τρωσὶν ἐφ' ἱπποδάμοισιν ἐγείρομεν ὀξὺν Ἄρηα."
Ἦ, καὶ Νέστορος υἷας ὀπάσσατο κυδαλίμοιο,
Φυλεΐδην τε Μέγητα Θόαντά τε Μηριόνην τε
καὶ Κρειοντιάδην Λυκομήδεα καὶ Μελάνιππον·
βὰν δ' ἴμεν ἐς κλισίην Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρεΐδαο.
αὐτίκ' ἔπειθ' ἅμα μῦθος ἔην, τετέλεστο δὲ ἔργον·
ἑπτὰ μὲν ἐκ κλισίης τρίποδας φέρον, οὕς οἱ ὑπέστη,
αἴθωνας δὲ λέβητας ἐείκοσι, δώδεκα δ' ἵππους·
ἐκ δ' ἄγον αἶψα γυναῖκας ἀμύμονα ἔργα ἰδυίας
ἕπτ', ἀτὰρ ὀγδοάτην Βρισηΐδα καλλιπάρῃον.
χρυσοῦ δὲ στήσας Ὀδυσεὺς δέκα πάντα τάλαντα

ἦρχ', ἅμα δ' ἄλλοι δῶρα φέρον κούρητες Ἀχαιῶν.
καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐν μέσσῃ ἀγορῇ θέσαν, ἂν δ' Ἀγαμέμνων
ἵστατο· Ταλθύβιος δὲ θεῷ ἐναλίγκιος αὐδὴν
κάπρον ἔχων ἐν χερσὶ παρίστατο ποιμένι λαῶν.
Ἀτρεΐδης δὲ ἐρυσσάμενος χείρεσσι μάχαιραν,
ἥ οἱ πὰρ ξίφεος μέγα κουλεὸν αἰὲν ἄωρτο,
κάπρου ἀπὸ τρίχας ἀρξάμενος, Διὶ χεῖρας ἀνασχὼν
εὔχετο· τοὶ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἐπ' αὐτόφιν ἥατο σιγῇ
Ἀργεῖοι κατὰ μοῖραν, ἀκούοντες βασιλῆος.
εὐξάμενος δ' ἄρα εἶπεν ἰδὼν εἰς οὐρανὸν εὐρύν·
"ἴστω νῦν Ζεὺς πρῶτα, θεῶν ὕπατος καὶ ἄριστος,
Γῆ τε καὶ Ἠέλιος καὶ Ἐρινύες, αἵ θ' ὑπὸ γαῖαν
ἀνθρώπους τίνυνται, ὅτις κ' ἐπίορκον ὀμόσσῃ,
μὴ μὲν ἐγὼ κούρῃ Βρισηΐδι χεῖρ' ἐπενεῖκαι,
οὔτ' εὐνῆς πρόφασιν κεχρημένος οὔτε τευ ἄλλου.
ἀλλ' ἔμεν' ἀπροτίμαστος ἐνὶ κλισίῃσιν ἐμῇσιν.
εἰ δέ τι τῶνδ' ἐπίορκον, ἐμοὶ θεοὶ ἄλγεα δοῖεν
πολλὰ μάλ', ὅσσα διδοῦσιν ὅτις σφ' ἀλίτηται ὀμόσσας."
Ἦ, καὶ ἀπὸ στόμαχον κάπρου τάμε νηλέϊ χαλκῷ.
τὸν μὲν Ταλθύβιος πολιῆς ἁλὸς ἐς μέγα λαῖτμα
ῥῖψ' ἐπιδινήσας, βόσιν ἰχθύσιν· αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
ἀνστὰς Ἀργείοισι φιλοπτολέμοισι μετηύδα·
"Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἦ μεγάλας ἄτας ἄνδρεσσι διδοῖσθα·
οὐκ ἂν δή ποτε θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἐμοῖσιν
Ἀτρεΐδης ὤρινε διαμπερές, οὐδέ κε κούρην
ἦγεν ἐμεῦ ἀέκοντος ἀμήχανος· ἀλλά ποθι Ζεὺς
ἤθελ' Ἀχαιοῖσιν θάνατον πολέεσσι γενέσθαι.
νῦν δ' ἔρχεσθ' ἐπὶ δεῖπνον, ἵνα ξυνάγωμεν Ἄρηα."
Ὣς ἄρ' ἐφώνησεν, λῦσεν δ' ἀγορὴν αἰψηρήν.
οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἐσκίδναντο ἑὴν ἐπὶ νῆα ἕκαστος,
δῶρα δὲ Μυρμιδόνες μεγαλήτορες ἀμφεπένοντο,
βὰν δ' ἐπὶ νῆα φέροντες Ἀχιλλῆος θείοιο.

καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐν κλισίῃσι θέσαν, κάθισαν δὲ γυναῖκας,
ἵππους δ᾽ εἰς ἀγέλην ἔλασαν θεράποντες ἀγαυοί.
  Βρισηῒς δ᾽ ἄρ᾽ ἔπειτ᾽, ἰκέλη χρυσέῃ Ἀφροδίτῃ,
ὡς ἴδε Πάτροκλον δεδαϊγμένον ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ,
ἀμφ᾽ αὐτῷ χυμένη λίγ᾽ ἐκώκυε, χερσὶ δ᾽ ἄμυσσε
στήθεά τ᾽ ἠδ᾽ ἁπαλὴν δειρὴν ἰδὲ καλὰ πρόσωπα.
εἶπε δ᾽ ἄρα κλαίουσα γυνὴ ἐϊκυῖα θεῇσι·
“Πάτροκλέ μοι δειλῇ πλεῖστον κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ,
ζωὸν μέν σε ἔλειπον ἐγὼ κλισίηθεν ἰοῦσα,
νῦν δέ σε τεθνηῶτα κιχάνομαι, ὄρχαμε λαῶν,
ἂψ ἀνιοῦσ᾽· ὥς μοι δέχεται κακὸν ἐκ κακοῦ αἰεί.
ἄνδρα μέν, ᾧ ἔδοσάν με πατὴρ καὶ πότνια μήτηρ,
εἶδον πρὸ πτόλιος δεδαϊγμένον ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ,
τρεῖς τε κασιγνήτους, τούς μοι μία γείνατο μήτηρ,
κηδείους, οἳ πάντες ὀλέθριον ἦμαρ ἐπέσπον.
οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδέ μ᾽ ἔασκες, ὅτ᾽ ἄνδρ᾽ ἐμὸν ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεὺς
ἔκτεινεν, πέρσεν δὲ πόλιν θείοιο Μύνητος,
κλαίειν, ἀλλά μ᾽ ἔφασκες Ἀχιλλῆος θείοιο
κουριδίην ἄλοχον θήσειν, ἄξειν τ᾽ ἐνὶ νηυσὶν
ἐς Φθίην, δαίσειν δὲ γάμον μετὰ Μυρμιδόνεσσι.
τῷ σ᾽ ἄμοτον κλαίω τεθνηότα, μείλιχον αἰεί.”
  Ὣς ἔφατο κλαίουσ᾽, ἐπὶ δὲ στενάχοντο γυναῖκες,
Πάτροκλον πρόφασιν, σφῶν δ᾽ αὐτῶν κήδε᾽ ἑκάστη.
αὐτὸν δ᾽ ἀμφὶ γέροντες Ἀχαιῶν ἠγερέθοντο
λισσόμενοι δειπνῆσαι· ὁ δ᾽ ἠρνεῖτο στεναχίζων·
“λίσσομαι, εἴ τις ἐμοί γε φίλων ἐπιπείθεθ᾽ ἑταίρων,
μή με πρὶν σίτοιο κελεύετε μηδὲ ποτῆτος
ἄσασθαι φίλον ἦτορ, ἐπεί μ᾽ ἄχος αἰνὸν ἱκάνει·
δύντα δ᾽ ἐς ἠέλιον μενέω καὶ τλήσομαι ἔμπης.”
  Ὣς εἰπὼν ἄλλους μὲν ἀπεσκέδασεν βασιλῆας,
δοιὼ δ᾽ Ἀτρεΐδα μενέτην καὶ δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς,
Νέστωρ Ἰδομενεύς τε γέρων θ᾽ ἱππηλάτα Φοῖνιξ,

τέρποντες πυκινῶς ἀκαχήμενον· οὐδέ τι θυμῷ
τέρπετο, πρὶν πολέμου στόμα δύμεναι αἱματόεντος.
μνησάμενος δ' ἀδινῶς ἀνενείκατο φώνησέν τε·
"ἦ ῥά νύ μοί ποτε καὶ σύ, δυσάμμορε, φίλταθ' ἑταίρων,
αὐτὸς ἐνὶ κλισίῃ λαρὸν παρὰ δεῖπνον ἔθηκας
αἶψα καὶ ὀτραλέως, ὁπότε σπερχοίατ' Ἀχαιοὶ
Τρωσὶν ἐφ' ἱπποδάμοισι φέρειν πολύδακρυν Ἄρηα.
νῦν δὲ σὺ μὲν κεῖσαι δεδαϊγμένος, αὐτὰρ ἐμὸν κῆρ
ἄκμηνον πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος, ἔνδον ἐόντων,
σῇ ποθῇ· οὐ μὲν γάρ τι κακώτερον ἄλλο πάθοιμι,
οὐδ' εἴ κεν τοῦ πατρὸς ἀποφθιμένοιο πυθοίμην,
ὅς που νῦν Φθίηφι τέρεν κατὰ δάκρυον εἴβει
χήτεϊ τοιοῦδ' υἷος· ὁ δ' ἀλλοδαπῷ ἐνὶ δήμῳ
εἵνεκα ῥιγεδανῆς Ἑλένης Τρωσὶν πολεμίζω·
ἠὲ τὸν ὃς Σκύρῳ μοι ἔνι τρέφεται φίλος υἱός,
εἴ που ἔτι ζώει γε Νεοπτόλεμος θεοειδής.
πρὶν μὲν γάρ μοι θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἐώλπει
οἶον ἐμὲ φθίσεσθαι ἀπ' Ἄργεος ἱπποβότοιο
αὐτοῦ ἐνὶ Τροίῃ, σὲ δέ τε Φθίηνδε νέεσθαι,
ὡς ἄν μοι τὸν παῖδα θοῇ ἐνὶ νηῒ μελαίνῃ
Σκυρόθεν ἐξαγάγοις καί οἱ δείξειας ἕκαστα,
κτῆσιν ἐμὴν δμῶάς τε καὶ ὑψερεφὲς μέγα δῶμα.
ἤδη γὰρ Πηλῆά γ' ὀΐομαι ἢ κατὰ πάμπαν
τεθνάμεν, ἤ που τυτθὸν ἔτι ζώοντ' ἀκάχησθαι
γήραΐ τε στυγερῷ, καὶ ἐμὴν ποτιδέγμενον αἰεὶ
λυγρὴν ἀγγελίην, ὅτ' ἀποφθιμένοιο πύθηται."
Ὣς ἔφατο κλαίων, ἐπὶ δὲ στενάχοντο γέροντες,
μνησάμενοι τὰ ἕκαστος ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἔλειπον·
μυρομένους δ' ἄρα τούς γε ἰδὼν ἐλέησε Κρονίων,
αἶψα δ' Ἀθηναίην ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"τέκνον ἐμόν, δὴ πάμπαν ἀποίχεαι ἀνδρὸς ἑῆος.
ἦ νύ τοι οὐκέτι πάγχυ μετὰ φρεσὶ μέμβλετ' Ἀχιλλεύς;

κεῖνος ὅ γε προπάροιθε νεῶν ὀρθοκραιράων
ἧσται ὀδυρόμενος ἕταρον φίλον· οἱ δὲ δὴ ἄλλοι
οἴχονται μετὰ δεῖπνον, ὁ δ' ἄκμηνος καὶ ἄπαστος.
ἀλλ' ἴθι οἱ νέκταρ τε καὶ ἀμβροσίην ἐρατεινὴν
στάξον ἐνὶ στήθεσσ', ἵνα μή μιν λιμὸς ἵκηται."
  Ὣς εἰπὼν ὤτρυνε πάρος μεμαυῖαν Ἀθήνην·
ἡ δ' ἅρπῃ ἐϊκυῖα τανυπτέρυγι λιγυφώνῳ
οὐρανοῦ ἐκ κατεπᾶλτο δι' αἰθέρος. αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὶ
αὐτίκα θωρήσσοντο κατὰ στρατόν· ἡ δ' Ἀχιλῆϊ
νέκταρ ἐνὶ στήθεσσι καὶ ἀμβροσίην ἐρατεινὴν
στάξ', ἵνα μή μιν λιμὸς ἀτερπὴς γούναθ' ἵκοιτο·
αὐτὴ δὲ πρὸς πατρὸς ἐρισθενέος πυκινὸν δῶ
ᾤχετο, τοὶ δ' ἀπάνευθε νεῶν ἐχέοντο θοάων.
ὡς δ' ὅτε ταρφειαὶ νιφάδες Διὸς ἐκποτέονται,
ψυχραί, ὑπὸ ῥιπῆς αἰθρηγενέος Βορέαο,
ὣς τότε ταρφειαὶ κόρυθες λαμπρὸν γανόωσαι
νηῶν ἐκφορέοντο καὶ ἀσπίδες ὀμφαλόεσσαι
θώρηκές τε κραταιγύαλοι καὶ μείλινα δοῦρα.
αἴγλη δ' οὐρανὸν ἷκε, γέλασσε δὲ πᾶσα περὶ χθὼν
χαλκοῦ ὑπὸ στεροπῆς· ὑπὸ δὲ κτύπος ὤρνυτο ποσσὶν
ἀνδρῶν· ἐν δὲ μέσοισι κορύσσετο δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς.
[τοῦ καὶ ὀδόντων μὲν καναχὴ πέλε, τὼ δέ οἱ ὄσσε
λαμπέσθην ὡς εἴ τε πυρὸς σέλας, ἐν δέ οἱ ἦτορ
δῦν' ἄχος ἄτλητον· ὁ δ' ἄρα Τρωσὶν μενεαίνων
δύσετο δῶρα θεοῦ, τά οἱ Ἥφαιστος κάμε τεύχων.]
κνημῖδας μὲν πρῶτα περὶ κνήμῃσιν ἔθηκε
καλάς, ἀργυρέοισιν ἐπισφυρίοις ἀραρυίας·
δεύτερον αὖ θώρηκα περὶ στήθεσσιν ἔδυνεν.
ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ὤμοισιν βάλετο ξίφος ἀργυρόηλον
χάλκεον· αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα σάκος μέγα τε στιβαρόν τε
εἵλετο, τοῦ δ' ἀπάνευθε σέλας γένετ' ἠΰτε μήνης.
ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἂν ἐκ πόντοιο σέλας ναύτῃσι φανήῃ

καιομένοιο πυρός· τὸ δὲ καίεται ὑψόθ' ὄρεσφι
σταθμῷ ἐν οἰοπόλῳ· τοὺς δ' οὐκ ἐθέλοντας ἄελλαι
πόντον ἐπ' ἰχθυόεντα φίλων ἀπάνευθε φέρουσιν·
ὣς ἀπ' Ἀχιλλῆος σάκεος σέλας αἰθέρ' ἵκανε
καλοῦ δαιδαλέου· περὶ δὲ τρυφάλειαν ἀείρας
κρατὶ θέτο βριαρήν· ἡ δ' ἀστὴρ ὣς ἀπέλαμπεν
ἵππουρις τρυφάλεια, περισσείοντο δ' ἔθειραι
χρύσεαι, ἃς Ἥφαιστος ἵει λόφον ἀμφὶ θαμειάς.
πειρήθη δ' ἕο αὐτοῦ ἐν ἔντεσι δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς,
εἰ οἷ ἐφαρμόσσειε καὶ ἐντρέχοι ἀγλαὰ γυῖα·
τῷ δ' εὖτε πτερὰ γίγνετ', ἄειρε δὲ ποιμένα λαῶν.
ἐκ δ' ἄρα σύριγγος πατρώϊον ἐσπάσατ' ἔγχος,
βριθὺ μέγα στιβαρόν· τὸ μὲν οὐ δύνατ' ἄλλος Ἀχαιῶν
πάλλειν, ἀλλά μιν οἶος ἐπίστατο πῆλαι Ἀχιλλεύς,
Πηλιάδα μελίην, τὴν πατρὶ φίλῳ πόρε Χείρων
Πηλίου ἐκ κορυφῆς, φόνον ἔμμεναι ἡρώεσσιν·
ἵππους δ' Αὐτομέδων τε καὶ Ἄλκιμος ἀμφιέποντες
ζεύγνυον· ἀμφὶ δὲ καλὰ λέπαδν' ἕσαν, ἐν δὲ χαλινοὺς
γαμφηλῇς ἔβαλον, κατὰ δ' ἡνία τεῖναν ὀπίσσω
κολλητὸν ποτὶ δίφρον. ὁ δὲ μάστιγα φαεινὴν
χειρὶ λαβὼν ἀραρυῖαν ἐφ' ἵπποιιν ἀνόρουσεν,
Αὐτομέδων· ὄπιθεν δὲ κορυσσάμενος βῆ Ἀχιλλεύς,
τεύχεσι παμφαίνων ὥς τ' ἠλέκτωρ Ὑπερίων,
σμερδαλέον δ' ἵπποισιν ἐκέκλετο πατρὸς ἑοῖο·
"Ξάνθε τε καὶ Βαλίε, τηλεκλυτὰ τέκνα Ποδάργης,
ἄλλως δὴ φράζεσθε σαωσέμεν ἡνιοχῆα
ἂψ Δαναῶν ἐς ὅμιλον, ἐπεί χ' ἕωμεν πολέμοιο,
μηδ' ὡς Πάτροκλον λίπετ' αὐτόθι τεθνηῶτα."
  Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπὸ ζυγόφι προσέφη πόδας αἰόλος ἵππος
Ξάνθος, ἄφαρ δ' ἤμυσε καρήατι· πᾶσα δὲ χαίτη
ζεύγλης ἐξεριποῦσα παρὰ ζυγὸν οὖδας ἵκανεν·
αὐδήεντα δ' ἔθηκε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη·

"καὶ λίην σ' ἔτι νῦν γε σαώσομεν, ὄβριμ' Ἀχιλλεῦ·
ἀλλά τοι ἐγγύθεν ἦμαρ ὀλέθριον· οὐδέ τοι ἡμεῖς
αἴτιοι, ἀλλὰ θεός τε μέγας καὶ Μοῖρα κραταιή.
οὐδὲ γὰρ ἡμετέρῃ βραδυτῆτί τε νωχελίῃ τε
Τρῶες ἀπ' ὤμοιιν Πατρόκλου τεύχε' ἕλοντο·
ἀλλὰ θεῶν ὤριστος, ὃν ἠΰκομος τέκε Λητώ,
ἔκταν' ἐνὶ προμάχοισι καὶ Ἕκτορι κῦδος ἔδωκε.
νῶϊ δὲ καί κεν ἅμα πνοιῇ Ζεφύροιο θέοιμεν,
ἥν περ ἐλαφροτάτην φάσ' ἔμμεναι· ἀλλὰ σοὶ αὐτῷ
μόρσιμόν ἐστι θεῷ τε καὶ ἀνέρι ἶφι δαμῆναι."
Ὣς ἄρα φωνήσαντος Ἐρινύες ἔσχεθον αὐδήν.
τὸν δὲ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
"Ξάνθε, τί μοι θάνατον μαντεύεαι; οὐδέ τί σε χρή.
εὖ νυ τὸ οἶδα καὶ αὐτὸς ὅ μοι μόρος ἐνθάδ' ὀλέσθαι,
νόσφι φίλου πατρὸς καὶ μητέρος· ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔμπης
οὐ λήξω πρὶν Τρῶας ἅδην ἐλάσαι πολέμοιο."
Ἦ ῥα, καὶ ἐν πρώτοις ἰάχων ἔχε μώνυχας ἵππους.

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Υ.

Θεομαχία.

Ὣς οἱ μὲν παρὰ νηυσὶ κορωνίσι θωρήσσοντο
ἀμφὶ σέ, Πηλέος υἱέ, μάχης ἀκόρητον Ἀχαιοί,
Τρῶες δ' αὖθ' ἑτέρωθεν ἐπὶ θρωσμῷ πεδίοιο·
Ζεὺς δὲ Θέμιστα κέλευσε θεοὺς ἀγορήνδε καλέσσαι
κρατὸς ἀπ' Οὐλύμποιο πολυπτύχου· ἡ δ' ἄρα πάντῃ
φοιτήσασα κέλευσε Διὸς πρὸς δῶμα νέεσθαι.
οὔτε τις οὖν ποταμῶν ἀπέην, νόσφ' Ὠκεανοῖο,
οὔτ' ἄρα νυμφάων, αἵ τ' ἄλσεα καλὰ νέμονται
καὶ πηγὰς ποταμῶν καὶ πίσεα ποιήεντα.
ἐλθόντες δ' ἐς δῶμα Διὸς νεφεληγερέταο
ξεστῇς αἰθούσῃσιν ἐνίζανον, ἃς Διὶ πατρὶ
Ἥφαιστος ποίησεν ἰδυίῃσι πραπίδεσσιν.
 Ὣς οἱ μὲν Διὸς ἔνδον ἀγηγέρατ'· οὐδ' ἐνοσίχθων
νηκούστησε θεᾶς, ἀλλ' ἐξ ἁλὸς ἦλθε μετ' αὐτούς,
ἷζε δ' ἄρ' ἐν μέσσοισι, Διὸς δ' ἐξείρετο βουλήν·
"τίπτ' αὖτ', ἀργικέραυνε, θεοὺς ἀγορήνδε κάλεσσας;
ἤ τι περὶ Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν μερμηρίζεις;
τῶν γὰρ νῦν ἄγχιστα μάχη πόλεμός τε δέδηε."
 Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς·
"ἔγνως, ἐννοσίγαιε, ἐμὴν ἐν στήθεσι βουλήν,
ὧν ἕνεκα ξυνάγειρα· μέλουσί μοι ὀλλύμενοί περ.
ἀλλ' ἦ τοι μὲν ἐγὼ μενέω πτυχὶ Οὐλύμποιο
ἥμενος, ἔνθ' ὁρόων φρένα τέρψομαι· οἱ δὲ δὴ ἄλλοι

ἔρχεσθ' ὄφρ' ἂν ἵκησθε μετὰ Τρῶας καὶ Ἀχαιούς,
ἀμφοτέροισι δ' ἀρήγεθ', ὅπῃ νόος ἐστὶν ἑκάστου.
εἰ γὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς οἶος ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι μαχεῖται,
οὐδὲ μίνυνθ' ἕξουσι ποδώκεα Πηλείωνα.
καὶ δέ τέ μιν καὶ πρόσθεν ὑποτρομέεσκον ὁρῶντες·
νῦν δ' ὅτε δὴ καὶ θυμὸν ἑταίρου χώεται αἰνῶς,
δείδω μὴ καὶ τεῖχος ὑπέρμορον ἐξαλαπάξῃ."

Ὣς ἔφατο Κρονίδης, πόλεμον δ' ἀλίαστον ἔγειρε.
βὰν δ' ἴμεναι πόλεμόνδε θεοί, δίχα θυμὸν ἔχοντες·
Ἥρη μὲν μετ' ἀγῶνα νεῶν καὶ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη
ἠδὲ Ποσειδάων γαιήοχος ἠδ' ἐριούνης
Ἑρμείας, ὃς ἐπὶ φρεσὶ πευκαλίμῃσι κέκασται·
Ἥφαιστος δ' ἅμα τοῖσι κίε σθένεϊ βλεμεαίνων,
χωλεύων, ὑπὸ δὲ κνῆμαι ῥώοντο ἀραιαί.
ἐς δὲ Τρῶας Ἄρης κορυθαίολος, αὐτὰρ ἅμ' αὐτῷ
Φοῖβος ἀκερσεκόμης ἠδ' Ἄρτεμις ἰοχέαιρα
Λητώ τε Ξάνθος τε φιλομμειδής τ' Ἀφροδίτη.

Ἧος μέν ῥ' ἀπάνευθε θεοὶ θνητῶν ἔσαν ἀνδρῶν,
τῆος Ἀχαιοὶ μὲν μέγα κύδανον, οὕνεκ' Ἀχιλλεὺς
ἐξεφάνη, δηρὸν δὲ μάχης ἐπέπαυτ' ἀλεγεινῆς·
Τρῶας δὲ τρόμος αἰνὸς ὑπήλυθε γυῖα ἕκαστον,
δειδιότας, ὅθ' ὁρῶντο ποδώκεα Πηλείωνα
τεύχεσι λαμπόμενον, βροτολοιγῷ ἶσον Ἄρηϊ.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ μεθ' ὅμιλον Ὀλύμπιοι ἤλυθον ἀνδρῶν,
ὦρτο δ' Ἔρις κρατερὴ λαοσσόος, αὖε δ' Ἀθήνη,
στᾶσ' ὁτὲ μὲν παρὰ τάφρον ὀρυκτὴν τείχεος ἐκτός,
ἄλλοτ' ἐπ' ἀκτάων ἐριδούπων μακρὸν ἄϋτει.
αὖε δ' Ἄρης ἑτέρωθεν, ἐρεμνῇ λαίλαπι ἶσος,
ὀξὺ κατ' ἀκροτάτης πόλιος Τρώεσσι κελεύων,
ἄλλοτε πὰρ Σιμόεντι θέων ἐπὶ Καλλικολώνῃ.

Ὣς τοὺς ἀμφοτέρους μάκαρες θεοὶ ὀτρύνοντες
σύμβαλον, ἐν δ' αὐτοῖς ἔριδα ῥήγνυντο βαρεῖαν·

δεινὸν δὲ βρόντησε πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε
ὑψόθεν· αὐτὰρ νέρθε Ποσειδάων ἐτίναξε
γαῖαν ἀπειρεσίην ὀρέων τ' αἰπεινὰ κάρηνα.
πάντες δ' ἐσσείοντο πόδες πολυπίδακος Ἴδης
καὶ κορυφαί, Τρώων τε πόλις καὶ νῆες Ἀχαιῶν.
ἔδεισεν δ' ὑπένερθεν ἄναξ ἐνέρων Ἀϊδωνεύς,
δείσας δ' ἐκ θρόνου ἆλτο καὶ ἴαχε, μή οἱ ὕπερθε
γαῖαν ἀναρρήξειε Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων,
οἰκία δὲ θνητοῖσι καὶ ἀθανάτοισι φανείη
σμερδαλέ' εὐρώεντα, τά τε στυγέουσι θεοί περ·
τόσσος ἄρα κτύπος ὦρτο θεῶν ἔριδι ξυνιόντων.
ἦ τοι μὲν γὰρ ἔναντα Ποσειδάωνος ἄνακτος
ἵστατ' Ἀπόλλων Φοῖβος, ἔχων ἰὰ πτερόεντα,
ἄντα δ' Ἐνυαλίοιο θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
Ἥρῃ δ' ἀντέστη χρυσηλάκατος κελαδεινὴ
Ἄρτεμις ἰοχέαιρα, κασιγνήτη ἑκάτοιο·
Λητοῖ δ' ἀντέστη σῶκος ἐριούνιος Ἑρμῆς,
ἄντα δ' ἄρ' Ἡφαίστοιο μέγας ποταμὸς βαθυδίνης,
ὃν Ξάνθον καλέουσι θεοί, ἄνδρες δὲ Σκάμανδρον.
Ὣς οἱ μὲν θεοὶ ἄντα θεῶν ἴσαν· αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
Ἕκτορος ἄντα μάλιστα λιλαίετο δῦναι ὅμιλον
Πριαμίδεω· τοῦ γάρ ῥα μάλιστά ἑ θυμὸς ἀνώγει
αἵματος ἆσαι Ἄρηα ταλαύρινον πολεμιστήν.
Αἰνείαν δ' ἰθὺς λαοσσόος ὦρσεν Ἀπόλλων
ἀντία Πηλεΐωνος, ἐνῆκε δέ οἱ μένος ἠΰ·
υἱέϊ δὲ Πριάμοιο Λυκάονι εἴσατο φωνήν·
τῷ μιν ἐεισάμενος προσέφη Διὸς υἱὸς Ἀπόλλων·
"Αἰνεία, Τρώων βουληφόρε, ποῦ τοι ἀπειλαί,
ἃς Τρώων βασιλεῦσιν ὑπίσχεο οἰνοποτάζων,
Πηλεΐδεω Ἀχιλῆος ἐναντίβιον πολεμίξειν;"
Τὸν δ' αὖτ' Αἰνείας ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέειπε·
"Πριαμίδη, τί με ταῦτα καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλοντα κελεύεις,

ἀντία Πηλεΐωνος ὑπερθύμοιο μάχεσθαι;
οὐ μὲν γὰρ νῦν πρῶτα ποδώκεος ἄντ' Ἀχιλῆος
στήσομαι, ἀλλ' ἤδη με καὶ ἄλλοτε δουρὶ φόβησεν
ἐξ Ἴδης, ὅτε βουσὶν ἐπήλυθεν ἡμετέρῃσι,
πέρσε δὲ Λυρνησσὸν καὶ Πήδασον· αὐτὰρ ἐμὲ Ζεὺς
εἰρύσαθ', ὅς μοι ἐπῶρσε μένος λαιψηρά τε γοῦνα.
ἦ κ' ἐδάμην ὑπὸ χερσὶν Ἀχιλλῆος καὶ Ἀθήνης,
ἥ οἱ πρόσθεν ἰοῦσα τίθει φάος ἠδ' ἐκέλευεν
ἔγχεϊ χαλκείῳ Λέλεγας καὶ Τρῶας ἐναίρειν.
τῷ οὐκ ἔστ' Ἀχιλῆος ἐναντίον ἄνδρα μάχεσθαι·
αἰεὶ γὰρ πάρα εἷς γε θεῶν, ὃς λοιγὸν ἀμύνει.
καὶ δ' ἄλλως τοῦ γ' ἰθὺ βέλος πέτετ', οὐδ' ἀπολήγει
πρὶν χροὸς ἀνδρομέοιο διελθέμεν. εἰ δὲ θεός περ
ἶσον τείνειεν πολέμου τέλος, οὔ κε μάλα ῥέα
νικήσει', οὐδ' εἰ παγχάλκεος εὔχεται εἶναι."
 Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπεν ἄναξ Διὸς υἱὸς Ἀπόλλων·
"ἥρως, ἀλλ' ἄγε καὶ σὺ θεοῖς αἰειγενέτῃσιν
εὔχεο· καὶ δὲ σέ φασι Διὸς κούρης Ἀφροδίτης
ἐκγεγάμεν, κεῖνος δὲ χερείονος ἐκ θεοῦ ἐστίν·
ἡ μὲν γὰρ Διός ἐσθ', ἡ δ' ἐξ ἁλίοιο γέροντος.
ἀλλ' ἰθὺς φέρε χαλκὸν ἀτειρέα, μηδέ σε πάμπαν
λευγαλέοις ἐπέεσσιν ἀποτρεπέτω καὶ ἀρειῇ."
 Ὣς εἰπὼν ἔμπνευσε μένος μέγα ποιμένι λαῶν,
βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων κεκορυθμένος αἴθοπι χαλκῷ.
οὐδ' ἔλαθ' Ἀγχίσαο πάϊς λευκώλενον Ἥρην
ἀντία Πηλεΐωνος ἰὼν ἀνὰ οὐλαμὸν ἀνδρῶν·
ἡ δ' ἄμυδις στήσασα θεοὺς μετὰ μῦθον ἔειπε·
"φράζεσθον δὴ σφῶϊ, Ποσείδαον καὶ Ἀθήνη,
ἐν φρεσὶν ὑμετέρῃσιν, ὅπως ἔσται τάδε ἔργα.
Αἰνείας ὅδ' ἔβη κεκορυθμένος αἴθοπι χαλκῷ
ἀντία Πηλεΐωνος, ἀνῆκε δὲ Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων.
ἀλλ' ἄγεθ', ἡμεῖς πέρ μιν ἀποτρωπῶμεν ὀπίσσω

αὐτόθεν· ἤ τις ἔπειτα καὶ ἡμείων Ἀχιλῆϊ
παρσταίη, δοίη δὲ κράτος μέγα, μηδέ τι θυμῷ
δευέσθω, ἵνα εἰδῇ ὅ μιν φιλέουσιν ἄριστοι
ἀθανάτων, οἱ δ' αὖτ' ἀνεμώλιοι οἳ τὸ πάρος περ
Τρωσὶν ἀμύνουσιν πόλεμον καὶ δηϊοτῆτα.
πάντες δ' Οὐλύμποιο κατήλθομεν ἀντιόωντες
τῆσδε μάχης, ἵνα μή τι μετὰ Τρώεσσι πάθῃσι
σήμερον· ὕστερον αὖτε τὰ πείσεται ἅσσα οἱ Αἶσα
γιγνομένῳ ἐπένησε λίνῳ, ὅτε μιν τέκε μήτηρ.
εἰ δ' Ἀχιλεὺς οὐ ταῦτα θεῶν ἐκ πεύσεται ὀμφῆς,
δείσετ' ἔπειθ', ὅτε κέν τις ἐναντίβιον θεὸς ἔλθῃ
ἐν πολέμῳ· χαλεποὶ δὲ θεοὶ φαίνεσθαι ἐναργεῖς."
Τὴν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων·
"Ἥρη, μὴ χαλέπαινε παρὲκ νόον· οὐδέ τί σε χρή.
οὐκ ἂν ἐγώ γ' ἐθέλοιμι θεοὺς ἔριδι ξυνελάσσαι
[ἡμέας τοὺς ἄλλους, ἐπεὶ ἦ πολὺ φέρτεροί εἰμεν]·
ἀλλ' ἡμεῖς μὲν ἔπειτα καθεζώμεσθα κιόντες
ἐκ πάτου ἐς σκοπιήν, πόλεμος δ' ἄνδρεσσι μελήσει.
εἰ δέ κ' Ἄρης ἄρχωσι μάχης ἢ Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων,
ἢ Ἀχιλῆ' ἴσχωσι καὶ οὐκ εἰῶσι μάχεσθαι,
αὐτίκ' ἔπειτα καὶ ἄμμι παρ' αὐτόθι νεῖκος ὀρεῖται
φυλόπιδος· μάλα δ' ὦκα διακρινθέντας ὀΐω
ἂψ ἴμεν Οὔλυμπόνδε θεῶν μεθ' ὁμήγυριν ἄλλων,
ἡμετέρης ὑπὸ χερσὶν ἀναγκαίηφι δαμέντας."
Ὣς ἄρα φωνήσας ἡγήσατο κυανοχαίτης
τεῖχος ἐς ἀμφίχυτον Ἡρακλῆος θείοιο,
ὑψηλόν, τό ῥά οἱ Τρῶες καὶ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη
ποίεον, ὄφρα τὸ κῆτος ὑπεκπροφυγὼν ἀλέαιτο,
ὁππότε μιν σεύαιτο ἀπ' ἠϊόνος πεδίονδε.
ἔνθα Ποσειδάων κατ' ἄρ' ἕζετο καὶ θεοὶ ἄλλοι,
ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ἄρρηκτον νεφέλην ὤμοισιν ἕσαντο·
οἱ δ' ἑτέρωσε καθῖζον ἐπ' ὀφρύσι Καλλικολώνης

ἀμφὶ σέ, ἤϊε Φοῖβε, καὶ Ἄρηα πτολίπορθον.
Ὣς οἱ μέν ῥ' ἑκάτερθε καθήατο μητιόωντες
βουλάς· ἀρχέμεναι δὲ δυσηλεγέος πολέμοιο
ὤκνεον ἀμφότεροι, Ζεὺς δ' ἥμενος ὕψι κέλευε.
Τῶν δ' ἅπαν ἐπλήσθη πεδίον καὶ λάμπετο χαλκῷ,
ἀνδρῶν ἠδ' ἵππων· κάρκαιρε δὲ γαῖα πόδεσσιν
ὀρνυμένων ἄμυδις. δύο δ' ἀνέρες ἔξοχ' ἄριστοι
ἐς μέσον ἀμφοτέρων συνίτην μεμαῶτε μάχεσθαι,
Αἰνείας τ' Ἀγχισιάδης καὶ δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς.
Αἰνείας δὲ πρῶτος ἀπειλήσας ἐβεβήκει,
νευστάζων κόρυθι βριαρῇ· ἀτὰρ ἀσπίδα θοῦριν
πρόσθεν ἔχε στέρνοιο, τίνασσε δὲ χάλκεον ἔγχος.
Πηλεΐδης δ' ἑτέρωθεν ἐναντίον ὦρτο λέων ὥς
σίντης, ὅν τε καὶ ἄνδρες ἀποκτάμεναι μεμάασιν
ἀγρόμενοι πᾶς δῆμος· ὁ δὲ πρῶτον μὲν ἀτίζων
ἔρχεται, ἀλλ' ὅτε κέν τις ἀρηϊθόων αἰζηῶν
δουρὶ βάλῃ, ἐάλη τε χανών, περί τ' ἀφρὸς ὀδόντας
γίγνεται, ἐν δέ τέ οἱ κραδίῃ στένει ἄλκιμον ἦτορ,
οὐρῇ δὲ πλευράς τε καὶ ἰσχία ἀμφοτέρωθεν
μαστίεται, ἓε δ' αὐτὸν ἐποτρύνει μαχέσασθαι,
γλαυκιόων δ' ἰθὺς φέρεται μένει, ἤν τινα πέφνῃ
ἀνδρῶν, ἢ αὐτὸς φθίεται πρώτῳ ἐν ὁμίλῳ·
ὣς Ἀχιλῆ' ὤτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸς ἀγήνωρ
ἀντίον ἐλθέμεναι μεγαλήτορος Αἰνείαο.
οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ἰόντες,
τὸν πρότερος προσέειπε ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς·
"Αἰνεία, τί σὺ τόσσον ὁμίλου πολλὸν ἐπελθὼν
ἔστης; ἦ σέ γε θυμὸς ἐμοὶ μαχέσασθαι ἀνώγει
ἐλπόμενον Τρώεσσιν ἀνάξειν ἱπποδάμοισι
τιμῆς τῆς Πριάμου; ἀτὰρ εἴ κεν ἔμ' ἐξεναρίξῃς,
οὔ τοι τοὔνεκά γε Πρίαμος γέρας ἐν χερὶ θήσει·
εἰσὶν γάρ οἱ παῖδες, ὁ δ' ἔμπεδος οὐδ' ἀεσίφρων.

ἦ νύ τί τοι Τρῶες τέμενος τάμον ἔξοχον ἄλλων,
καλὸν φυταλιῆς καὶ ἀρούρης, ὄφρα νέμηαι,
αἴ κεν ἐμὲ κτείνῃς; χαλεπῶς δέ σ' ἔολπα τὸ ῥέξειν.
ἤδη μὲν σέ γέ φημι καὶ ἄλλοτε δουρὶ φοβῆσαι.
ἦ οὐ μέμνῃ ὅτε πέρ σε βοῶν ἄπο μοῦνον ἐόντα
σεῦα κατ' Ἰδαίων ὀρέων ταχέεσσι πόδεσσι
καρπαλίμως; τότε δ' οὔ τι μετατροπαλίζεο φεύγων.
ἔνθεν δ' ἐς Λυρνησσὸν ὑπέκφυγες· αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ τὴν
πέρσα μεθορμηθεὶς σὺν Ἀθήνῃ καὶ Διὶ πατρί,
ληϊάδας δὲ γυναῖκας ἐλεύθερον ἦμαρ ἀπούρας
ἦγον· ἀτὰρ σὲ Ζεὺς ἐρρύσατο καὶ θεοὶ ἄλλοι.
ἀλλ' οὐ νῦν σε ῥύεσθαι ὀΐομαι, ὡς ἐνὶ θυμῷ
βάλλεαι· ἀλλά σ' ἐγώ γ' ἀναχωρήσαντα κελεύω
ἐς πληθὺν ἰέναι, μηδ' ἀντίος ἵστασ' ἐμεῖο,
πρίν τι κακὸν παθέειν· ῥεχθὲν δέ τε νήπιος ἔγνω."
Τὸν δ' αὖτ' Αἰνείας ἀπαμείβετο φώνησέν τε·
"Πηλεΐδη, μὴ δή μ' ἐπέεσσί γε νηπύτιον ὣς
ἔλπεο δειδίξεσθαι, ἐπεὶ σάφα οἶδα καὶ αὐτὸς
ἠμὲν κερτομίας ἠδ' αἴσυλα μυθήσασθαι.
ἴδμεν δ' ἀλλήλων γενεήν, ἴδμεν δὲ τοκῆας,
πρόκλυτ' ἀκούοντες ἔπεα θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων·
ὄψει δ' οὔτ' ἄρ πω σὺ ἐμοὺς ἴδες οὔτ' ἄρ' ἐγὼ σούς.
φασὶ σὲ μὲν Πηλῆος ἀμύμονος ἔκγονον εἶναι,
μητρὸς δ' ἐκ Θέτιδος καλλιπλοκάμου ἁλοσύδνης·
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼν υἱὸς μεγαλήτορος Ἀγχίσαο
εὔχομαι ἐκγεγάμεν, μήτηρ δέ μοί ἐστ' Ἀφροδίτη·
τῶν δὴ νῦν ἕτεροί γε φίλον παῖδα κλαύσονται
σήμερον· οὐ γάρ φημ' ἐπέεσσί γε νηπυτίοισιν
ὧδε διακρινθέντε μάχης ἒξ ἀπονέεσθαι.
εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις καὶ ταῦτα δαήμεναι, ὄφρ' εὖ εἰδῇς
ἡμετέρην γενεήν, πολλοὶ δέ μιν ἄνδρες ἴσασι·
Δάρδανον αὖ πρῶτον τέκετο νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς,

κτίσσε δὲ Δαρδανίην, ἐπεὶ οὔ πω Ἴλιος ἱρὴ
ἐν πεδίῳ πεπόλιστο, πόλις μερόπων ἀνθρώπων,
ἀλλ' ἔθ' ὑπωρείας ᾤκεον πολυπίδακος Ἴδης.
Δάρδανος αὖ τέκεθ' υἱὸν Ἐριχθόνιον βασιλῆα,
ὃς δὴ ἀφνειότατος γένετο θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων·
τοῦ τρισχίλιαι ἵπποι ἕλος κάτα βουκολέοντο
θήλειαι, πώλοισιν ἀγαλλόμεναι ἀταλῇσι.
τάων καὶ Βορέης ἠράσσατο βοσκομενάων,
ἵππῳ δ' εἰσάμενος παρελέξατο κυανοχαίτῃ·
αἱ δ' ὑποκυσάμεναι ἔτεκον δυοκαίδεκα πώλους.
αἱ δ' ὅτε μὲν σκιρτῷεν ἐπὶ ζείδωρον ἄρουραν,
ἄκρον ἐπ' ἀνθερίκων καρπὸν θέον οὐδὲ κατέκλων·
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ σκιρτῷεν ἐπ' εὐρέα νῶτα θαλάσσης,
ἄκρον ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖνος ἁλὸς πολιοῖο θέεσκον.
Τρῶα δ' Ἐριχθόνιος τέκετο Τρώεσσιν ἄνακτα·
Τρωὸς δ' αὖ τρεῖς παῖδες ἀμύμονες ἐξεγένοντο,
Ἶλός τ' Ἀσσάρακός τε καὶ ἀντίθεος Γανυμήδης,
ὃς δὴ κάλλιστος γένετο θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων·
τὸν καὶ ἀνηρείψαντο θεοὶ Διὶ οἰνοχοεύειν
κάλλεος εἵνεκα οἷο, ἵν' ἀθανάτοισι μετείη.
Ἶλος δ' αὖ τέκεθ' υἱὸν ἀμύμονα Λαομέδοντα·
Λαομέδων δ' ἄρα Τιθωνὸν τέκετο Πρίαμόν τε
Λάμπον τε Κλυτίον θ' Ἱκετάονά τ', ὄζον Ἄρηος·
Ἀσσάρακος δὲ Κάπυν, ὁ δ' ἄρ' Ἀγχίσην τέκε παῖδα·
αὐτὰρ ἔμ' Ἀγχίσης, Πρίαμος δ' ἔτεχ' Ἕκτορα δῖον.
ταύτης τοι γενεῆς τε καὶ αἵματος εὔχομαι εἶναι.
Ζεὺς δ' ἀρετὴν ἄνδρεσσιν ὀφέλλει τε μινύθει τε,
ὅππως κεν ἐθέλῃσιν· ὁ γὰρ κάρτιστος ἁπάντων.
ἀλλ' ἄγε μηκέτι ταῦτα λεγώμεθα νηπύτιοι ὥς,
ἑσταότ' ἐν μέσσῃ ὑσμίνῃ δηϊοτῆτος.
ἔστι γὰρ ἀμφοτέροισιν ὀνείδεα μυθήσασθαι
πολλὰ μάλ', οὐδ' ἂν νηῦς ἑκατόζυγος ἄχθος ἄροιτο.

στρεπτὴ δὲ γλῶσσ' ἐστὶ βροτῶν, πολέες δ' ἔνι μῦθοι
παντοῖοι, ἐπέων δὲ πολὺς νομὸς ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα.
ὁπποῖόν κ' εἴπῃσθα ἔπος, τοῖόν κ' ἐπακούσαις.
ἀλλὰ τίη ἔριδας καὶ νείκεα νῶϊν ἀνάγκη
νεικεῖν ἀλλήλοισιν ἐναντίον, ὥς τε γυναῖκας,
αἵ τε χολωσάμεναι ἔριδος πέρι θυμοβόροιο
νεικεῦσ' ἀλλήλῃσι μέσην ἐς ἄγυιαν ἰοῦσαι,
πόλλ' ἐτεά τε καὶ οὐκί· χόλος δέ τε καὶ τὰ κελεύει.
ἀλκῆς δ' οὔ μ' ἐπέεσσιν ἀποτρέψεις μεμαῶτα
πρὶν χαλκῷ μαχέσασθαι ἐναντίον· ἀλλ' ἄγε θᾶσσον
γευσόμεθ' ἀλλήλων χαλκήρεσιν ἐγχείῃσιν."
Ἦ ῥα, καὶ ἐν δεινῷ σάκει ἤλασεν ὄβριμον ἔγχος,
σμερδαλέῳ· μέγα δ' ἀμφὶ σάκος μύκε δουρὸς ἀκωκῇ.
Πηλεΐδης δὲ σάκος μὲν ἀπὸ ἕο χειρὶ παχείῃ
ἔσχετο ταρβήσας· φάτο γὰρ δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος
ῥέα διελεύσεσθαι μεγαλήτορος Αἰνείαο,
νήπιος, οὐδ' ἐνόησε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμὸν
ὡς οὐ ῥηΐδι' ἐστὶ θεῶν ἐρικυδέα δῶρα
ἀνδράσι γε θνητοῖσι δαμήμεναι οὐδ' ὑποείκειν.
οὐδὲ τότ' Αἰνείαο δαΐφρονος ὄβριμον ἔγχος
ῥῆξε σάκος· χρυσὸς γὰρ ἐρύκακε, δῶρα θεοῖο·
ἀλλὰ δύω μὲν ἔλασσε διὰ πτύχας, αἱ δ' ἄρ' ἔτι τρεῖς
ἦσαν, ἐπεὶ πέντε πτύχας ἤλασε κυλλοποδίων,
τὰς δύο χαλκείας, δύο δ' ἔνδοθι κασσιτέροιο,
τὴν δὲ μίαν χρυσέην, τῇ ῥ' ἔσχετο μείλινον ἔγχος.
Δεύτερος αὖτ' Ἀχιλεὺς προΐει δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος,
καὶ βάλεν Αἰνείαο κατ' ἀσπίδα πάντοσ' ἐΐσην,
ἄντυγ' ὕπο πρώτην, ᾗ λεπτότατος θέε χαλκός,
λεπτοτάτη δ' ἐπέην ῥινὸς βοός· ἡ δὲ διαπρὸ
Πηλιὰς ἤϊξεν μελίη, λάκε δ' ἀσπὶς ὑπ' αὐτῆς.
Αἰνείας δ' ἐάλη καὶ ἀπὸ ἕθεν ἀσπίδ' ἀνέσχε
δείσας· ἐγχείη δ' ἄρ' ὑπὲρ νώτου ἐνὶ γαίῃ

ἔστη ἱεμένη, διὰ δ' ἀμφοτέρους ἕλε κύκλους
ἀσπίδος ἀμφιβρότης· ὁ δ' ἀλευάμενος δόρυ μακρὸν
ἔστη, κὰδ δ' ἄχος οἱ χύτο μυρίον ὀφθαλμοῖσι,
ταρβήσας ὅ οἱ ἄγχι πάγη βέλος. αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
ἐμμεμαὼς ἐπόρουσεν ἐρυσσάμενος ξίφος ὀξύ,
σμερδαλέα ἰάχων· ὁ δὲ χερμάδιον λάβε χειρὶ
Αἰνείας, μέγα ἔργον, ὃ οὐ δύο γ' ἄνδρε φέροιεν,
οἷοι νῦν βροτοί εἰσ'· ὁ δέ μιν ῥέα πάλλε καὶ οἶος.
ἔνθα κεν Αἰνείας μὲν ἐπεσσύμενον βάλε πέτρῳ
ἢ κόρυθ' ἠὲ σάκος, τό οἱ ἤρκεσε λυγρὸν ὄλεθρον,
τὸν δέ κε Πηλεΐδης σχεδὸν ἄορι θυμὸν ἀπηύρα,
εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὀξὺ νόησε Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων·
αὐτίκα δ' ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖς μετὰ μῦθον ἔειπεν·
"ὢ πόποι, ἦ μοι ἄχος μεγαλήτορος Αἰνείαο,
ὃς τάχα Πηλεΐωνι δαμεὶς Ἄϊδόσδε κάτεισι,
πειθόμενος μύθοισιν Ἀπόλλωνος ἑκάτοιο,
νήπιος, οὐδέ τί οἱ χραισμήσει λυγρὸν ὄλεθρον.
ἀλλὰ τίη νῦν οὗτος ἀναίτιος ἄλγεα πάσχει,
μὰψ ἕνεκ' ἀλλοτρίων ἀχέων, κεχαρισμένα δ' αἰεὶ
δῶρα θεοῖσι δίδωσι, τοὶ οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἔχουσιν ;
ἀλλ' ἄγεθ' ἡμεῖς πέρ μιν ὑπὲκ θανάτου ἀγάγωμεν,
μή πως καὶ Κρονίδης κεχολώσεται, αἴ κεν Ἀχιλλεὺς
τόνδε κατακτείνῃ· μόριμον δέ οἵ ἐστ' ἀλέασθαι,
ὄφρα μὴ ἄσπερμος γενεὴ καὶ ἄφαντος ὄληται
Δαρδάνου, ὃν Κρονίδης περὶ πάντων φίλατο παίδων,
οἳ ἕθεν ἐξεγένοντο γυναικῶν τε θνητάων.
ἤδη γὰρ Πριάμου γενεὴν ἤχθηρε Κρονίων·
νῦν δὲ δὴ Αἰνείαο βίη Τρώεσσιν ἀνάξει
καὶ παίδων παῖδες, τοί κεν μετόπισθε γένωνται."
Τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα βοῶπις πότνια Ἥρη·
"ἐννοσίγαι', αὐτὸς σὺ μετὰ φρεσὶ σῇσι νόησον
Αἰνείαν, ἤ κέν μιν ἐρύσσεαι, ἦ κεν ἐάσῃς

[Πηλεΐδῃ Ἀχιλῆϊ δαμήμεναι, ἐσθλὸν ἐόντα].
ἦ τοι μὲν γὰρ νῶϊ πολέας ὠμόσσαμεν ὅρκους
πᾶσι μετ᾽ ἀθανάτοισιν, ἐγὼ καὶ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη,
μή ποτ᾽ ἐπὶ Τρώεσσιν ἀλεξήσειν κακὸν ἦμαρ,
μηδ᾽ ὁπότ᾽ ἂν Τροίη μαλερῷ πυρὶ πᾶσα δάηται
καιομένη, καίωσι δ᾽ Ἀρήϊοι υἷες Ἀχαιῶν."
Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ τό γ᾽ ἄκουσε Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων,
βῆ ῥ᾽ ἴμεν ἄν τε μάχην καὶ ἀνὰ κλόνον ἐγχειάων,
ἷξε δ᾽ ὅθ᾽ Αἰνείας ἠδ᾽ ὁ κλυτὸς ἦεν Ἀχιλλεύς.
αὐτίκα τῷ μὲν ἔπειτα κατ᾽ ὀφθαλμῶν χέεν ἀχλύν,
Πηλεΐδῃ Ἀχιλῆϊ· ὁ δὲ μελίην εὔχαλκον
ἀσπίδος ἐξέρυσεν μεγαλήτορος Αἰνείαο·
καὶ τὴν μὲν προπάροιθε ποδῶν Ἀχιλῆος ἔθηκεν,
Αἰνείαν δ᾽ ἔσσευεν ἀπὸ χθονὸς ὑψόσ᾽ ἀείρας.
πολλὰς δὲ στίχας ἡρώων, πολλὰς δὲ καὶ ἵππων
Αἰνείας ὑπεράλτο θεοῦ ἀπὸ χειρὸς ὀρούσας,
ἷξε δ᾽ ἐπ᾽ ἐσχατιὴν πολυάϊκος πολέμοιο,
ἔνθα δὲ Καύκωνες πόλεμον μέτα θωρήσσοντο.
τῷ δὲ μάλ᾽ ἐγγύθεν ἦλθε Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων,
καί μιν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"Αἰνεία, τίς σ᾽ ὧδε θεῶν ἀτέοντα κελεύει
ἀντία Πηλεΐωνος ὑπερθύμοιο μάχεσθαι,
ὃς σεῦ ἅμα κρείσσων καὶ φίλτερος ἀθανάτοισιν;
ἀλλ᾽ ἀναχωρῆσαι, ὅτε κεν συμβλήσεαι αὐτῷ,
μὴ καὶ ὑπὲρ μοῖραν δόμον Ἄϊδος εἰσαφίκηαι.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεί κ᾽ Ἀχιλεὺς θάνατον καὶ πότμον ἐπίσπῃ,
θαρσήσας δὴ ἔπειτα μετὰ πρώτοισι μάχεσθαι·
οὐ μὲν γάρ τίς σ᾽ ἄλλος Ἀχαιῶν ἐξεναρίξει."
Ὣς εἰπὼν λίπεν αὐτόθ᾽, ἐπεὶ διεπέφραδε πάντα.
αἶψα δ᾽ ἔπειτ᾽ Ἀχιλῆος ἀπ᾽ ὀφθαλμῶν σκέδασ᾽ ἀχλὺν
θεσπεσίην· ὁ δ᾽ ἔπειτα μέγ᾽ ἔξιδεν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν,
ὀχθήσας δ᾽ ἄρα εἶπε πρὸς ὃν μεγαλήτορα θυμόν·

"ὢ πόποι, ἦ μέγα θαῦμα τόδ᾽ ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ὁρῶμαι·
ἔγχος μὲν τόδε κεῖται ἐπὶ χθονός, οὐδέ τι φῶτα
λεύσσω, τῷ ἐφέηκα κατακτάμεναι μενεαίνων.
ἦ ῥα καὶ Αἰνείας φίλος ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν
ἦεν· ἀτάρ μιν ἔφην μὰψ αὔτως εὐχετάασθαι.
ἐρρέτω· οὔ οἱ θυμὸς ἐμεῦ ἔτι πειρηθῆναι
ἔσσεται, ὃς καὶ νῦν φύγεν ἄσμενος ἐκ θανάτοιο.
ἀλλ᾽ ἄγε δὴ Δαναοῖσι φιλοπτολέμοισι κελεύσας
τῶν ἄλλων Τρώων πειρήσομαι ἀντίος ἐλθών."
Ἦ, καὶ ἐπὶ στίχας ἆλτο, κέλευε δὲ φωτὶ ἑκάστῳ·
"μηκέτι νῦν Τρώων ἑκὰς ἕστατε, δῖοι Ἀχαιοί,
ἀλλ᾽ ἄγ᾽ ἀνὴρ ἄντ᾽ ἀνδρὸς ἴτω, μεμάτω δὲ μάχεσθαι.
ἀργαλέον δέ μοί ἐστι καὶ ἰφθίμῳ περ ἐόντι
τοσσούσδ᾽ ἀνθρώπους ἐφέπειν καὶ πᾶσι μάχεσθαι·
οὐδέ κ᾽ Ἄρης, ὅς περ θεὸς ἄμβροτος, οὐδέ κ᾽ Ἀθήνη
τοσσῆσδ᾽ ὑσμίνης ἐφέποι στόμα καὶ πονέοιτο·
ἀλλ᾽ ὅσσον μὲν ἐγὼ δύναμαι χερσίν τε ποσίν τε
καὶ σθένει, οὔ μέ τί φημι μεθησέμεν οὐδ᾽ ἠβαιόν,
ἀλλὰ μάλα στιχὸς εἶμι διαμπερές, οὐδέ τιν᾽ οἴω
Τρώων χαιρήσειν, ὅς τις σχεδὸν ἔγχεος ἔλθῃ."
Ὣς φάτ᾽ ἐποτρύνων· Τρώεσσι δὲ φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ
κέκλεθ᾽ ὁμοκλήσας, φάτο δ᾽ ἴμεναι ἄντ᾽ Ἀχιλῆος·
"Τρῶες ὑπέρθυμοι, μὴ δείδιτε Πηλεΐωνα.
καί κεν ἐγὼν ἐπέεσσι καὶ ἀθανάτοισι μαχοίμην·
ἔγχεϊ δ᾽ ἀργαλέον, ἐπεὶ ἦ πολὺ φέρτεροί εἰσιν.
οὐδ᾽ Ἀχιλεὺς πάντεσσι τέλος μύθοις ἐπιθήσει,
ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν τελέει, τὸ δὲ καὶ μεσσηγὺ κολούει.
τῷ δ᾽ ἐγὼ ἀντίος εἶμι, καὶ εἰ πυρὶ χεῖρας ἔοικεν,
εἰ πυρὶ χεῖρας ἔοικε, μένος δ᾽ αἴθωνι σιδήρῳ."
Ὣς φάτ᾽ ἐποτρύνων, οἱ δ᾽ ἀντίοι ἔγχε᾽ ἄειραν
Τρῶες· τῶν δ᾽ ἄμυδις μίχθη μένος, ὦρτο δ᾽ ἀϋτή.
καὶ τότ᾽ ἄρ᾽ Ἕκτορα εἶπε παραστὰς Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων·

"Ἕκτορ, μηκέτι πάμπαν Ἀχιλλῆϊ προμάχιζε,
ἀλλὰ κατὰ πληθύν τε καὶ ἐκ φλοίσβοιο δέδεξο,
μή πώς σ' ἠὲ βάλῃ ἠὲ σχεδὸν ἄορι τύψῃ."
Ὣς ἔφαθ', Ἕκτωρ δ' αὖτις ἐδύσετο οὐλαμὸν ἀνδρῶν
ταρβήσας, ὅτ' ἄκουσε θεοῦ ὄπα φωνήσαντος.
ἐν δ' Ἀχιλεὺς Τρώεσσι θόρε φρεσὶν εἱμένος ἀλκήν,
σμερδαλέα ἰάχων, πρῶτον δ' ἕλεν Ἰφιτίωνα,
ἐσθλὸν Ὀτρυντεΐδην, πολέων ἡγήτορα λαῶν,
ὃν νύμφη τέκε νηῒς Ὀτρυντῆϊ πτολιπόρθῳ
Τμώλῳ ὕπο νιφόεντι, Ὕδης ἐν πίονι δήμῳ·
τὸν δ' ἰθὺς μεμαῶτα βάλ' ἔγχεϊ δῖος Ἀχιλλεὺς
μέσσην κὰκ κεφαλήν· ἡ δ' ἄνδιχα πᾶσα κεάσθη,
δούπησεν δὲ πεσών, ὁ δ' ἐπεύξατο δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς·
"κεῖσαι, Ὀτρυντεΐδη, πάντων ἐκπαγλότατ' ἀνδρῶν·
ἐνθάδε τοι θάνατος, γενεὴ δέ τοί ἐστ' ἐπὶ λίμνῃ
Γυγαίῃ, ὅθι τοι τέμενος πατρώϊόν ἐστιν,
Ὕλλῳ ἐπ' ἰχθυόεντι καὶ Ἕρμῳ δινήεντι."
Ὣς ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος, τὸν δὲ σκότος ὄσσε κάλυψε.
τὸν μὲν Ἀχαιῶν ἵπποι ἐπισσώτροις δατέοντο
πρώτῃ ἐν ὑσμίνῃ· ὁ δ' ἐπ' αὐτῷ Δημολέοντα,
ἐσθλὸν ἀλεξητῆρα μάχης, Ἀντήνορος υἱόν,
νύξε κατὰ κρόταφον, κυνέης διὰ χαλκοπαρῄου.
οὐδ' ἄρα χαλκείη κόρυς ἔσχεθεν, ἀλλὰ δι' αὐτῆς
αἰχμὴ ἱεμένη ῥῆξ' ὀστέον, ἐγκέφαλος δὲ
ἔνδον ἅπας πεπάλακτο· δάμασσε δέ μιν μεμαῶτα.
Ἱπποδάμαντα δ' ἔπειτα καθ' ἵππων ἀΐξαντα,
πρόσθεν ἕθεν φεύγοντα, μετάφρενον οὔτασε δουρί.
αὐτὰρ ὁ θυμὸν ἄϊσθε καὶ ἤρυγεν, ὡς ὅτε ταῦρος
ἤρυγεν ἑλκόμενος Ἑλικώνιον ἀμφὶ ἄνακτα
κούρων ἑλκόντων· γάνυται δέ τε τοῖς ἐνοσίχθων·
ὣς ἄρα τόν γ' ἐρυγόντα λίπ' ὀστέα θυμὸς ἀγήνωρ·
αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ σὺν δουρὶ μετ' ἀντίθεον Πολύδωρον

Πριαμίδην. τὸν δ' οὔ τι πατὴρ εἴασκε μάχεσθαι,
οὕνεκά οἱ μετὰ παισὶ νεώτατος ἔσκε γόνοιο,
καί οἱ φίλτατος ἔσκε, πόδεσσι δὲ πάντας ἐνίκα·
δὴ τότε νηπιέῃσι ποδῶν ἀρετὴν ἀναφαίνων
θῦνε διὰ προμάχων, ἧος φίλον ὤλεσε θυμόν.
τὸν βάλε μέσσον ἄκοντι ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεὺς
νῶτα παραΐσσοντος, ὅθι ζωστῆρος ὀχῆες
χρύσειοι σύνεχον καὶ διπλόος ἤντετο θώρηξ·
ἀντικρὺ δὲ διέσχε παρ' ὀμφαλὸν ἔγχεος αἰχμή,
γνὺξ δ' ἔριπ' οἰμώξας, νεφέλη δέ μιν ἀμφεκάλυψε
κυανέη, προτὶ οἷ δ' ἔλαβ' ἔντερα χερσὶ λιασθείς.
Ἕκτωρ δ' ὡς ἐνόησε κασίγνητον Πολύδωρον
ἔντερα χερσὶν ἔχοντα, λιαζόμενον ποτὶ γαίῃ,
κάρ ῥά οἱ ὀφθαλμῶν κέχυτ' ἀχλύς· οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔτ' ἔτλη
δηρὸν ἑκὰς στρωφᾶσθ', ἀλλ' ἀντίος ἦλθ' Ἀχιλῆϊ
ὀξὺ δόρυ κραδάων, φλογὶ εἴκελος· αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
ὡς εἶδ', ὣς ἀνεπᾶλτο, καὶ εὐχόμενος ἔπος ηὔδα·
"ἐγγὺς ἀνὴρ ὃς ἐμόν γε μάλιστ' ἐσεμάσσατο θυμόν,
ὅς μοι ἑταῖρον ἔπεφνε τετιμένον· οὐδ' ἂν ἔτι δὴν
ἀλλήλους πτώσσοιμεν ἀνὰ πτολέμοιο γεφύρας."
Ἦ, καὶ ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσεφώνεεν Ἕκτορα δῖον·
"ἆσσον ἴθ', ὥς κεν θᾶσσον ὀλέθρου πείραθ' ἵκηαι."
Τὸν δ' οὐ ταρβήσας προσέφη κορυθαίολος Ἕκτωρ·
"Πηλεΐδη, μὴ δή μ' ἐπέεσσί γε νηπύτιον ὣς
ἔλπεο δειδίξεσθαι, ἐπεὶ σάφα οἶδα καὶ αὐτὸς
ἠμὲν κερτομίας ἠδ' αἴσυλα μυθήσασθαι.
οἶδα δ' ὅτι σὺ μὲν ἐσθλός, ἐγὼ δὲ σέθεν πολὺ χείρων.
ἀλλ' ἦ τοι μὲν ταῦτα θεῶν ἐν γούνασι κεῖται,
αἴ κέ σε χειρότερός περ ἐὼν ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἕλωμαι
δουρὶ βαλών, ἐπεὶ ἦ καὶ ἐμὸν βέλος ὀξὺ πάροιθεν."
Ἦ ῥα, καὶ ἀμπεπαλὼν προΐει δόρυ, καὶ τό γ' Ἀθήνη
πνοιῇ Ἀχιλλῆος πάλιν ἔτραπε κυδαλίμοιο,

ἧκα μάλα ψύξασα· τὸ δ᾽ ἂψ ἵκεθ᾽ Ἕκτορα δῖον,
αὐτοῦ δὲ προπάροιθε ποδῶν πέσεν. αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
ἐμμεμαὼς ἐπόρουσε κατακτάμεναι μενεαίνων,
σμερδαλέα ἰάχων· τὸν δ᾽ ἐξήρπαξεν Ἀπόλλων
ῥεῖα μάλ᾽ ὥς τε θεός, ἐκάλυψε δ᾽ ἄρ᾽ ἠέρι πολλῇ.
τρὶς μὲν ἔπειτ᾽ ἐπόρουσε ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεὺς
ἔγχεϊ χαλκείῳ, τρὶς δ᾽ ἠέρα τύψε βαθεῖαν.
ἀλλ᾽ ὅτε δὴ τὸ τέταρτον ἐπέσσυτο δαίμονι ἶσος,
δεινὰ δ᾽ ὁμοκλήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"ἐξ αὖ νῦν ἔφυγες θάνατον, κύον· ἦ τέ τοι ἄγχι
ἦλθε κακόν· νῦν αὖτέ σ᾽ ἐρύσατο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων,
ᾧ μέλλεις εὔχεσθαι ἰὼν ἐς δοῦπον ἀκόντων.
ἦ θήν σ᾽ ἐξανύω γε καὶ ὕστερον ἀντιβολήσας,
εἴ πού τις καὶ ἔμοιγε θεῶν ἐπιτάρροθός ἐστι.
νῦν αὖ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐπιείσομαι, ὅν κε κιχείω."
  Ὣς εἰπὼν Δρύοπ᾽ οὖτα κατ᾽ αὐχένα μέσσον ἄκοντι·
ἤριπε δὲ προπάροιθε ποδῶν· ὁ δὲ τὸν μὲν ἔασε,
Δημοῦχον δὲ Φιλητορίδην, ἠΰν τε μέγαν τε,
κὰγ γόνυ δουρὶ βαλὼν ἠρύκακε. τὸν μὲν ἔπειτα
οὐτάζων ξίφεϊ μεγάλῳ ἐξαίνυτο θυμόν·
αὐτὰρ ὁ Λαόγονον καὶ Δάρδανον, υἷε Βίαντος,
ἄμφω ἐφορμηθεὶς ἐξ ἵππων ὦσε χαμᾶζε,
τὸν μὲν δουρὶ βαλών, τὸν δὲ σχεδὸν ἄορι τύψας.
Τρῶα δ᾽ Ἀλαστορίδην,—ὁ μὲν ἀντίος ἤλυθε γούνων,
εἴ πώς εὑ πεφίδοιτο λαβὼν καὶ ζωὸν ἀφείη,
μηδὲ κατακτείνειεν ὁμηλικίην ἐλεήσας,
νήπιος, οὐδὲ τὸ ᾔδη, ὃ οὐ πείσεσθαι ἔμελλεν·
οὐ γάρ τι γλυκύθυμος ἀνὴρ ἦν οὐδ᾽ ἀγανόφρων,
ἀλλὰ μάλ᾽ ἐμμεμαώς· ὁ μὲν ἥπτετο χείρεσι γούνων
ἱέμενος λίσσεσθ᾽, ὁ δὲ φασγάνῳ οὖτα καθ᾽ ἧπαρ·
ἐκ δέ οἱ ἧπαρ ὄλισθεν, ἀτὰρ μέλαν αἷμα κατ᾽ αὐτοῦ
κόλπον ἐνέπλησεν· τὸν δὲ σκότος ὄσσε κάλυψε

θυμοῦ δευόμενον· ὁ δὲ Μούλιον οὖτα παραστὰς
δουρὶ κατ᾽ οὖς· εἶθαρ δὲ δι᾽ οὔατος ἦλθ᾽ ἑτέροιο
αἰχμὴ χαλκείη· ὁ δ᾽ Ἀγήνορος υἱὸν Ἔχεκλον
μέσσην κὰκ κεφαλὴν ξίφει ἤλασε κωπήεντι,
πᾶν δ᾽ ὑπεθερμάνθη ξίφος αἵματι· τὸν δὲ κατ᾽ ὄσσε
ἔλλαβε πορφύρεος θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα κραταιή.
Δευκαλίωνα δ᾽ ἔπειθ᾽, ἵνα τε ξυνέχουσι τένοντες
ἀγκῶνος, τῇ τόν γε φίλης διὰ χειρὸς ἔπειρεν
αἰχμῇ χαλκείῃ· ὁ δέ μιν μένε χεῖρα βαρυνθείς,
πρόσθ᾽ ὁρόων θάνατον· ὁ δὲ φασγάνῳ αὐχένα θείνας
τῆλ᾽ αὐτῇ πήληκι κάρη βάλε· μυελὸς αὖτε
σφονδυλίων ἔκπαλθ᾽, ὁ δ᾽ ἐπὶ χθονὶ κεῖτο ταννσθείς.
αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ ῥ᾽ ἰέναι μετ᾽ ἀμύμονα Πείρεω υἱόν,
Ῥίγμον, ὃς ἐκ Θρῄκης ἐριβώλακος εἰληλούθει·
τὸν βάλε μέσσον ἄκοντι, πάγη δ᾽ ἐν νηδύϊ χαλκός,
ἤριπε δ᾽ ἐξ ὀχέων· ὁ δ᾽ Ἀρηΐθοον θεράποντα
ἂψ ἵππους στρέψαντα μετάφρενον ὀξέϊ δουρὶ
νύξ᾽, ἀπὸ δ᾽ ἅρματος ὦσε· κυκήθησαν δέ οἱ ἵπποι.
  Ὡς δ᾽ ἀναμαιμάει βαθέ᾽ ἄγκεα θεσπιδαὲς πῦρ
οὔρεος ἀζαλέοιο, βαθεῖα δὲ καίεται ὕλη,
πάντῃ τε κλονέων ἄνεμος φλόγα εἰλυφάζει,
ὣς ὅ γε πάντῃ θῦνε σὺν ἔγχεϊ δαίμονι ἶσος,
κτεινομένους ἐφέπων· ῥέε δ᾽ αἵματι γαῖα μέλαινα.
ὡς δ᾽ ὅτε τις ζεύξῃ βόας ἄρσενας εὐρυμετώπους
τριβέμεναι κρῖ λευκὸν ἐϋκτιμένῃ ἐν ἀλωῇ,
ῥίμφα τε λέπτ᾽ ἐγένοντο βοῶν ὑπὸ πόσσ᾽ ἐριμύκων,
ὣς ὑπ᾽ Ἀχιλλῆος μεγαθύμου μώνυχες ἵπποι
στεῖβον ὁμοῦ νέκυάς τε καὶ ἀσπίδας· αἵματι δ᾽ ἄξων
νέρθεν ἅπας πεπάλακτο καὶ ἄντυγες αἳ περὶ δίφρον,
ἃς ἄρ᾽ ἀφ᾽ ἱππείων ὁπλέων ῥαθάμιγγες ἔβαλλον
αἵ τ᾽ ἀπ᾽ ἐπισσώτρων· ὁ δὲ ἵετο κῦδος ἀρέσθαι
Πηλείδης, λύθρῳ δὲ παλάσσετο χεῖρας ἀάπτους.

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Φ.

Μάχη παραποτάμιος.

’Αλλ’ ὅτε δὴ πόρον ἶξον ἐϋρρεῖος ποταμοῖο,
Ξάνθου δινήεντος, ὃν ἀθάνατος τέκετο Ζεύς,
ἔνθα διατμήξας τοὺς μὲν πεδίονδε δίωκε
πρὸς πόλιν, ᾗ περ ’Αχαιοὶ ἀτυζόμενοι φοβέοντο
ἤματι τῷ προτέρῳ, ὅτε μαίνετο φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ·
τῇ ῥ’ οἵ γε προχέοντο πεφυζότες, ἠέρα δ’ Ἥρη
πίτνα πρόσθε βαθεῖαν ἐρυκέμεν· ἡμίσεες δὲ
ἐς ποταμὸν εἰλεῦντο βαθύρροον ἀργυροδίνην,
ἐν δ’ ἔπεσον μεγάλῳ πατάγῳ, βράχε δ’ αἰπὰ ῥέεθρα,
ὄχθαι δ’ ἀμφὶ περὶ μεγάλ’ ἴαχον· οἱ δ’ ἀλαλητῷ
ἔννεον ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα, ἑλισσόμενοι περὶ δίνας.
ὡς δ’ ὅθ’ ὑπὸ ῥιπῆς πυρὸς ἀκρίδες ἠερέθονται
φευγέμεναι ποταμόνδε· τὸ δὲ φλέγει ἀκάματον πῦρ
ὄρμενον ἐξαίφνης, ταὶ δὲ πτώσσουσι καθ’ ὕδωρ·
ὣς ὑπ’ ’Αχιλλῆος Ξάνθου βαθυδινήεντος
πλῆτο ῥόος κελάδων ἐπιμὶξ ἵππων τε καὶ ἀνδρῶν.
Αὐτὰρ ὁ διογενὴς δόρυ μὲν λίπεν αὐτοῦ ἐπ’ ὄχθῃ
κεκλιμένον μυρίκῃσιν, ὁ δ’ ἔσθορε δαίμονι ἶσος,
φάσγανον οἶον ἔχων, κακὰ δὲ φρεσὶ μήδετο ἔργα,
τύπτε δ’ ἐπιστροφάδην· τῶν δὲ στόνος ὤρνυτ’ ἀεικὴς
ἄορι θεινομένων, ἐρυθαίνετο δ’ αἵματι ὕδωρ.
ὡς δ’ ὑπὸ δελφῖνος μεγακήτεος ἰχθύες ἄλλοι
φεύγοντες πιμπλᾶσι μυχοὺς λιμένος εὐόρμου,

δειδιότες· μάλα γάρ τε κατεσθίει ὅν κε λάβῃσιν·
ὣς Τρῶες ποταμοῖο κατὰ δεινοῖο ῥέεθρα
πτῶσσον ὑπὸ κρημνούς. ὁ δ' ἐπεὶ κάμε χεῖρας ἐναίρων,
ζωοὺς ἐκ ποταμοῖο δυώδεκα λέξατο κούρους,
ποινὴν Πατρόκλοιο Μενοιτιάδαο θανόντος.
τοὺς ἐξῆγε θύραζε τεθηπότας ἠΰτε νεβρούς,
δῆσε δ' ὀπίσσω χεῖρας ἐϋτμήτοισιν ἱμᾶσι,
τοὺς αὐτοὶ φορέεσκον ἐπὶ στρεπτοῖσι χιτῶσι,
δῶκε δ' ἑταίροισιν κατάγειν κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας.
αὐτὰρ ὁ ἂψ ἐπόρουσε δαϊζέμεναι μενεαίνων.
  Ἔνθ' υἷι Πριάμοιο συνήντετο Δαρδανίδαο
ἐκ ποταμοῦ φεύγοντι, Λυκάονι, τόν ῥά ποτ' αὐτὸς
ἦγε λαβὼν ἐκ πατρὸς ἀλωῆς οὐκ ἐθέλοντα,
ἐννύχιος προμολών· ὁ δ' ἐρινεὸν ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ
τάμνε νέους ὅρπηκας, ἵν' ἅρματος ἄντυγες εἶεν·
τῷ δ' ἄρ' ἀνώϊστον κακὸν ἤλυθε δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς.
καὶ τότε μέν μιν Λῆμνον ἐϋκτιμένην ἐπέρασσε
νηυσὶν ἄγων, ἀτὰρ υἱὸς Ἰήσονος ὦνον ἔδωκε·
κεῖθεν δὲ ξεῖνός μιν ἐλύσατο, πολλὰ δ' ἔδωκεν,
Ἴμβριος Ἠετίων, πέμψεν δ' ἐς δῖαν Ἀρίσβην·
ἔνθεν ὑπεκπροφυγὼν πατρώϊον ἵκετο δῶμα.
ἕνδεκα δ' ἤματα θυμὸν ἐτέρπετο οἷσι φίλοισιν
ἐλθὼν ἐκ Λήμνοιο· δυωδεκάτῃ δέ μιν αὖτις
χερσὶν Ἀχιλλῆος θεὸς ἔμβαλεν, ὅς μιν ἔμελλε
πέμψειν εἰς Ἀΐδαο καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλοντα νέεσθαι.
τὸν δ' ὡς οὖν ἐνόησε ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεὺς
γυμνόν, ἄτερ κόρυθός τε καὶ ἀσπίδος, οὐδ' ἔχεν ἔγχος,
ἀλλὰ τὰ μέν ῥ' ἀπὸ πάντα χαμαὶ βάλε· τεῖρε γὰρ ἱδρὼς
φεύγοντ' ἐκ ποταμοῦ, κάματος δ' ὑπὸ γούνατ' ἐδάμνα·
ὀχθήσας δ' ἄρα εἶπε πρὸς ὃν μεγαλήτορα θυμόν·
"ὢ πόποι, ἦ μέγα θαῦμα τόδ' ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ὁρῶμαι·
ἦ μάλα δὴ Τρῶες μεγαλήτορες, οὕς περ ἔπεφνον,

αὖτις ἀναστήσονται ὑπὸ ζόφου ἠερόεντος,
οἷον δὴ καὶ ὅδ' ἦλθε φυγὼν ὕπο νηλεὲς ἦμαρ,
Λῆμνον ἐς ἠγαθέην πεπερημένος· οὐδέ μιν ἔσχε
πόντος ἁλὸς πολιῆς, ὃ πολέας ἀέκοντας ἐρύκει.
ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ καὶ δουρὸς ἀκωκῆς ἡμετέροιο
γεύσεται, ὄφρα ἴδωμαι ἐνὶ φρεσὶν ἠδὲ δαείω
ἢ ἄρ' ὁμῶς καὶ κεῖθεν ἐλεύσεται, ἦ μιν ἐρύξει
γῆ φυσίζοος, ἥ τε κατὰ κρατερόν περ ἐρύκει."
 Ὣς ὥρμαινε μένων· ὁ δέ οἱ σχεδὸν ἦλθε τεθηπώς,
γούνων ἅψασθαι μεμαώς, περὶ δ' ἤθελε θυμῷ
ἐκφυγέειν θάνατόν τε κακὸν καὶ κῆρα μέλαιναν.
ἦ τοι ὁ μὲν δόρυ μακρὸν ἀνέσχετο δῖος Ἀχιλλεὺς
οὐτάμεναι μεμαώς, ὁ δ' ὑπέδραμε καὶ λάβε γούνων
κύψας· ἐγχείη δ' ἄρ' ὑπὲρ νώτου ἐνὶ γαίῃ
ἔστη, ἱεμένη χροὸς ἄμεναι ἀνδρομέοιο.
αὐτὰρ ὁ τῇ ἑτέρῃ μὲν ἑλὼν ἐλλίσσετο γούνων,
τῇ δ' ἑτέρῃ ἔχεν ἔγχος ἀκαχμένον οὐδὲ μεθίει·
καί μιν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"γουνοῦμαί σ', Ἀχιλεῦ· σὺ δέ μ' αἴδεο καί μ' ἐλέησον·
ἀντί τοί εἰμ' ἱκέταο, διοτρεφές, αἰδοίοιο·
πὰρ γὰρ σοὶ πρώτῳ πασάμην Δημήτερος ἀκτήν,
ἤματι τῷ ὅτε μ' εἷλες ἐϋκτιμένῃ ἐν ἀλωῇ,
καί μ' ἐπέρασσας ἄνευθεν ἄγων πατρός τε φίλων τε
Λῆμνον ἐς ἠγαθέην, ἑκατόμβοιον δέ τοι ἦλφον.
νῦν δὲ λύμην τρὶς τόσσα πορών· ἠὼς δέ μοί ἐστιν
ἥδε δυωδεκάτη, ὅτ' ἐς Ἴλιον εἰλήλουθα
πολλὰ παθών· νῦν αὖ με τεῇς ἐν χερσὶν ἔθηκε
μοῖρ' ὀλοή· μέλλω που ἀπεχθέσθαι Διὶ πατρί,
ὅς με σοὶ αὖτις ἔδωκε· μινυνθάδιον δέ με μήτηρ
γείνατο Λαοθόη, θυγάτηρ Ἄλταο γέροντος,
Ἄλτεω, ὃς Λελέγεσσι φιλοπτολέμοισιν ἀνάσσει,
Πήδασον αἰπήεσσαν ἔχων ἐπὶ Σατνιόεντι.

τοῦ δ' ἔχε θυγατέρα Πρίαμος, πολλὰς δὲ καὶ ἄλλας·
τῆς δὲ δύω γενόμεσθα, σὺ δ' ἄμφω δειροτομήσεις.
ἤ τοι τὸν πρώτοισι μετὰ πρυλέεσσι δάμασσας,
ἀντίθεον Πολύδωρον, ἐπεὶ βάλες ὀξέϊ δουρί·
νῦν δὲ δὴ ἐνθάδ' ἐμοὶ κακὸν ἔσσεται· οὐ γὰρ ὀΐω
σὰς χεῖρας φεύξεσθαι, ἐπεί ῥ' ἐπέλασσέ γε δαίμων.
ἄλλο δέ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεο σῇσι·
μή με κτεῖν', ἐπεὶ οὐχ ὁμογάστριος Ἕκτορός εἰμι,
ὅς τοι ἑταῖρον ἔπεφνεν ἐνηέα τε κρατερόν τε."
Ὣς ἄρα μιν Πριάμοιο προσηύδα φαίδιμος υἱὸς
λισσόμενος ἐπέεσσιν, ἀμείλικτον δ' ὄπ' ἄκουσε·
"νήπιε, μή μοι ἄποινα πιφαύσκεο μηδ' ἀγόρευε·
πρὶν μὲν γὰρ Πάτροκλον ἐπισπεῖν αἴσιμον ἦμαρ,
τόφρα τί μοι πεφιδέσθαι ἐνὶ φρεσὶ φίλτερον ἦεν
Τρώων, καὶ πολλοὺς ζωοὺς ἕλον ἠδ' ἐπέρασσα·
νῦν δ' οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅς τις θάνατον φύγῃ, ὅν κε θεός γε
Ἰλίου προπάροιθεν ἐμῇς ἐν χερσὶ βάλῃσι,
καὶ πάντων Τρώων, πέρι δ' αὖ Πριάμοιό γε παίδων.
ἀλλά, φίλος, θάνε καὶ σύ· τίη ὀλοφύρεαι οὕτως ;
κάτθανε καὶ Πάτροκλος, ὅ περ σέο πολλὸν ἀμείνων.
οὐχ ὁράᾳς οἷος καὶ ἐγὼ καλός τε μέγας τε ;
πατρὸς δ' εἰμ' ἀγαθοῖο, θεὰ δέ με γείνατο μήτηρ·
ἀλλ' ἔπι τοι καὶ ἐμοὶ θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα κραταιή·
ἔσσεται ἢ ἠὼς ἢ δείλη ἢ μέσον ἦμαρ,
ὁππότε τις καὶ ἐμεῖο Ἄρῃ ἐκ θυμὸν ἕληται,
ἢ ὅ γε δουρὶ βαλὼν ἢ ἀπὸ νευρῆφιν ὀϊστῷ."
Ὣς φάτο, τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ λύτο γούνατα καὶ φίλον ἦτορ·
ἔγχος μέν ῥ' ἀφέηκεν, ὁ δ' ἕζετο χεῖρε πετάσσας
ἀμφοτέρας· Ἀχιλεὺς δὲ ἐρυσσάμενος ξίφος ὀξὺ
τύψε κατὰ κληῗδα παρ' αὐχένα, πᾶν δέ οἱ εἴσω
δῦ ξίφος ἄμφηκες· ὁ δ' ἄρα πρηνὴς ἐπὶ γαίῃ
κεῖτο ταθείς, ἐκ δ' αἷμα μέλαν ῥέε, δεῦε δὲ γαῖαν.

τὸν δ' Ἀχιλεὺς ποταμόνδε λαβὼν ποδὸς ἧκε φέρεσθαι,
καί οἱ ἐπευχόμενος ἔπεα πτερόεντ' ἀγόρευεν·
"ἐνταυθοῖ νῦν κεῖσο μετ' ἰχθύσιν, οἵ σ' ὠτειλὴν
αἷμ' ἀπολιχμήσονται ἀκηδέες· οὐδέ σε μήτηρ
ἐνθεμένη λεχέεσσι γοήσεται, ἀλλὰ Σκάμανδρος
οἴσει δινήεις εἴσω ἁλὸς εὐρέα κόλπον.
θρῴσκων τις κατὰ κῦμα μέλαιναν φρῖχ' ὑπαΐξει
ἰχθύς, ὅς κε φάγῃσι Λυκάονος ἀργέτα δημόν.
φθείρεσθ', εἰς ὅ κεν ἄστυ κιχείομεν Ἰλίου ἱρῆς,
ὑμεῖς μὲν φεύγοντες, ἐγὼ δ' ὄπιθεν κεραΐζων.
οὐδ' ὑμῖν ποταμός περ ἐΰρροος ἀργυροδίνης
ἀρκέσει, ᾧ δὴ δηθὰ πολέας ἱερεύετε ταύρους,
ζωοὺς δ' ἐν δίνῃσι καθίετε μώνυχας ἵππους.
ἀλλὰ καὶ ὣς ὀλέεσθε κακὸν μόρον, εἰς ὅ κε πάντες
τίσετε Πατρόκλοιο φόνον καὶ λοιγὸν Ἀχαιῶν,
οὓς ἐπὶ νηυσὶ θοῇσιν ἐπέφνετε νόσφιν ἐμεῖο."
  Ὣς ἄρ' ἔφη, ποταμὸς δὲ χολώσατο κηρόθι μᾶλλον,
ὥρμηνεν δ' ἀνὰ θυμὸν ὅπως παύσειε πόνοιο
δῖον Ἀχιλλῆα, Τρώεσσι δὲ λοιγὸν ἀλάλκοι.
τόφρα δὲ Πηλέος υἱὸς ἔχων δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος
Ἀστεροπαίῳ ἐπᾶλτο κατακτάμεναι μενεαίνων,
υἱέϊ Πηλεγόνος· τὸν δ' Ἀξιὸς εὐρυρέεθρος
γείνατο καὶ Περίβοια, Ἀκεσσαμενοῖο θυγατρῶν
πρεσβυτάτη· τῇ γάρ ῥα μίγη ποταμὸς βαθυδίνης.
τῷ δ' Ἀχιλεὺς ἐπόρουσεν, ὁ δ' ἀντίος ἐκ ποταμοῖο
ἔστη ἔχων δύο δοῦρε· μένος δέ οἱ ἐν φρεσὶ θῆκε
Ξάνθος, ἐπεὶ κεχόλωτο δαϊκταμένων αἰζηῶν,
τοὺς Ἀχιλεὺς ἐδάϊζε κατὰ ῥόον οὐδ' ἐλέαιρεν.
οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ἰόντες,
τὸν πρότερος προσέειπε ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς·
"τίς πόθεν εἰς ἀνδρῶν, ὅ μευ ἔτλης ἀντίος ἐλθεῖν;
δυστήνων δέ τε παῖδες ἐμῷ μένει ἀντιόωσι."

Τὸν δ' αὖ Πηλεγόνος προσεφώνεε φαίδιμος υἱός·
"Πηλεΐδη μεγάθυμε, τίη γενεὴν ἐρεείνεις;
εἴμ' ἐκ Παιονίης ἐριβώλου, τηλόθ' ἐούσης,
Παίονας ἄνδρας ἄγων δολιχεγχέας· ἥδε δέ μοι νῦν
ἠὼς ἑνδεκάτη, ὅτ' ἐς Ἴλιον εἰλήλουθα.
αὐτὰρ ἐμοὶ γενεὴ ἐξ Ἀξιοῦ εὐρὺ ῥέοντος,
[Ἀξιοῦ, ὃς κάλλιστον ὕδωρ ἐπὶ γαῖαν ἵησιν,]
ὃς τέκε Πηλεγόνα κλυτὸν ἔγχεϊ· τὸν δ' ἐμέ φασι
γείνασθαι· νῦν αὖτε μαχώμεθα, φαίδιμ' Ἀχιλλεῦ."
Ὣς φάτ' ἀπειλήσας, ὁ δ' ἀνέσχετο δῖος Ἀχιλλεὺς
Πηλιάδα μελίην· ὁ δ' ἁμαρτῇ δούρασιν ἀμφὶς
ἥρως Ἀστεροπαῖος, ἐπεὶ περιδέξιος ἦεν.
καί ῥ' ἑτέρῳ μὲν δουρὶ σάκος βάλεν, οὐδὲ διαπρὸ
ῥῆξε σάκος· χρυσὸς γὰρ ἐρύκακε, δῶρα θεοῖο·
τῷ δ' ἑτέρῳ μιν πῆχυν ἐπιγράβδην βάλε χειρὸς
δεξιτερῆς, σύτο δ' αἷμα κελαινεφές· ἡ δ' ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ
γαίῃ ἐνεστήρικτο, λιλαιομένη χροὸς ἆσαι.
δεύτερος αὖτ' Ἀχιλεὺς μελίην ἰθυπτίωνα
Ἀστεροπαίῳ ἐφῆκε κατακτάμεναι μενεαίνων.
καὶ τοῦ μέν ῥ' ἀφάμαρτεν, ὁ δ' ὑψηλὴν βάλεν ὄχθην,
μεσσοπαγὲς δ' ἄρ' ἔθηκε κατ' ὄχθης μείλινον ἔγχος.
Πηλεΐδης δ' ἄορ ὀξὺ ἐρυσσάμενος παρὰ μηροῦ
ἆλτ' ἐπί οἱ μεμαώς· ὁ δ' ἄρα μελίην Ἀχιλῆος
οὐ δύνατ' ἐκ κρημνοῖο ἐρύσσαι χειρὶ παχείῃ.
τρὶς μέν μιν πελέμιξεν ἐρύσσασθαι μενεαίνων,
τρὶς δὲ μεθῆκε βίης· τὸ δὲ τέτρατον ἤθελε θυμῷ
ἆξαι ἐπιγνάμψας δόρυ μείλινον Αἰακίδαο,
ἀλλὰ πρὶν Ἀχιλεὺς σχεδὸν ἄορι θυμὸν ἀπηύρα.
γαστέρα γάρ μιν τύψε παρ' ὀμφαλόν, ἐκ δ' ἄρα πᾶσαι
χύντο χαμαὶ χολάδες· τὸν δὲ σκότος ὄσσε κάλυψεν
ἀσθμαίνοντ'· Ἀχιλεὺς δ' ἄρ' ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ὀρούσας
τεύχεά τ' ἐξενάριξε καὶ εὐχόμενος ἔπος ηὔδα·

"κεῖσ' οὕτως· χαλεπόν τοι ἐρισθενέος Κρονίωνος
παισὶν ἐριζέμεναι ποταμοῖό περ ἐκγεγαῶτι.
φῆσθα σὺ μὲν ποταμοῦ γένος ἔμμεναι εὐρὺ ῥέοντος,
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ γενεὴν μεγάλου Διὸς εὔχομαι εἶναι.
τίκτε μ' ἀνὴρ πολλοῖσιν ἀνάσσων Μυρμιδόνεσσι,
Πηλεὺς Αἰακίδης· ὁ δ' ἄρ' Αἰακὸς ἐκ Διὸς ἦεν.
τῷ κρείσσων μὲν Ζεὺς ποταμῶν ἁλιμυρηέντων,
κρείσσων αὖτε Διὸς γενεὴ ποταμοῖο τέτυκται.
καὶ γὰρ σοὶ ποταμός γε πάρα μέγας, εἰ δύναταί τι
χραισμεῖν· ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔστι Διὶ Κρονίωνι μάχεσθαι,
τῷ οὐδὲ κρείων Ἀχελώϊος ἰσοφαρίζει,
οὐδὲ βαθυρρείταο μέγα σθένος Ὠκεανοῖο,
ἐξ οὗ περ πάντες ποταμοὶ καὶ πᾶσα θάλασσα
καὶ πᾶσαι κρῆναι καὶ φρείατα μακρὰ νάουσιν·
ἀλλὰ καὶ ὃς δείδοικε Διὸς μεγάλοιο κεραυνὸν
δεινήν τε βροντήν, ὅτ' ἀπ' οὐρανόθεν σμαραγήσῃ."
Ἦ ῥα, καὶ ἐκ κρημνοῖο ἐρύσσατο χάλκεον ἔγχος,
τὸν δὲ κατ' αὐτόθι λεῖπεν, ἐπεὶ φίλον ἦτορ ἀπηύρα,
κείμενον ἐν ψαμάθοισι, δίαινε δέ μιν μέλαν ὕδωρ.
τὸν μὲν ἄρ' ἐγχέλυές τε καὶ ἰχθύες ἀμφεπένοντο,
δημὸν ἐρεπτόμενοι ἐπινεφρίδιον κείροντες·
αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ ῥ' ἰέναι μετὰ Παίονας ἱπποκορυστάς,
οἵ ῥ' ἔτι πὰρ ποταμὸν πεφοβήατο δινήεντα,
ὡς εἶδον τὸν ἄριστον ἐνὶ κρατερῇ ὑσμίνῃ
χέρσ' ὕπο Πηλεΐδαο καὶ ἄορι ἶφι δαμέντα.
ἔνθ' ἕλε Θερσίλοχόν τε Μύδωνά τε Ἀστύπυλόν τε
Μνῆσόν τε Θρασίον τε καὶ Αἴνιον ἠδ' Ὀφελέστην·
καί νύ κ' ἔτι πλέονας κτάνε Παίονας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς,
εἰ μὴ χωσάμενος προσέφη ποταμὸς βαθυδίνης,
ἀνέρι εἰσάμενος, βαθέης δ' ἐκ φθέγξατο δίνης·
"ὦ Ἀχιλεῦ, περὶ μὲν κρατέεις, περὶ δ' αἴσυλα ῥέζεις
ἀνδρῶν· αἰεὶ γάρ τοι ἀμύνουσιν θεοὶ αὐτοί.

εἴ τοι Τρῶας ἔδωκε Κρόνου παῖς πάντας ὀλέσσαι,
ἐξ ἐμέθεν γ' ἐλάσας πεδίον κάτα μέρμερα ῥέζε·
πλήθει γὰρ δή μοι νεκύων ἐρατεινὰ ῥέεθρα,
οὐδέ τί πῃ δύναμαι προχέειν ῥόον εἰς ἅλα δῖαν
στεινόμενος νεκύεσσι, σὺ δὲ κτείνεις ἀϊδήλως.
ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ καὶ ἔασον· ἄγη μ' ἔχει, ὄρχαμε λαῶν."
Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
"ἔσται ταῦτα, Σκάμανδρε διοτρεφές, ὡς σὺ κελεύεις.
Τρῶας δ' οὐ πρὶν λήξω ὑπερφιάλους ἐναρίζων,
πρὶν ἔλσαι κατὰ ἄστυ καὶ Ἕκτορι πειρηθῆναι
ἀντιβίην, ἤ κέν με δαμάσσεται, ἦ κεν ἐγὼ τόν."
Ὣς εἰπὼν Τρώεσσιν ἐπέσσυτο δαίμονι ἶσος·
καὶ τότ' Ἀπόλλωνα προσέφη ποταμὸς βαθυδίνης·
"ὢ πόποι, ἀργυρότοξε, Διὸς τέκος, οὐ σύ γε βουλὰς
εἰρύσαο Κρονίωνος, ὅ τοι μάλα πόλλ' ἐπέτελλε
Τρωσὶ παρεστάμεναι καὶ ἀμύνειν, εἰς ὅ κεν ἔλθῃ
δείελος ὀψὲ δύων, σκιάσῃ δ' ἐρίβωλον ἄρουραν."
Ἦ, καὶ Ἀχιλλεὺς μὲν δουρικλυτὸς ἔνθορε μέσσῳ
κρημνοῦ ἀπαΐξας· ὁ δ' ἐπέσσυτο οἴδματι θύων,
πάντα δ' ὄρινε ῥέεθρα κυκώμενος, ὦσε δὲ νεκροὺς
πολλούς, οἵ ῥα κατ' αὐτὸν ἅλις ἔσαν, οὓς κτάν' Ἀχιλλεύς·
τοὺς ἔκβαλλε θύραζε, μεμυκὼς ἠΰτε ταῦρος,
χέρσονδε· ζωοὺς δὲ σάω κατὰ καλὰ ῥέεθρα,
κρύπτων ἐν δίνῃσι βαθείῃσιν μεγάλῃσι.
δεινὸν δ' ἀμφ' Ἀχιλῆα κυκώμενον ἵστατο κῦμα,
ὤθει δ' ἐν σάκεϊ πίπτων ῥόος· οὐδὲ πόδεσσιν
εἶχε στηρίξασθαι· ὁ δὲ πτελέην ἕλε χερσὶν
εὐφυέα μεγάλην· ἡ δ' ἐκ ῥιζέων ἐριποῦσα
κρημνὸν ἅπαντα διῶσεν, ἐπέσχε δὲ καλὰ ῥέεθρα
ὄζοισιν πυκινοῖσι, γεφύρωσεν δέ μιν αὐτὸν
εἴσω πᾶσ' ἐριποῦσ'· ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἐκ δίνης ἀνορούσας
ἤϊξεν πεδίοιο ποσὶ κραιπνοῖσι πέτεσθαι,

δείσας· οὐδέ τ' ἔληγε θεὸς μέγας, ὦρτο δ' ἐπ' αὐτῷ
ἀκροκελαινιόων, ἵνα μιν παύσειε πόνοιο
δῖον Ἀχιλλῆα, Τρώεσσι δὲ λοιγὸν ἀλάλκοι.
Πηλεΐδης δ' ἀπόρουσεν ὅσον τ' ἐπὶ δουρὸς ἐρωή,
αἰετοῦ οἴματ' ἔχων μέλανος, τοῦ θηρητῆρος,
ὅς θ' ἅμα κάρτιστός τε καὶ ὤκιστος πετεηνῶν·
τῷ ἐϊκὼς ἤϊξεν, ἐπὶ στήθεσσι δὲ χαλκὸς
σμερδαλέον κονάβιζεν· ὕπαιθα δὲ τοῖο λιασθεὶς
φεῦγ', ὁ δ' ὄπισθε ῥέων ἕπετο μεγάλῳ ὀρυμαγδῷ.
ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἀνὴρ ὀχετηγὸς ἀπὸ κρήνης μελανύδρου
ἂμ φυτὰ καὶ κήπους ὕδατι ῥόον ἡγεμονεύῃ
χερσὶ μάκελλαν ἔχων, ἀμάρης ἐξ ἔχματα βάλλων·
τοῦ μέν τε προρέοντος ὑπὸ ψηφῖδες ἅπασαι
ὀχλεῦνται· τὸ δέ τ' ὦκα κατειβόμενον κελαρύζει
χώρῳ ἔνι προαλεῖ, φθάνει δέ τε καὶ τὸν ἄγοντα·
ὣς αἰεὶ Ἀχιλῆα κιχήσατο κῦμα ῥόοιο
καὶ λαιψηρὸν ἐόντα· θεοὶ δέ τε φέρτεροι ἀνδρῶν.
ὁσσάκι δ' ὁρμήσειε ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεὺς
στῆναι ἐναντίβιον καὶ γνώμεναι εἴ μιν ἅπαντες
ἀθάνατοι φοβέουσι, τοὶ οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἔχουσι,
τοσσάκι μιν μέγα κῦμα διιπετέος ποταμοῖο
πλάζ' ὤμους καθύπερθεν· ὁ δ' ὑψόσε ποσσὶν ἐπήδα
θυμῷ ἀνιάζων· ποταμὸς δ' ὑπὸ γούνατ' ἐδάμνα
λάβρος ὕπαιθα ῥέων, κονίην δ' ὑπέρεπτε ποδοῖιν.
Πηλεΐδης δ' ᾤμωξεν ἰδὼν εἰς οὐρανὸν εὐρύν·
"Ζεῦ πάτερ, ὡς οὔ τίς με θεῶν ἐλεεινὸν ὑπέστη
ἐκ ποταμοῖο σαῶσαι· ἔπειτα δὲ καί τι πάθοιμι.
ἄλλος δ' οὔ τίς μοι τόσον αἴτιος Οὐρανιώνων,
ἀλλὰ φίλη μήτηρ, ἥ με ψεύδεσσιν ἔθελγεν·
ἥ μ' ἔφατο Τρώων ὑπὸ τείχεϊ θωρηκτάων
λαιψηροῖς ὀλέεσθαι Ἀπόλλωνος βελέεσσιν.
ὥς μ' ὄφελ' Ἕκτωρ κτεῖναι, ὃς ἐνθάδε γ' ἔτραφ' ἄριστος·

τῷ κ' ἀγαθὸς μὲν ἔπεφν', ἀγαθὸν δέ κεν ἐξενάριξε·
νῦν δέ με λευγαλέῳ θανάτῳ εἵμαρτο ἁλῶναι
ἐρχθέντ' ἐν μεγάλῳ ποταμῷ, ὡς παῖδα συφορβόν,
ὅν ῥά τ' ἔναυλος ἀποέρσῃ χειμῶνι περῶντα."
  Ὣς φάτο, τῷ δὲ μάλ' ὦκα Ποσειδάων καὶ Ἀθήνη
στήτην ἐγγὺς ἰόντε, δέμας δ' ἄνδρεσσιν ἐΐκτην,
χειρὶ δὲ χεῖρα λαβόντες ἐπιστώσαντ' ἐπέεσσι.
τοῖσι δὲ μύθων ἦρχε Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων·
"Πηλεΐδη, μήτ' ἄρ τι λίην τρέε μήτε τι τάρβει·
τοίω γάρ τοι νῶϊ θεῶν ἐπιταρρόθω εἰμέν,
Ζηνὸς ἐπαινήσαντος, ἐγὼ καὶ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη·
ὡς οὔ τοι ποταμῷ γε δαμήμεναι αἴσιμόν ἐστιν,
ἀλλ' ὅδε μὲν τάχα λωφήσει, σὺ δὲ εἴσεαι αὐτός·
αὐτάρ τοι πυκινῶς ὑποθησόμεθ', αἴ κε πίθηαι·
μὴ πρὶν παύειν χεῖρας ὁμοιΐου πολέμοιο,
πρὶν κατὰ Ἰλιόφι κλυτὰ τείχεα λαὸν ἐέλσαι
Τρωϊκόν, ὅς κε φύγῃσι· σὺ δ' Ἕκτορι θυμὸν ἀπούρας
ἂψ ἐπὶ νῆας ἴμεν· δίδομεν δέ τοι εὖχος ἀρέσθαι."
  Τὼ μὲν ἄρ' ὣς εἰπόντε μετ' ἀθανάτους ἀπεβήτην·
αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ, μέγα γάρ ῥα θεῶν ὤτρυνεν ἐφετμή,
ἐς πεδίον· τὸ δὲ πᾶν πλῆθ' ὕδατος ἐκχυμένοιο,
πολλὰ δὲ τεύχεα καλὰ δαϊκταμένων αἰζηῶν
πλῶον καὶ νέκυες· τοῦ δ' ὑψόσε γούνατ' ἐπήδα
πρὸς ῥόον ἀΐσσοντος ἀν' ἰθύν, οὐδέ μιν ἴσχεν
εὐρὺ ῥέων ποταμός· μέγα γὰρ σθένος ἔμβαλ' Ἀθήνη.
οὐδὲ Σκάμανδρος ἔληγε τὸ ὃν μένος, ἀλλ' ἔτι μᾶλλον
χώετο Πηλεΐωνι, κόρυσσε δὲ κῦμα ῥόοιο
ὑψόσ' ἀειρόμενος, Σιμόεντι δὲ κέκλετ' ἀΰσας·
"φίλε κασίγνητε, σθένος ἀνέρος ἀμφότεροί περ
σχῶμεν, ἐπεὶ τάχα ἄστυ μέγα Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος
ἐκπέρσει, Τρῶες δὲ κατὰ μόθον οὐ μενέουσιν.
ἀλλ' ἐπάμυνε τάχιστα, καὶ ἐμπίπληθι ῥέεθρα

ὕδατος ἐκ πηγέων, πάντας δ' ὀρόθυνον ἐναύλους,
ἵστη δὲ μέγα κῦμα, πολὺν δ' ὀρυμαγδὸν ὄρινε
φιτρῶν καὶ λάων, ἵνα παύσομεν ἄγριον ἄνδρα,
ὃς δὴ νῦν κρατέει, μέμονεν δ' ὅ γε ἶσα θεοῖσι.
φημὶ γὰρ οὔτε βίην χραισμησέμεν οὔτε τι εἶδος,
οὔτε τὰ τεύχεα καλά, τά που μάλα νειόθι λίμνης
κείσεθ' ὑπ' ἰλύος κεκαλυμμένα· κὰδ δέ μιν αὐτὸν
εἰλύσω ψαμάθοισιν ἅλις χέραδος περιχεύας
μυρίον, οὐδέ οἱ ὀστέ' ἐπιστήσονται Ἀχαιοὶ
ἀλλέξαι· τόσσην οἱ ἄσιν καθύπερθε καλύψω.
αὐτοῦ οἱ καὶ σῆμα τετεύξεται, οὐδέ τί μιν χρεὼ
ἔσται τυμβοχόης, ὅτε μιν θάπτωσιν Ἀχαιοί."
Ἦ, καὶ ἐπῶρτ' Ἀχιλῆϊ κυκώμενος, ὑψόσε θύων,
μορμύρων ἀφρῷ τε καὶ αἵματι καὶ νεκύεσσι.
πορφύρεον δ' ἄρα κῦμα διιπετέος ποταμοῖο
ἵσταт' ἀειρόμενον, κατὰ δ' ᾕρεε Πηλεΐωνα·
Ἥρη δὲ μέγ' ἄϋσε περιδείσασ' Ἀχιλῆϊ,
μή μιν ἀποέρσειε μέγας ποταμὸς βαθυδίνης,
αὐτίκα δ' Ἥφαιστον προσεφώνεεν, ὃν φίλον υἱόν·
"ὄρσεο, κυλλοπόδιον, ἐμὸν τέκος· ἄντα σέθεν γὰρ
Ξάνθον δινήεντα μάχῃ ἠΐσκομεν εἶναι·
ἀλλ' ἐπάμυνε τάχιστα, πιφαύσκεο δὲ φλόγα πολλήν.
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ Ζεφύροιο καὶ ἀργεστᾶο Νότοιο
εἴσομαι ἐξ ἁλόθεν χαλεπὴν ὄρσουσα θύελλαν,
ἥ κεν ἀπὸ Τρώων κεφαλὰς καὶ τεύχεα κήαι,
φλέγμα κακὸν φορέουσα· σὺ δὲ Ξάνθοιο παρ' ὄχθας
δένδρεα καῖ', ἐν δ' αὐτὸν ἵει πυρί· μηδέ σε πάμπαν
μειλιχίοις ἐπέεσσιν ἀποτρεπέτω καὶ ἀρειῇ·
μηδὲ πρὶν ἀπόπαυε τεὸν μένος, ἀλλ' ὁπότ' ἂν δὴ
φθέγξομ' ἐγὼν ἰάχουσα, τότε σχεῖν ἀκάματον πῦρ."
Ὣς ἔφαθ', Ἥφαιστος δὲ τιτύσκετο θεσπιδαὲς πῦρ.
πρῶτα μὲν ἐν πεδίῳ πῦρ δαίετο, καῖε δὲ νεκροὺς

πολλούς, οἵ ῥα κατ' αὐτὸν ἅλις ἔσαν, οὓς κτάν' Ἀχιλλεύς·
πᾶν δ' ἐξηράνθη πεδίον, σχέτο δ' ἀγλαὸν ὕδωρ.
ὡς δ' ὅτ' ὀπωρινὸς Βορέης νεοαρδέ' ἀλωὴν
αἶψ' ἀγξηράνῃ· χαίρει δέ μιν ὅς τις ἐθείρῃ·
ὣς ἐξηράνθη πεδίον πᾶν, κὰδ δ' ἄρα νεκροὺς
κῆεν· ὁ δ' ἐς ποταμὸν τρέψε φλόγα παμφανόωσαν.
καίοντο πτελέαι τε καὶ ἰτέαι ἠδὲ μυρῖκαι,
καίετο δὲ λωτός τε ἰδὲ θρύον ἠδὲ κύπειρον,
τὰ περὶ καλὰ ῥέεθρα ἅλις ποταμοῖο πεφύκει·
τείροντ' ἐγχέλυές τε καὶ ἰχθύες οἳ κατὰ δίνας,
οἳ κατὰ καλὰ ῥέεθρα κυβίστων ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα
πνοιῇ τειρόμενοι πολυμήτιος Ἡφαίστοιο.
καίετο δ' ἲς ποταμοῖο ἔπος τ' ἔφατ' ἔκ τ' ὀνόμαζεν·
"Ἥφαιστ', οὔ τις σοί γε θεῶν δύνατ' ἀντιφερίζειν,
οὐδ' ἂν ἐγὼ σοί γ' ὧδε πυρὶ φλεγέθοντι μαχοίμην.
λῆγ' ἔριδος, Τρῶας δὲ καὶ αὐτίκα δῖος Ἀχιλλεὺς
ἄστεος ἐξελάσειε· τί μοι ἔριδος καὶ ἀρωγῆς;"
Φῆ πυρὶ καιόμενος, ἀνὰ δ' ἔφλυε καλὰ ῥέεθρα.
ὡς δὲ λέβης ζεῖ ἔνδον ἐπειγόμενος πυρὶ πολλῷ,
κνίσην μελδόμενος ἁπαλοτρεφέος σιάλοιο,
πάντοθεν ἀμβολάδην, ὑπὸ δὲ ξύλα κάγκανα κεῖται,
ὣς τοῦ καλὰ ῥέεθρα πυρὶ φλέγετο, ζέε δ' ὕδωρ·
οὐδ' ἔθελε προρέειν, ἀλλ' ἴσχετο· τεῖρε δ' ἀϋτμὴ
Ἡφαίστοιο βίηφι πολύφρονος. αὐτὰρ ὅ γ' Ἥρην
πολλὰ λισσόμενος ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"Ἥρη, τίπτε σὸς υἱὸς ἐμὸν ῥόον ἔχραε κήδειν
ἐξ ἄλλων; οὐ μέν τοι ἐγὼ τόσον αἴτιός εἰμι,
ὅσσον οἱ ἄλλοι πάντες, ὅσοι Τρώεσσιν ἀρωγοί.
ἀλλ' ἢ τοι μὲν ἐγὼν ἀποπαύσομαι, εἰ σὺ κελεύεις,
παυέσθω δὲ καὶ οὗτος· ἐγὼ δ' ἐπὶ καὶ τόδ' ὀμοῦμαι,
μή ποτ' ἐπὶ Τρώεσσιν ἀλεξήσειν κακὸν ἦμαρ,
μηδ' ὁπότ' ἂν Τροίη μαλερῷ πυρὶ πᾶσα δάηται

καιομένη, καίωσι δ' Ἀρήϊοι υἷες Ἀχαιῶν."
Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ τό γ' ἄκουσε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη,
αὐτίκ' ἄρ' Ἥφαιστον προσεφώνεεν, ὃν φίλον υἱόν·
"Ἥφαιστε, σχέο, τέκνον ἀγακλεές· οὐ γὰρ ἔοικεν
ἀθάνατον θεὸν ὧδε βροτῶν ἕνεκα στυφελίζειν."
Ὣς ἔφαθ', Ἥφαιστος δὲ κατέσβεσε θεσπιδαὲς πῦρ,
ἄψορρον δ' ἄρα κῦμα κατέσσυτο καλὰ ῥέεθρα.
Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ Ξάνθοιο δάμη μένος, οἱ μὲν ἔπειτα
παυσάσθην· Ἥρη γὰρ ἐρύκακε χωομένη περ·
ἐν δ' ἄλλοισι θεοῖσιν ἔρις πέσε βεβριθυῖα
ἀργαλέη, δίχα δέ σφιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ θυμὸς ἄητο·
σὺν δ' ἔπεσον μεγάλῳ πατάγῳ, βράχε δ' εὐρεῖα χθών,
ἀμφὶ δὲ σάλπιγξεν μέγας οὐρανός. ἄϊε δὲ Ζεὺς
ἥμενος Οὐλύμπῳ· ἐγέλασσε δέ οἱ φίλον ἦτορ
γηθοσύνῃ, ὅθ' ὁρᾶτο θεοὺς ἔριδι ξυνιόντας.
ἔνθ' οἵ γ' οὐκέτι δηρὸν ἀφέστασαν· ἦρχε γὰρ Ἄρης
ῥινοτόρος, καὶ πρῶτος Ἀθηναίῃ ἐπόρουσε
χάλκεον ἔγχος ἔχων, καὶ ὀνείδειον φάτο μῦθον·
"τίπτ' αὖτ', ὦ κυνάμυια, θεοὺς ἔριδι ξυνελαύνεις
θάρσος ἄητον ἔχουσα, μέγας δέ σε θυμὸς ἀνῆκεν;
ἦ οὐ μέμνῃ ὅτε Τυδεΐδην Διομήδε' ἀνῆκας
οὐτάμεναι, αὐτὴ δὲ πανόψιον ἔγχος ἑλοῦσα
ἰθὺς ἐμεῦ ὦσας, διὰ δὲ χρόα καλὸν ἔδαψας;
τῷ σ' αὖ νῦν ὀΐω ἀποτισέμεν ὅσσα μ' ἔοργας."
Ὣς εἰπὼν οὔτησε κατ' αἰγίδα θυσσανόεσσαν
σμερδαλέην, ἣν οὐδὲ Διὸς δάμνησι κεραυνός·
τῇ μιν Ἄρης οὔτησε μιαιφόνος ἔγχεϊ μακρῷ.
ἡ δ' ἀναχασσαμένη λίθον εἵλετο χειρὶ παχείῃ
κείμενον ἐν πεδίῳ μέλανα, τρηχύν τε μέγαν τε,
τόν ῥ' ἄνδρες πρότεροι θέσαν ἔμμεναι οὖρον ἀρούρης·
τῷ βάλε θοῦρον Ἄρηα κατ' αὐχένα, λῦσε δὲ γυῖα.
ἑπτὰ δ' ἐπέσχε πέλεθρα πεσών, ἐκόνισε δὲ χαίτας,

τεύχεά τ' ἀμφαράβησε· γέλασσε δὲ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη,
καί οἱ ἐπευχομένη ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
" νηπύτι', οὐδέ νύ πώ περ ἐπεφράσω ὅσσον ἀρείων
εὔχομ' ἐγὼν ἔμεναι, ὅτι μοι μένος ἰσοφαρίζεις.
οὕτω κεν τῆς μητρὸς ἐρινύας ἐξαποτίνοις,
ἥ τοι χωομένη κακὰ μήδεται, οὕνεκ' Ἀχαιοὺς
κάλλιπες, αὐτὰρ Τρωσὶν ὑπερφιάλοισιν ἀμύνεις."
Ὣς ἄρα φωνήσασα πάλιν τρέπεν ὄσσε φαεινώ·
τὸν δ' ἄγε χειρὸς ἑλοῦσα Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη
πυκνὰ μάλα στενάχοντα· μόγις δ' ἐσαγείρετο θυμόν.
τὴν δ' ὡς οὖν ἐνόησε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη,
αὐτίκ' Ἀθηναίην ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
" ὢ πόποι, αἰγιόχοιο Διὸς τέκος, Ἀτρυτώνη,
καὶ δὴ αὖθ' ἡ κυνάμυια ἄγει βροτολοιγὸν Ἄρηα
δηΐου ἐκ πολέμοιο κατὰ κλόνον· ἀλλὰ μέτελθε."
Ὣς φάτ', Ἀθηναίη δὲ μετέσσυτο, χαῖρε δὲ θυμῷ,
καί ῥ' ἐπιεισαμένη πρὸς στήθεα χειρὶ παχείῃ
ἤλασε· τῆς δ' αὐτοῦ λύτο γούνατα καὶ φίλον ἦτορ.
τὼ μὲν ἄρ' ἄμφω κεῖντο ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ,
ἡ δ' ἄρ' ἐπευχομένη ἔπεα πτερόεντ' ἀγόρευε·
" τοιοῦτοι νῦν πάντες, ὅσοι Τρώεσσιν ἀρωγοί,
εἶεν, ὅτ' Ἀργείοισι μαχοίατο θωρηκτῇσιν,
ὧδέ τε θαρσαλέοι καὶ τλήμονες, ὡς Ἀφροδίτη
ἦλθεν Ἄρῃ ἐπίκουρος ἐμῷ μένει ἀντιόωσα·
τῷ κεν δὴ πάλαι ἄμμες ἐπαυσάμεθα πτολέμοιο,
Ἰλίου ἐκπέρσαντες ἐϋκτίμενον πτολίεθρον."
Ὣς φάτο, μείδησεν δὲ θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη·
αὐτὰρ Ἀπόλλωνα προσέφη κρείων ἐνοσίχθων·
" Φοῖβε, τίη δὴ νῶϊ διέσταμεν; οὐδὲ ἔοικεν
ἀρξάντων ἑτέρων· τὸ μὲν αἴσχιον, αἴ κ' ἀμαχητὶ
ἴομεν Οὔλυμπόνδε Διὸς ποτὶ χαλκοβατὲς δῶ.
ἄρχε· σὺ γὰρ γενεῆφι νεώτερος· οὐ γὰρ ἔμοιγε

καλόν, ἐπεὶ πρότερος γενόμην καὶ πλείονα οἶδα.
νηπύτι', ὡς ἄνοον κραδίην ἔχες· οὐδέ νυ τῶν περ
μέμνηαι, ὅσα δὴ πάθομεν κακὰ Ἴλιον ἀμφὶ
μοῦνοι νῶϊ θεῶν, ὅτ' ἀγήνορι Λαομέδοντι
πὰρ Διὸς ἐλθόντες θητεύσαμεν εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν
μισθῷ ἔπι ῥητῷ· ὁ δὲ σημαίνων ἐπέτελλεν.
ἤ τοι ἐγὼ Τρώεσσι πόλιν πέρι τεῖχος ἔδειμα
εὐρύ τε καὶ μάλα καλόν, ἵν' ἄρρηκτος πόλις εἴη·
Φοῖβε, σὺ δ' εἰλίποδας ἕλικας βοῦς βουκολέεσκες
Ἴδης ἐν κνημοῖσι πολυπτύχου ὑλη έσσης.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ μισθοῖο τέλος πολυγηθέες ὧραι
ἐξέφερον, τότε νῶϊ βιήσατο μισθὸν ἅπαντα
Λαομέδων ἔκπαγλος, ἀπειλήσας δ' ἀπέπεμπε.
σὺν μὲν ὅ γ' ἠπείλησε πόδας καὶ χεῖρας ὕπερθε
δήσειν, καὶ περάαν νήσων ἔπι τηλεδαπάων·
στεῦτο δ' ὅ γ' ἀμφοτέρων ἀπολεψέμεν οὔατα χαλκῷ.
νῶϊ δέ τ' ἄψορροι κίομεν κεκοτηότι θυμῷ,
μισθοῦ χωόμενοι, τὸν ὑποστὰς οὐκ ἐτέλεσσε.
τοῦ δὴ νῦν λαοῖσι φέρεις χάριν, οὐδὲ μεθ' ἡμέων
πειρᾷ ὥς κε Τρῶες ὑπερφίαλοι ἀπόλωνται
πρόχνυ κακῶς, σὺν παισὶ καὶ αἰδοίῃς ἀλόχοισι."
Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπεν ἄναξ ἑκάεργος Ἀπόλλων·
"ἐννοσίγαι', οὐκ ἄν με σαόφρονα μυθήσαιο
ἔμμεναι, εἰ δὴ σοί γε βροτῶν ἕνεκα πτολεμίξω
δειλῶν, οἳ φύλλοισιν ἐοικότες ἄλλοτε μέν τε
ζαφλεγέες τελέθουσιν, ἀρούρης καρπὸν ἔδοντες,
ἄλλοτε δὲ φθινύθουσιν ἀκήριοι. ἀλλὰ τάχιστα
παυώμεσθα μάχης· οἱ δ' αὐτοὶ δηριαάσθων."
Ὣς ἄρα φωνήσας πάλιν ἐτράπετ'· αἴδετο γάρ ῥα
πατροκασιγνήτοιο μιγήμεναι ἐν παλάμῃσι.
τὸν δὲ κασιγνήτη μάλα νείκεσε, πότνια θηρῶν,
Ἄρτεμις ἀγροτέρη, καὶ ὀνείδειον φάτο μῦθον·

“φεύγεις δή, ἑκάεργε, Ποσειδάωνι δὲ νίκην
πᾶσαν ἐπέτρεψας, μέλεον δέ οἱ εὖχος ἔδωκας·
νηπύτιε, τί νυ τόξον ἔχεις ἀνεμώλιον αὔτως;
μή σευ νῦν ἔτι πατρὸς ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἀκούσω
εὐχομένου, ὡς τὸ πρὶν ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν,
ἄντα Ποσειδάωνος ἐναντίβιον πολεμίζειν.”
Ὣς φάτο, τὴν δ’ οὔ τι προσέφη ἑκάεργος Ἀπόλλων,
ἀλλὰ χολωσαμένη Διὸς αἰδοίη παράκοιτις
νείκεσεν ἰοχέαιραν ὀνειδείοις ἐπέεσσι·
“πῶς δὲ σὺ νῦν μέμονας, κύον ἀδεές, ἀντί’ ἐμεῖο
στήσεσθαι; χαλεπή τοι ἐγὼ μένος ἀντιφέρεσθαι
τοξοφόρῳ περ ἐούσῃ, ἐπεί σε λέοντα γυναιξὶ
Ζεὺς θῆκεν, καὶ ἔδωκε κατακτάμεν ἥν κ’ ἐθέλῃσθα.
ἦ τοι βέλτερόν ἐστι κατ’ οὔρεα θῆρας ἐναίρειν
ἀγροτέρας τ’ ἐλάφους ἢ κρείσσοσιν ἶφι μάχεσθαι.
εἰ δ’ ἐθέλεις πολέμοιο δαήμεναι, ὄφρ’ εὖ εἰδῇς
ὅσσον φερτέρη εἴμ’, ὅτι μοι μένος ἀντιφερίζεις.”
Ἦ ῥα, καὶ ἀμφοτέρας ἐπὶ καρπῷ χεῖρας ἔμαρπτε
σκαιῇ, δεξιτερῇ δ’ ἄρ’ ἀπ’ ὤμων αἴνυτο τόξα,
αὐτοῖσιν δ’ ἄρ’ ἔθεινε παρ’ οὔατα μειδιόωσα
ἐντροπαλιζομένην· ταχέες δ’ ἔκπιπτον ὀϊστοί.
δακρυόεσσα δ’ ὕπαιθα θεὰ φύγεν ὥς τε πέλεια,
ἥ ῥά θ’ ὑπ’ ἴρηκος κοίλην εἰσέπτατο πέτρην,
χηραμόν· οὐδ’ ἄρα τῇ γε ἁλώμεναι αἴσιμον ἦεν·
ὣς ἡ δακρυόεσσα φύγεν, λίπε δ’ αὐτόθι τόξα.
Λητὼ δὲ προσέειπε διάκτορος Ἀργειφόντης·
“Λητοῖ, ἐγὼ δέ τοι οὔ τι μαχήσομαι· ἀργαλέον δὲ
πληκτίζεσθ’ ἀλόχοισι Διὸς νεφεληγερέταο·
ἀλλὰ μάλα πρόφρασσα μετ’ ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν
εὔχεσθαι ἐμὲ νικῆσαι κρατερῆφι βίηφιν.”
Ὣς ἄρ’ ἔφη, Λητὼ δὲ συναίνυτο καμπύλα τόξα
πεπτεῶτ’ ἄλλυδις ἄλλα μετὰ στροφάλιγγι κονίης.

ἡ μὲν τόξα λαβοῦσα πάλιν κίε θυγατέρος ἧς·
ἡ δ' ἄρ' Ὄλυμπον ἵκανε Διὸς ποτὶ χαλκοβατὲς δῶ,
δακρυόεσσα δὲ πατρὸς ἐφέζετο γούνασι κούρη,
ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ἀμβρόσιος ἑανὸς τρέμε· τὴν δὲ προτὶ οἷ
εἷλε πατὴρ Κρονίδης, καὶ ἀνείρετο ἡδὺ γελάσσας·
"τίς νύ σε τοιάδ' ἔρεξε, φίλον τέκος, Οὐρανιώνων
[μαψιδίως, ὡς εἴ τι κακὸν ῥέζουσαν ἐνωπῇ];"
  Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπεν ἐϋστέφανος κελαδεινή·
"σή μ' ἄλοχος στυφέλιξε, πάτερ, λευκώλενος Ἥρη,
ἐξ ἧς ἀθανάτοισιν ἔρις καὶ νεῖκος ἐφῆπται."
  Ὣς οἱ μὲν τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀγόρευον·
αὐτὰρ Ἀπόλλων Φοῖβος ἐδύσετο Ἴλιον ἱρήν·
μέμβλετο γάρ οἱ τεῖχος ἐϋδμήτοιο πόληος,
μὴ Δαναοὶ πέρσειαν ὑπέρμορον ἤματι κείνῳ.
οἱ δ' ἄλλοι πρὸς Ὄλυμπον ἴσαν θεοὶ αἰὲν ἐόντες,
οἱ μὲν χωόμενοι, οἱ δὲ μέγα κυδιόωντες·
κὰδ δ' ἷζον παρὰ πατρὶ κελαινεφεῖ· αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
Τρῶας ὁμῶς αὐτούς τ' ὄλεκεν καὶ μώνυχας ἵππους.
ὡς δ' ὅτε καπνὸς ἰὼν εἰς οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἵκηται
ἄστεος αἰθομένοιο, θεῶν δέ ἑ μῆνις ἀνῆκε,
πᾶσι δ' ἔθηκε πόνον, πολλοῖσι δὲ κήδε' ἐφῆκεν,
ὣς Ἀχιλεὺς Τρώεσσι πόνον καὶ κήδε' ἔθηκεν.
  Ἑστήκει δ' ὁ γέρων Πρίαμος θείου ἐπὶ πύργου,
ἐς δ' ἐνόησ' Ἀχιλῆα πελώριον· αὐτὰρ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ
Τρῶες ἄφαρ κλονέοντο πεφυζότες, οὐδέ τις ἀλκὴ
γίγνεθ'· ὁ δ' οἰμώξας ἀπὸ πύργου βαῖνε χαμᾶζε,
ὀτρύνων παρὰ τεῖχος ἀγακλειτοὺς πυλαωρούς·
"πεπταμένας ἐν χερσὶ πύλας ἔχετ', εἰς ὅ κε λαοὶ
ἔλθωσι προτὶ ἄστυ πεφυζότες· ἦ γὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
ἐγγὺς ὅδε κλονέων· νῦν οἴω λοίγι' ἔσεσθαι.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεί κ' ἐς τεῖχος ἀναπνεύσωσιν ἀλέντες,
αὖτις ἐπανθέμεναι σανίδας πυκινῶς ἀραρυίας·

δείδια γὰρ μὴ οὖλος ἀνὴρ ἐς τεῖχος ἅληται."
Ὣς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄνεσάν τε πύλας καὶ ἀπῶσαν ὀχῆας·
αἱ δὲ πετασθεῖσαι τεῦξαν φάος· αὐτὰρ Ἀπόλλων
ἀντίος ἐξέθορε, Τρώων ἵνα λοιγὸν ἀλάλκοι.
οἱ δ' ἰθὺς πόλιος καὶ τείχεος ὑψηλοῖο,
δίψῃ καρχαλέοι, κεκονιμένοι ἐκ πεδίοιο
φεῦγον· ὁ δὲ σφεδανὸν ἔφεπ' ἔγχεϊ, λύσσα δέ οἱ κῆρ
αἰὲν ἔχε κρατερή, μενέαινε δὲ κῦδος ἀρέσθαι.
Ἔνθα κεν ὑψίπυλον Τροίην ἕλον υἷες Ἀχαιῶν,
εἰ μὴ Ἀπόλλων Φοῖβος Ἀγήνορα δῖον ἀνῆκε,
φῶτ' Ἀντήνορος υἱὸν ἀμύμονά τε κρατερόν τε.
ἐν μέν οἱ κραδίῃ θάρσος βάλε, πὰρ δέ οἱ αὐτὸς
ἔστη, ὅπως θανάτοιο βαρείας κῆρας ἀλάλκοι,
φηγῷ κεκλιμένος· κεκάλυπτο δ' ἄρ' ἠέρι πολλῇ.
αὐτὰρ ὅ γ' ὡς ἐνόησεν Ἀχιλλῆα πτολίπορθον,
ἔστη, πολλὰ δέ οἱ κραδίη πόρφυρε μένοντι·
ὀχθήσας δ' ἄρα εἶπε πρὸς ὃν μεγαλήτορα θυμόν·
"ὤ μοι ἐγών· εἰ μέν κεν ὑπὸ κρατεροῦ Ἀχιλῆος
φεύγω, τῇ περ οἱ ἄλλοι ἀτυζόμενοι κλονέονται,
αἱρήσει με καὶ ὣς, καὶ ἀνάλκιδα δειροτομήσει.
εἰ δ' ἂν ἐγὼ τούτους μὲν ὑποκλονέεσθαι ἐάσω
Πηλεΐδῃ Ἀχιλῆϊ, ποσὶν δ' ἀπὸ τείχεος ἄλλῃ
φεύγω πρὸς πεδίον Ἰλήϊον, ὄφρ' ἂν ἵκωμαι
Ἴδης τε κνημοὺς κατά τε ῥωπήϊα δύω·
ἑσπέριος δ' ἂν ἔπειτα λοεσσάμενος ποταμοῖο
ἱδρῶ ἀποψυχθεὶς προτὶ Ἴλιον ἀπονεοίμην·—
ἀλλὰ τίη μοι ταῦτα φίλος διελέξατο θυμός;
μή μ' ἀπαειρόμενον πόλιος πεδίονδε νοήσῃ
καί με μεταΐξας μάρψῃ ταχέεσσι πόδεσσιν.
οὐκέτ' ἔπειτ' ἔσται θάνατον καὶ κῆρας ἀλύξαι·
λίην γὰρ κρατερὸς περὶ πάντων ἔστ' ἀνθρώπων.
εἰ δέ κέ οἱ προπάροιθε πόλεος κατεναντίον ἔλθω·

καὶ γάρ θην τούτῳ τρωτὸς χρὼς ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ,
ἐν δὲ ἴα ψυχή, θνητὸν δέ ἑ φασ' ἄνθρωποι
ἔμμεναι· αὐτάρ οἱ Κρονίδης Ζεὺς κῦδος ὀπάζει."
῝Ως εἰπὼν 'Αχιλῆα ἀλεὶς μένεν, ἐν δέ οἱ ἦτορ
ἄλκιμον ὡρμᾶτο πτολεμίζειν ἠδὲ μάχεσθαι.
ἠΰτε πάρδαλις εἶσι βαθείης ἐκ ξυλόχοιο
ἀνδρὸς θηρητῆρος ἐναντίον, οὐδέ τι θυμῷ
ταρβεῖ οὐδὲ φοβεῖται, ἐπεί κεν ὑλαγμὸν ἀκούσῃ·
εἴ περ γὰρ φθάμενός μιν ἢ οὐτάσῃ ἠὲ βάλῃσιν,
ἀλλά τε καὶ περὶ δουρὶ πεπαρμένη οὐκ ἀπολήγει
ἀλκῆς, πρίν γ' ἠὲ ξυμβλήμεναι ἠὲ δαμῆναι·
ὣς 'Αντήνορος υἱὸς ἀγαυοῦ, δῖος 'Αγήνωρ,
οὐκ ἔθελεν φεύγειν, πρὶν πειρήσαιτ' 'Αχιλῆος,
ἀλλ' ὅ γ' ἄρ' ἀσπίδα μὲν πρόσθ' ἔσχετο πάντοσ' ἐΐσην,
ἐγχείῃ δ' αὐτοῖο τιτύσκετο, καὶ μέγ' ἀΰτει·
"ἦ δή που μάλ' ἔολπας ἐνὶ φρεσί, φαίδιμ' 'Αχιλλεῦ,
ἤματι τῷδε πόλιν πέρσειν Τρώων ἀγερώχων,
νηπύτι'· ἦ τ' ἔτι πολλὰ τετεύξεται ἄλγε' ἐπ' αὐτῇ.
ἐν γάρ οἱ πολέες τε καὶ ἄλκιμοι ἀνέρες εἰμέν,
οἳ καὶ πρόσθε φίλων τοκέων ἀλόχων τε καὶ υἱῶν
῎Ιλιον εἰρυόμεσθα· σὺ δ' ἐνθάδε πότμον ἐφέψεις,
ὧδ' ἔκπαγλος ἐὼν καὶ θαρσαλέος πολεμιστής."
῏Η ῥα, καὶ ὀξὺν ἄκοντα βαρείης χειρὸς ἀφῆκε,
καί ῥ' ἔβαλε κνήμην ὑπὸ γούνατος οὐδ' ἀφάμαρτεν.
ἀμφὶ δέ μιν κνημὶς νεοτεύκτου κασσιτέροιο
σμερδαλέον κονάβησε· πάλιν δ' ἀπὸ χαλκὸς ὄρουσε
βλημένου, οὐδ' ἐπέρησε, θεοῦ δ' ἠρύκακε δῶρα.
Πηλεΐδης δ' ὡρμήσατ' 'Αγήνορος ἀντιθέοιο
δεύτερος· οὐδέ τ' ἔασεν 'Απόλλων κῦδος ἀρέσθαι,
ἀλλά μιν ἐξήρπαξε, κάλυψε δ' ἄρ' ἠέρι πολλῇ,
ἡσύχιον δ' ἄρα μιν πολέμου ἔκπεμπε νέεσθαι.
αὐτὰρ ὁ Πηλεΐωνα δόλῳ ἀποέργαθε λαοῦ·

αὐτῷ γὰρ ἑκάεργος Ἀγήνορι πάντα ἐοικὼς
ἔστη πρόσθε ποδῶν, ὁ δ' ἐπέσσυτο ποσσὶ διώκειν.
ἧος ὁ τὸν πεδίοιο διώκετο πυροφόροιο,
τρέψας πὰρ ποταμὸν βαθυδινήεντα Σκάμανδρον,
τυτθὸν ὑπεκπροθέοντα· δόλῳ δ' ἄρ' ἔθελγεν Ἀπόλλων,
ὡς αἰεὶ ἔλποιτο κιχήσεσθαι ποσὶν οἷσι·
τόφρ' ἄλλοι Τρῶες πεφοβημένοι ἦλθον ὁμίλῳ
ἀσπάσιοι προτὶ ἄστυ, πόλις δ' ἔμπλητο ἀλέντων.
οὐδ' ἄρα τοί γ' ἔτλαν πόλιος καὶ τείχεος ἐκτὸς
μεῖναι ἔτ' ἀλλήλους, καὶ γνώμεναι ὅς τε πεφεύγοι
ὅς τ' ἔθαν' ἐν πολέμῳ· ἀλλ' ἐσσυμένως ἐσέχυντο
ἐς πόλιν, ὅν τινα τῶν γε πόδες καὶ γοῦνα σαώσαι.

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Χ.

Ἕκτορος ἀναίρεσις.

Ὣς οἱ μὲν κατὰ ἄστυ πεφυζότες ἠΰτε νεβροὶ
ἱδρῶ ἀπεψύχοντο πίον τ' ἀκέοντό τε δίψαν,
κεκλιμένοι καλῇσιν ἐπάλξεσιν· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὶ
τείχεος ἆσσον ἴσαν, σάκε' ὤμοισι κλίναντες.
Ἕκτορα δ' αὐτοῦ μεῖναι ὀλοιὴ μοῖρ' ἐπέδησεν
Ἰλίου προπάροιθε πυλάων τε Σκαιάων.
αὐτὰρ Πηλείωνα προσηύδα Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων·
"τίπτε με, Πηλέος υἱέ, ποσὶν ταχέεσσι διώκεις,
αὐτὸς θνητὸς ἐὼν θεὸν ἄμβροτον; οὐδέ νύ πώ με
ἔγνως ὡς θεός εἰμι, σὺ δ' ἀσπερχὲς μενεαίνεις.
ἦ νύ τοι οὔ τι μέλει Τρώων πόνος, οὓς ἐφόβησας,
οἳ δή τοι εἰς ἄστυ ἄλεν, σὺ δὲ δεῦρο λιάσθης.
οὐ μέν με κτενέεις, ἐπεὶ οὔ τοι μόρσιμός εἰμι."
Τὸν δὲ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
"ἔβλαψάς μ', ἑκάεργε, θεῶν ὀλοώτατε πάντων,
ἐνθάδε νῦν τρέψας ἀπὸ τείχεος· ἦ κ' ἔτι πολλοὶ
γαῖαν ὀδὰξ εἷλον πρὶν Ἴλιον εἰσαφικέσθαι.
νῦν δ' ἐμὲ μὲν μέγα κῦδος ἀφείλεο, τοὺς δ' ἐσάωσας
ῥηϊδίως, ἐπεὶ οὔ τι τίσιν γ' ἔδεισας ὀπίσσω.
ἦ σ' ἂν τισαίμην, εἴ μοι δύναμίς γε παρείη."
Ὣς εἰπὼν προτὶ ἄστυ μέγα φρονέων ἐβεβήκει,
σευάμενος ὥς θ' ἵππος ἀεθλοφόρος σὺν ὄχεσφιν,
ὅς ῥά τε ῥεῖα θέῃσι τιταινόμενος πεδίοιο·

ὣς Ἀχιλεὺς λαιψηρὰ πόδας καὶ γούνατ' ἐνώμα.
Τὸν δ' ὁ γέρων Πρίαμος πρῶτος ἴδεν ὀφθαλμοῖσι,
πᾱμφαίνονθ' ὥς τ' ἀστέρ' ἐπεσσύμενον πεδίοιο,
ὅς ῥά τ' ὀπώρης εἶσιν, ἀρίζηλοι δέ οἱ αὐγαὶ
φαίνονται πολλοῖσι μετ' ἀστράσι νυκτὸς ἀμολγῷ·
ὅν τε κύν' Ὠρίωνος ἐπίκλησιν καλέουσι.
λαμπρότατος μὲν ὅ γ' ἐστί, κακὸν δέ τε σῆμα τέτυκται,
καί τε φέρει πολλὸν πυρετὸν δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσιν·
ὣς τοῦ χαλκὸς ἔλαμπε περὶ στήθεσσι θέοντος.
ᾤμωξεν δ' ὁ γέρων, κεφαλὴν δ' ὅ γε κόψατο χερσὶν
ὑψόσ' ἀνασχόμενος, μέγα δ' οἰμώξας ἐγεγώνει
λισσόμενος φίλον υἱόν· ὁ δὲ προπάροιθε πυλάων
ἑστήκει, ἄμοτον μεμαὼς Ἀχιλῆϊ μάχεσθαι·
τὸν δ' ὁ γέρων ἐλεεινὰ προσηύδα χεῖρας ὀρεγνύς·
"Ἕκτορ, μή μοι μίμνε, φίλον τέκος, ἀνέρα τοῦτον
οἶος ἄνευθ' ἄλλων, ἵνα μὴ τάχα πότμον ἐπίσπῃς
Πηλεΐωνι δαμείς, ἐπεὶ ἦ πολὺ φέρτερός ἐστι,
σχέτλιος· αἴθε θεοῖσι φίλος τοσσόνδε γένοιτο
ὅσσον ἐμοί· τάχα κέν ἑ κύνες καὶ γῦπες ἔδοιεν
κείμενον· ἦ κέ μοι αἰνὸν ἀπὸ πραπίδων ἄχος ἔλθοι·
ὅς μ' υἱῶν πολλῶν τε καὶ ἐσθλῶν εὖνιν ἔθηκε,
κτείνων καὶ περνὰς νήσων ἔπι τηλεδαπάων.
καὶ γὰρ νῦν δύο παῖδε, Λυκάονα καὶ Πολύδωρον,
οὐ δύναμαι ἰδέειν Τρώων εἰς ἄστυ ἀλέντων,
τούς μοι Λαοθόη τέκετο, κρείουσα γυναικῶν.
ἀλλ' εἰ μὲν ζώουσι μετὰ στρατῷ, ἦ τ' ἂν ἔπειτα
χαλκοῦ τε χρυσοῦ τ' ἀπολυσόμεθ'· ἔστι γὰρ ἔνδον·
πολλὰ γὰρ ὤπασε παιδὶ γέρων ὀνομάκλυτος Ἄλτης.
εἰ δ' ἤδη τεθνᾶσι καὶ εἰν Ἀΐδαο δόμοισιν,
ἄλγος ἐμῷ θυμῷ καὶ μητέρι, τοὶ τεκόμεσθα·
λαοῖσιν δ' ἄλλοισι μινυνθαδιώτερον ἄλγος
ἔσσεται, ἢν μὴ καὶ σὺ θάνῃς Ἀχιλῆϊ δαμασθείς.

ἀλλ᾽ εἰσέρχεο τεῖχος, ἐμὸν τέκος, ὄφρα σαώσῃς
Τρῶας καὶ Τρῳάς, μηδὲ μέγα κῦδος ὀρέξῃς
Πηλεΐδῃ, αὐτὸς δὲ φίλης αἰῶνος ἀμερθῇς.
πρὸς δ᾽ ἐμὲ τὸν δύστηνον ἔτι φρονέοντ᾽ ἐλέησον,
δύσμορον, ὅν ῥα πατὴρ Κρονίδης ἐπὶ γήραος οὐδῷ
αἴσῃ ἐν ἀργαλέῃ φθίσει, κακὰ πόλλ᾽ ἐπιδόντα,
υἷάς τ᾽ ὀλλυμένους ἑλκηθείσας τε θύγατρας,
καὶ θαλάμους κεραϊζομένους, καὶ νήπια τέκνα
βαλλόμενα προτὶ γαίῃ ἐν αἰνῇ δηϊοτῆτι,
ἑλκομένας τε νυοὺς ὀλοῇς ὑπὸ χερσὶν Ἀχαιῶν.
αὐτὸν δ᾽ ἂν πύματόν με κύνες πρώτῃσι θύρῃσιν
ὠμησταὶ ἐρύουσιν, ἐπεί κέ τις ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ
τύψας ἠὲ βαλὼν ῥεθέων ἐκ θυμὸν ἕληται,
οὓς τρέφον ἐν μεγάροισι τραπεζῆας θυραωρούς,
οἵ κ᾽ ἐμὸν αἷμα πιόντες ἀλύσσοντες περὶ θυμῷ
κείσοντ᾽ ἐν προθύροισι. νέῳ δέ τε πάντ᾽ ἐπέοικεν
ἀρηϊκταμένῳ, δεδαϊγμένῳ ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ,
κεῖσθαι· πάντα δὲ καλὰ θανόντι περ, ὅττι φανήῃ·
ἀλλ᾽ ὅτε δὴ πολιόν τε κάρη πολιόν τε γένειον
αἰδῶ τ᾽ αἰσχύνωσι κύνες κταμένοιο γέροντος,
τοῦτο δὴ οἴκτιστον πέλεται δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσιν."

Ἦ ῥ᾽ ὁ γέρων, πολιὰς δ᾽ ἄρ᾽ ἀνὰ τρίχας ἕλκετο χερσὶ
τίλλων ἐκ κεφαλῆς· οὐδ᾽ Ἕκτορι θυμὸν ἔπειθε.
μήτηρ δ᾽ αὖθ᾽ ἑτέρωθεν ὀδύρετο δάκρυ χέουσα,
κόλπον ἀνιεμένη, ἑτέρηφι δὲ μαζὸν ἀνέσχε·
καί μιν δάκρυ χέουσ᾽ ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"Ἕκτορ, τέκνον ἐμόν, τάδε τ᾽ αἴδεο καί μ᾽ ἐλέησον
αὐτήν, εἴ ποτέ τοι λαθικηδέα μαζὸν ἐπέσχον·
τῶν μνῆσαι, φίλε τέκνον, ἄμυνε δὲ δήϊον ἄνδρα
τείχεος ἐντὸς ἐών, μηδὲ πρόμος ἵστασο τούτῳ,
σχέτλιος· εἴ περ γάρ σε κατακτάνῃ, οὔ σ᾽ ἔτ᾽ ἐγώ γε
κλαύσομαι ἐν λεχέεσσι, φίλον θάλος, ὃν τέκον αὐτή,

οὐδ' ἄλοχος πολύδωρος· ἄνευθε δέ σε μέγα νῶϊν
'Αργείων παρὰ νηυσὶ κύνες ταχέες κατέδονται."
῝Ως τώ γε κλαίοντε προσαυδήτην φίλον υἱόν,
πολλὰ λισσομένω· οὐδ' ῞Εκτορι θυμὸν ἔπειθον,
ἀλλ' ὅ γε μίμν' 'Αχιλῆα πελώριον ἆσσον ἰόντα.
ὡς δὲ δράκων ἐπὶ χειῇ ὀρέστερος ἄνδρα μένῃσι,
βεβρωκὼς κακὰ φάρμακ', ἔδυ δέ τέ μιν χόλος αἰνός,
σμερδαλέον δὲ δέδορκεν ἑλισσόμενος περὶ χειῇ·
ὣς ῞Εκτωρ ἄσβεστον ἔχων μένος οὐχ ὑπεχώρει,
πύργῳ ἔπι προὔχοντι φαεινὴν ἀσπίδ' ἐρείσας·
ὀχθήσας δ' ἄρα εἶπε πρὸς ὃν μεγαλήτορα θυμόν·
" ὤ μοι ἐγών, εἰ μέν κε πύλας καὶ τείχεα δύω,
Πουλυδάμας μοι πρῶτος ἐλεγχείην ἀναθήσει,
ὅς μ' ἐκέλευε Τρωσὶ ποτὶ πτόλιν ἡγήσασθαι
νύχθ' ὕπο τήνδ' ὀλοήν, ὅτε τ' ὤρετο δῖος 'Αχιλλεύς.
ἀλλ' ἐγὼ οὐ πιθόμην· ἦ τ' ἂν πολὺ κέρδιον ἦεν.
νῦν δ' ἐπεὶ ὤλεσα λαὸν ἀτασθαλίῃσιν ἐμῇσιν,
αἰδέομαι Τρῶας καὶ Τρῳάδας ἑλκεσιπέπλους,
μή ποτέ τις εἴπῃσι κακώτερος ἄλλος ἐμεῖο·
'῞Εκτωρ ἧφι βίηφι πιθήσας ὤλεσε λαόν.'
ὣς ἐρέουσιν· ἐμοὶ δὲ τότ' ἂν πολὺ κέρδιον εἴη
ἄντην ἢ 'Αχιλῆα κατακτείναντα νέεσθαι,
ἠέ κεν αὐτῷ ὀλέσθαι ἐϋκλειῶς πρὸ πόληος.
εἰ δέ κεν ἀσπίδα μὲν καταθείομαι ὀμφαλόεσσαν
καὶ κόρυθα βριαρήν, δόρυ δὲ πρὸς τεῖχος ἐρείσας
αὐτὸς ἰὼν 'Αχιλῆος ἀμύμονος ἀντίος ἔλθω
καί οἱ ὑπόσχωμαι ῾Ελένην καὶ κτήμαθ' ἅμ' αὐτῇ,
πάντα μάλ' ὅσσα τ' 'Αλέξανδρος κοίλῃς ἐνὶ νηυσὶν
ἠγάγετο Τροίηνδ', ἥ τ' ἔπλετο νείκεος ἀρχή,
δωσέμεν 'Ατρεΐδῃσιν ἄγειν, ἅμα δ' ἀμφὶς 'Αχαιοῖς
ἄλλ' ἀποδάσσεσθαι, ὅσα τε πτόλις ἥδε κέκευθε·
Τρωσὶν δ' αὖ μετόπισθε γερούσιον ὅρκον ἕλωμαι

μή τι κατακρύψειν, ἀλλ' ἄνδιχα πάντα δάσασθαι
[κτῆσιν ὅσην πτολίεθρον ἐπήρατον ἐντὸς ἐέργει·]
ἀλλὰ τίη μοι ταῦτα φίλος διελέξατο θυμός;
μή μιν ἐγὼ μὲν ἵκωμαι ἰών, ὁ δέ μ' οὐκ ἐλεήσει
οὐδέ τί μ' αἰδέσεται, κτενέει δέ με γυμνὸν ἐόντα
αὔτως ὥς τε γυναῖκα, ἐπεί κ' ἀπὸ τεύχεα δύω.
οὐ μέν πως νῦν ἔστιν ἀπὸ δρυὸς οὐδ' ἀπὸ πέτρης
τῷ ὀαριζέμεναι, ἅ τε παρθένος ἠΐθεός τε,
παρθένος ἠΐθεός τ' ὀαρίζετον ἀλλήλοιιν.
βέλτερον αὖτ' ἔριδι ξυνελαυνέμεν ὅττι τάχιστα·
εἴδομεν ὁπποτέρῳ κεν Ὀλύμπιος εὖχος ὀρέξῃ."
Ὣς ὥρμαινε μένων, ὁ δέ οἱ σχεδὸν ἦλθεν Ἀχιλλεὺς
ἶσος Ἐνυαλίῳ, κορυθάϊκι πτολεμιστῇ,
σείων Πηλιάδα μελίην κατὰ δεξιὸν ὦμον
δεινήν· ἀμφὶ δὲ χαλκὸς ἐλάμπετο εἴκελος αὐγῇ
ἢ πυρὸς αἰθομένου ἢ ἠελίου ἀνιόντος.
Ἕκτορα δ', ὡς ἐνόησεν, ἕλε τρόμος· οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔτ' ἔτλη
αὖθι μένειν, ὀπίσω δὲ πύλας λίπε, βῆ δὲ φοβηθείς·
Πηλεΐδης δ' ἐπόρουσε ποσὶ κραιπνοῖσι πεποιθώς.
ἠΰτε κίρκος ὄρεσφιν, ἐλαφρότατος πετεηνῶν,
ῥηϊδίως οἴμησε μετὰ τρήρωνα πέλειαν,
ἡ δέ θ' ὕπαιθα φοβεῖται, ὁ δ' ἐγγύθεν ὀξὺ λεληκὼς
ταρφέ' ἐπαΐσσει, ἑλέειν τέ ἑ θυμὸς ἀνώγει·
ὣς ἄρ' ὅ γ' ἐμμεμαὼς ἰθὺς πέτετο, τρέσε δ' Ἕκτωρ
τεῖχος ὕπο Τρώων, λαιψηρὰ δὲ γούνατ' ἐνώμα.
οἱ δὲ παρὰ σκοπιὴν καὶ ἐρινεὸν ἠνεμόεντα
τείχεος αἰὲν ὑπὲκ κατ' ἀμαξιτὸν ἐσσεύοντο,
κρουνὼ δ' ἵκανον καλλιρρόω· ἔνθα δὲ πηγαὶ
δοιαὶ ἀναΐσσουσι Σκαμάνδρου δινήεντος.
ἡ μὲν γάρ θ' ὕδατι λιαρῷ ῥέει, ἀμφὶ δὲ καπνὸς
γίγνεται ἐξ αὐτῆς ὡς εἰ πυρὸς αἰθομένοιο·
ἡ δ' ἑτέρη θέρεϊ προρέει εἰκυῖα χαλάζῃ,

ἢ χιόνι ψυχρῇ, ἢ ἐξ ὕδατος κρυστάλλῳ.
ἔνθα δ' ἐπ' αὐτάων πλυνοὶ εὐρέες ἐγγὺς ἔασι
καλοὶ λαΐνεοι, ὅθι εἵματα σιγαλόεντα
πλύνεσκον Τρώων ἄλοχοι καλαί τε θύγατρες
τὸ πρὶν ἐπ' εἰρήνης, πρὶν ἐλθεῖν υἷας Ἀχαιῶν.
τῇ ῥα παραδραμέτην, φεύγων, ὁ δ' ὄπισθε διώκων·
πρόσθε μὲν ἐσθλὸς ἔφευγε, δίωκε δέ μιν μέγ' ἀμείνων
καρπαλίμως, ἐπεὶ οὐχ ἱερήϊον οὐδὲ βοείην
ἀρνύσθην, ἅ τε ποσσὶν ἀέθλια γίγνεται ἀνδρῶν,
ἀλλὰ περὶ ψυχῆς θέον Ἕκτορος ἱπποδάμοιο.
ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἀεθλοφόροι περὶ τέρματα μώνυχες ἵπποι
ῥίμφα μάλα τρωχῶσι· τὸ δὲ μέγα κεῖται ἄεθλον,
ἢ τρίπος ἠὲ γυνή, ἀνδρὸς κατατεθνηῶτος·
ὣς τὼ τρὶς Πριάμοιο πόλιν πέρι δινηθήτην
καρπαλίμοισι πόδεσσι· θεοὶ δ' ἐς πάντες ὁρῶντο·
τοῖσι δὲ μύθων ἦρχε πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε·
"ὢ πόποι, ἦ φίλον ἄνδρα διωκόμενον περὶ τεῖχος
ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ὁρῶμαι· ἐμὸν δ' ὀλοφύρεται ἦτορ
Ἕκτορος, ὅς μοι πολλὰ βοῶν ἐπὶ μηρί' ἔκηεν
Ἴδης ἐν κορυφῇσι πολυπτύχου, ἄλλοτε δ' αὖτε
ἐν πόλει ἀκροτάτῃ· νῦν αὖτέ ἑ δῖος Ἀχιλλεὺς
ἄστυ πέρι Πριάμοιο ποσὶν ταχέεσσι διώκει.
ἀλλ' ἄγετε φράζεσθε, θεοί, καὶ μητιάασθε
ἠέ μιν ἐκ θανάτοιο σαώσομεν, ἦέ μιν ἤδη
Πηλεΐδῃ Ἀχιλῆϊ δαμάσσομεν ἐσθλὸν ἐόντα."
Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
"ὦ πάτερ ἀργικέραυνε, κελαινεφές, οἷον ἔειπες·
ἄνδρα θνητὸν ἐόντα, πάλαι πεπρωμένον αἴσῃ,
ἂψ ἐθέλεις θανάτοιο δυσηχέος ἐξαναλῦσαι;
ἔρδ'· ἀτὰρ οὔ τοι πάντες ἐπαινέομεν θεοὶ ἄλλοι."
Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς·
"θάρσει, Τριτογένεια, φίλον τέκος· οὔ νύ τι θυμῷ

πρόφρονι μυθέομαι, ἐθέλω δέ τοι ἤπιος εἶναι·
ἕρξον ὅπῃ δή τοι νόος ἔπλετο, μηδ' ἔτ' ἐρώει."
Ὣς εἰπὼν ὤτρυνε πάρος μεμαυῖαν Ἀθήνην·
βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρήνων ἀΐξασα.
Ἕκτορα δ' ἀσπερχὲς κλονέων ἔφεπ' ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς.
ὡς δ' ὅτε νεβρὸν ὄρεσφι κύων ἐλάφοιο δίηται,
ὄρσας ἐξ εὐνῆς, διά τ' ἄγκεα καὶ διὰ βήσσας·
τὸν δ' εἴ πέρ τε λάθῃσι καταπτήξας ὑπὸ θάμνῳ,
ἀλλά τ' ἀνιχνεύων θέει ἔμπεδον, ὄφρα κεν εὕρῃ·
ὣς Ἕκτωρ οὐ λῆθε ποδώκεα Πηλεΐωνα.
ὁσσάκι δ' ὁρμήσειε πυλάων Δαρδανιάων
ἀντίον ἀΐξασθαι ἐϋδμήτους ὑπὸ πύργους,
εἴ πώς οἱ καθύπερθεν ἀλάλκοιεν βελέεσσι,
τοσσάκι μιν προπάροιθεν ἀποστρέψασκε παραφθὰς
πρὸς πεδίον· αὐτὸς δὲ ποτὶ πτόλιος πέτετ' αἰεί.
ὡς δ' ἐν ὀνείρῳ οὐ δύναται φεύγοντα διώκειν·
οὔτ' ἄρ' ὁ τὸν δύναται ὑποφεύγειν οὔθ' ὁ διώκειν·
ὣς ὁ τὸν οὐ δύνατο μάρψαι ποσίν, οὐδ' ὃς ἀλύξαι.
πῶς δέ κεν Ἕκτωρ κῆρας ὑπεξέφυγεν θανάτοιο,
εἰ μή οἱ πύματόν τε καὶ ὕστατον ἤντετ' Ἀπόλλων
ἐγγύθεν, ὅς οἱ ἐπῶρσε μένος λαιψηρά τε γοῦνα;
λαοῖσιν δ' ἀνένευε καρήατι δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς,
οὐδ' ἔα ἱέμεναι ἐπὶ Ἕκτορι πικρὰ βέλεμνα,
μή τις κῦδος ἄροιτο βαλών, ὁ δὲ δεύτερος ἔλθοι.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ τὸ τέταρτον ἐπὶ κρουνοὺς ἀφίκοντο,
καὶ τότε δὴ χρύσεια πατὴρ ἐτίταινε τάλαντα,
ἐν δ' ἐτίθει δύο κῆρε τανηλεγέος θανάτοιο,
τὴν μὲν Ἀχιλλῆος, τὴν δ' Ἕκτορος ἱπποδάμοιο,
ἕλκε δὲ μέσσα λαβών· ῥέπε δ' Ἕκτορος αἴσιμον ἦμαρ,
ᾤχετο δ' εἰς Ἀΐδαο, λίπεν δέ ἑ Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων.
Πηλεΐωνα δ' ἵκανε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη,
ἀγχοῦ δ' ἱσταμένη ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

"νῦν δὴ νῶΐ γ' ἔολπα, διίφιλε φαίδιμ' Ἀχιλλεῦ,
οἴσεσθαι μέγα κῦδος Ἀχαιοῖσι προτὶ νῆας,
Ἕκτορα δῃώσαντε μάχης ἆτόν περ ἐόντα.
οὔ οἱ νῦν ἔτι γ' ἔστι πεφυγμένον ἄμμε γενέσθαι,
οὐδ' εἴ κεν μάλα πολλὰ πάθοι ἑκάεργος Ἀπόλλων
προπροκυλινδόμενος πατρὸς Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο.
ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν στῆθι καὶ ἄμπνυε, τόνδε δ' ἐγώ τοι
οἰχομένη πεπιθήσω ἐναντίβιον μαχέσασθαι."
Ὣς φάτ' Ἀθηναίη, ὁ δ' ἐπείθετο, χαῖρε δὲ θυμῷ,
στῆ δ' ἄρ' ἐπὶ μελίης χαλκογλώχινος ἐρεισθείς.
ἡ δ' ἄρα τὸν μὲν ἔλειπε, κιχήσατο δ' Ἕκτορα δῖον
Δηϊφόβῳ ἐϊκυῖα δέμας καὶ ἀτειρέα φωνήν·
ἀγχοῦ δ' ἱσταμένη ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"ἠθεῖ', ἦ μάλα δή σε βιάζεται ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς,
ἄστυ πέρι Πριάμοιο ποσὶν ταχέεσσι διώκων·
ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ στέωμεν καὶ ἀλεξώμεσθα μένοντες."
Τὴν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἕκτωρ·
"Δηΐφοβ', ἦ μέν μοι τὸ πάρος πολὺ φίλτατος ἦσθα
γνωτῶν, οὓς Ἑκάβη ἠδὲ Πρίαμος τέκε παῖδας·
νῦν δ' ἔτι καὶ μᾶλλον νοέω φρεσὶ τιμήσασθαι,
ὃς ἔτλης ἐμεῦ εἵνεκ', ἐπεὶ ἴδες ὀφθαλμοῖσι,
τείχεος ἐξελθεῖν, ἄλλοι δ' ἔντοσθε μένουσι."
Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
"ἠθεῖ', ἦ μὲν πολλὰ πατὴρ καὶ πότνια μήτηρ
λίσσονθ' ἑξείης γουνούμενοι, ἀμφὶ δ' ἑταῖροι,
αὖθι μένειν· τοῖον γὰρ ὑποτρομέουσιν ἅπαντες·
ἀλλ' ἐμὸς ἔνδοθι θυμὸς ἐτείρετο πένθεϊ λυγρῷ.
νῦν δ' ἰθὺς μεμαῶτε μαχώμεθα, μηδέ τι δούρων
ἔστω φειδωλή, ἵνα εἴδομεν εἴ κεν Ἀχιλλεὺς
νῶϊ κατακτείνας ἔναρα βροτόεντα φέρηται
νῆας ἔπι γλαφυράς, ἦ κεν σῷ δουρὶ δαμήῃ."
Ὣς φαμένη καὶ κερδοσύνῃ ἡγήσατ' Ἀθήνη·

οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ἰόντες,
τὸν πρότερος προσέειπε μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἕκτωρ·
“οὔ σ' ἔτι, Πηλέος υἱέ, φοβήσομαι, ὡς τὸ πάρος περ
τρὶς περὶ ἄστυ μέγα Πριάμου δίον, οὐδέ ποτ' ἔτλην
μεῖναι ἐπερχόμενον· νῦν αὖτέ με θυμὸς ἀνῆκε
στήμεναι ἀντία σεῖο· ἕλοιμί κεν, ἤ κεν ἁλοίην.
ἀλλ' ἄγε δεῦρο θεοὺς ἐπιδώμεθα· τοὶ γὰρ ἄριστοι
μάρτυροι ἔσσονται καὶ ἐπίσκοποι ἁρμονιάων·
οὐ γὰρ ἐγώ σ' ἔκπαγλον ἀεικιῶ, αἴ κεν ἐμοὶ Ζεὺς
δώῃ καμμονίην, σὴν δὲ ψυχὴν ἀφέλωμαι·
ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἄρ κέ σε συλήσω κλυτὰ τεύχε', Ἀχιλλεῦ,
νεκρὸν Ἀχαιοῖσιν δώσω πάλιν· ὣς δὲ σὺ ῥέζειν.”
Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
““Ἕκτορ, μή μοι, ἄλαστε, συνημοσύνας ἀγόρευε·
ὡς οὐκ ἔστι λέουσι καὶ ἀνδράσιν ὅρκια πιστά,
οὐδὲ λύκοι τε καὶ ἄρνες ὁμόφρονα θυμὸν ἔχουσιν,
ἀλλὰ κακὰ φρονέουσι διαμπερὲς ἀλλήλοισιν,
ὣς οὐκ ἔστ' ἐμὲ καὶ σὲ φιλήμεναι, οὔτε τι νῶϊν
ὅρκια ἔσσονται, πρίν γ' ἢ ἕτερόν γε πεσόντα
αἵματος ἆσαι Ἄρηα, ταλαύρινον πολεμιστήν.
παντοίης ἀρετῆς μιμνήσκεο· νῦν σε μάλα χρὴ
αἰχμητήν τ' ἔμεναι καὶ θαρσαλέον πολεμιστήν.
οὔ τοι ἔτ' ἔσθ' ὑπάλυξις, ἄφαρ δέ σε Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη
ἔγχει ἐμῷ δαμάᾳ· νῦν δ' ἀθρόα πάντ' ἀποτίσεις
κήδε' ἐμῶν ἑτάρων, οὓς ἔκτανες ἔγχεϊ θύων.”
Ἦ ῥα, καὶ ἀμπεπαλὼν προΐει δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος·
καὶ τὸ μὲν ἄντα ἰδὼν ἠλεύατο φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ·
ἕζετο γὰρ προϊδών, τὸ δ' ὑπέρπτατο χάλκεον ἔγχος,
ἐν γαίῃ δ' ἐπάγη· ἀνὰ δ' ἥρπασε Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη,
ἂψ δ' Ἀχιλῆϊ δίδου, λάθε δ' Ἕκτορα, ποιμένα λαῶν.
Ἕκτωρ δὲ προσέειπεν ἀμύμονα Πηλεΐωνα·
“ἤμβροτες, οὐδ' ἄρα πώ τι, θεοῖς ἐπιείκελ' Ἀχιλλεῦ,

ἐκ Διὸς ἠείδης τὸν ἐμὸν μόρον· ἦ τοι ἔφης γε·
ἀλλά τις ἀρτιεπὴς καὶ ἐπίκλοπος ἔπλεο μύθων,
ὄφρα σ' ὑποδείσας μένεος ἀλκῆς τε λάθωμαι.
οὐ μέν μοι φεύγοντι μεταφρένῳ ἐν δόρυ πήξεις,
ἀλλ' ἰθὺς μεμαῶτι διὰ στήθεσφιν ἔλασσον,
εἴ τοι ἔδωκε θεός· νῦν αὖτ' ἐμὸν ἔγχος ἄλευαι
χάλκεον· ὡς δή μιν σῷ ἐν χροῒ πᾶν κομίσαιο.
καί κεν ἐλαφρότερος πόλεμος Τρώεσσι γένοιτο
σεῖο καταφθιμένοιο· σὺ γάρ σφισι πῆμα μέγιστον."
Ἦ ῥα, καὶ ἀμπεπαλὼν προΐει δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος,
καὶ βάλε Πηλεΐδαο μέσον σάκος οὐδ' ἀφάμαρτε·
τῆλε δ' ἀπεπλάγχθη σάκεος δόρυ· χώσατο δ' Ἕκτωρ
ὅττι ῥά οἱ βέλος ὠκὺ ἐτώσιον ἔκφυγε χειρός,
στῆ δὲ κατηφήσας, οὐδ' ἄλλ' ἔχε μείλινον ἔγχος.
Δηΐφοβον δ' ἐκάλει λευκάσπιδα μακρὸν ἀΰσας·
ᾔτεέ μιν δόρυ μακρόν· ὁ δ' οὔ τί οἱ ἐγγύθεν ἦεν·
Ἕκτωρ δ' ἔγνω ᾗσιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ φώνησέν τε·
"ὢ πόποι, ἦ μάλα δή με θεοὶ θανατόνδε κάλεσσαν·
Δηΐφοβον γὰρ ἐγώ γ' ἐφάμην ἥρωα παρεῖναι·
ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἐν τείχει, ἐμὲ δ' ἐξαπάτησεν Ἀθήνη.
νῦν δὲ δὴ ἐγγύθι μοι θάνατος κακός, οὐδ' ἔτ' ἄνευθεν,
οὐδ' ἀλέη· ἦ γάρ ῥα πάλαι τό γε φίλτερον ἦεν
Ζηνί τε καὶ Διὸς υἷι ἑκηβόλῳ, οἵ με πάρος γε
πρόφρονες εἰρύατο· νῦν αὖτέ με μοῖρα κιχάνει.
μὴ μὰν ἀσπουδί γε καὶ ἀκλειῶς ἀπολοίμην,
ἀλλὰ μέγα ῥέξας τι καὶ ἐσσομένοισι πυθέσθαι."
Ὣς ἄρα φωνήσας εἰρύσσατο φάσγανον ὀξύ,
τό οἱ ὑπὸ λαπάρην τέτατο μέγα τε στιβαρόν τε,
οἴμησεν δὲ ἀλεὶς ὥς τ' αἰετὸς ὑψιπετήεις,
ὅς τ' εἶσιν πεδίονδε διὰ νεφέων ἐρεβεννῶν
ἁρπάξων ἢ ἄρν' ἀμαλὴν ἢ πτῶκα λαγωόν·
ὣς Ἕκτωρ οἴμησε τινάσσων φάσγανον ὀξύ.

ὡρμήθη δ' Ἀχιλεύς, μένεος δ' ἐμπλήσατο θυμὸν
ἀγρίου, πρόσθεν δὲ σάκος στέρνοιο κάλυψε
καλὸν δαιδάλεον, κόρυθι δ' ἐπένευε φαεινῇ
τετραφάλῳ· καλαὶ δὲ περισσείοντο ἔθειραι
χρύσεαι, ἃς Ἥφαιστος ἵει λόφον ἀμφὶ θαμειάς.
οἷος δ' ἀστὴρ εἶσι μετ' ἀστράσι νυκτὸς ἀμολγῷ
ἕσπερος, ὃς κάλλιστος ἐν οὐρανῷ ἵσταται ἀστήρ,
ὣς αἰχμῆς ἀπέλαμπ' εὐήκεος, ἣν ἄρ' Ἀχιλλεὺς
πάλλεν δεξιτερῇ φρονέων κακὸν Ἕκτορι δίῳ,
εἰσορόων χρόα καλόν, ὅπῃ εἴξειε μάλιστα.
τοῦ δὲ καὶ ἄλλο τόσον μὲν ἔχε χρόα χάλκεα τεύχεα,
καλά, τὰ Πατρόκλοιο βίην ἐνάριξε κατακτάς·
φαίνετο δ' ᾗ κληῖδες ἀπ' ὤμων αὐχέν' ἔχουσι,
λαυκανίην, ἵνα τε ψυχῆς ὤκιστος ὄλεθρος·
τῇ ῥ' ἐπὶ οἷ μεμαῶτ' ἔλασ' ἔγχεϊ δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς,
ἀντικρὺ δ' ἁπαλοῖο δι' αὐχένος ἤλυθ' ἀκωκή·
οὐδ' ἄρ' ἀπ' ἀσφάραγον μελίη τάμε χαλκοβάρεια,
ὄφρα τί μιν προτιείποι ἀμειβόμενος ἐπέεσσιν.
ἤριπε δ' ἐν κονίῃς· ὁ δ' ἐπεύξατο δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς·
"Ἕκτορ, ἀτάρ που ἔφης Πατροκλῆ' ἐξεναρίζων
σῶς ἔσσεσθ', ἐμὲ δ' οὐδὲν ὀπίζεο νόσφιν ἐόντα,
νήπιε· τοῖο δ' ἄνευθεν ἀοσσητὴρ μέγ' ἀμείνων
νηυσὶν ἔπι γλαφυρῇσιν ἐγὼ μετόπισθε λελείμμην,
ὅς τοι γούνατ' ἔλυσα· σὲ μὲν κύνες ἠδ' οἰωνοὶ
ἑλκήσουσ' ἀϊκῶς, τὸν δὲ κτεριοῦσιν Ἀχαιοί."

Τὸν δ' ὀλιγοδρανέων προσέφη κορυθαίολος Ἕκτωρ·
"λίσσομ' ὑπὲρ ψυχῆς καὶ γούνων σῶν τε τοκήων,
μή με ἔα παρὰ νηυσὶ κύνας καταδάψαι Ἀχαιῶν,
ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν χαλκόν τε ἅλις χρυσόν τε δέδεξο,
δῶρα τά τοι δώσουσι πατὴρ καὶ πότνια μήτηρ,
σῶμα δὲ οἴκαδ' ἐμὸν δόμεναι πάλιν, ὄφρα πυρός με
Τρῶες καὶ Τρώων ἄλοχοι λελάχωσι θανόντα."

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
"μή με, κύον, γούνων γουνάζεο μηδὲ τοκήων·
αἲ γάρ πως αὐτόν με μένος καὶ θυμὸς ἀνείη
ὤμ' ἀποταμνόμενον κρέα ἔδμεναι, οἷά μ' ἔοργας,
ὡς οὐκ ἔσθ' ὃς σῆς γε κύνας κεφαλῆς ἀπαλάλκοι,
οὐδ' εἴ κεν δεκάκις τε καὶ εἰκοσινήριτ' ἄποινα
στήσωσ' ἐνθάδ' ἄγοντες, ὑπόσχωνται δὲ καὶ ἄλλα,
οὐδ' εἴ κέν σ' αὐτὸν χρυσῷ ἐρύσασθαι ἀνώγοι
Δαρδανίδης Πρίαμος· οὐδ' ὧς σέ γε πότνια μήτηρ
ἐνθεμένη λεχέεσσι γοήσεται, ὃν τέκεν αὐτή,
ἀλλὰ κύνες τε καὶ οἰωνοὶ κατὰ πάντα δάσονται."
Τὸν δὲ καταθνήσκων προσέφη κορυθαίολος Ἕκτωρ·
"ἦ σ' εὖ γιγνώσκων προτιόσσομαι, οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔμελλον
πείσειν· ἦ γὰρ σοί γε σιδήρεος ἐν φρεσὶ θυμός.
φράζεο νῦν, μή τοί τι θεῶν μήνιμα γένωμαι
ἤματι τῷ ὅτε κέν σε Πάρις καὶ Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων
ἐσθλὸν ἐόντ' ὀλέσωσιν ἐνὶ Σκαιῇσι πύλῃσιν."
Ὣς ἄρα μιν εἰπόντα τέλος θανάτοιο κάλυψε,
ψυχὴ δ' ἐκ ῥεθέων πταμένη Ἄϊδόσδε βεβήκει,
ὃν πότμον γοόωσα, λιποῦσ' ἀνδροτῆτα καὶ ἥβην.
τὸν καὶ τεθνηῶτα προσηύδα δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς·
"τέθναθι· κῆρα δ' ἐγὼ τότε δέξομαι, ὁππότε κεν δὴ
Ζεὺς ἐθέλῃ τελέσαι ἠδ' ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι."
Ἦ ῥα, καὶ ἐκ νεκροῖο ἐρύσσατο χάλκεον ἔγχος,
καὶ τό γ' ἄνευθεν ἔθηχ', ὁ δ' ἀπ' ὤμων τεύχε' ἐσύλα
αἱματόεντ'· ἄλλοι δὲ περίδραμον υἷες Ἀχαιῶν,
οἳ καὶ θηήσαντο φυὴν καὶ εἶδος ἀγητὸν
Ἕκτορος· οὐδ' ἄρα οἵ τις ἀνουτητί γε παρέστη.
ὧδε δέ τις εἴπεσκεν ἰδὼν ἐς πλησίον ἄλλον·
"ὢ πόποι, ἦ μάλα δὴ μαλακώτερος ἀμφαφάασθαι
Ἕκτωρ ἢ ὅτε νῆας ἐνέπρησεν πυρὶ κηλέῳ."
Ὣς ἄρα τις εἴπεσκε καὶ οὐτήσασκε παραστάς.

τὸν δ᾽ ἐπεὶ ἐξενάριξε ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς,
στὰς ἐν Ἀχαιοῖσιν ἔπεα πτερόεντ᾽ ἀγόρευεν·
"ὦ φίλοι, Ἀργείων ἡγήτορες ἠδὲ μέδοντες,
ἐπεὶ δὴ τόνδ᾽ ἄνδρα θεοὶ δαμάσασθαι ἔδωκαν,
ὃς κακὰ πόλλ᾽ ἔρρεξεν, ὅσ᾽ οὐ σύμπαντες οἱ ἄλλοι,
εἰ δ᾽ ἄγετ᾽ ἀμφὶ πόλιν σὺν τεύχεσι πειρηθέωμεν,
ὄφρα κ᾽ ἔτι γνῶμεν Τρώων νόον, ὅν τιν᾽ ἔχουσιν,
ἢ καταλείψουσιν πόλιν ἄκρην τοῦδε πεσόντος,
ἦε μένειν μεμάασι καὶ Ἕκτορος οὐκέτ᾽ ἐόντος.
ἀλλὰ τίη μοι ταῦτα φίλος διελέξατο θυμός;
κεῖται πὰρ νήεσσι νέκυς ἄκλαυτος ἄθαπτος
Πάτροκλος· τοῦ δ᾽ οὐκ ἐπιλήσομαι, ὄφρ᾽ ἂν ἐγώ γε
ζωοῖσιν μετέω καί μοι φίλα γούνατ᾽ ὀρώρῃ·
εἰ δὲ θανόντων περ καταλήθοντ᾽ εἰν Ἀΐδαο,
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ καὶ κεῖθι φίλου μεμνήσομ᾽ ἑταίρου.
νῦν δ᾽ ἄγ᾽ ἀείδοντες παιήονα κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν
νηυσὶν ἔπι γλαφυρῇσι νεώμεθα, τόνδε δ᾽ ἄγωμεν.
ἠράμεθα μέγα κῦδος· ἐπέφνομεν Ἕκτορα δῖον,
ᾧ Τρῶες κατὰ ἄστυ θεῷ ὣς εὐχετόωντο."
Ἦ ῥα, καὶ Ἕκτορα δῖον ἀεικέα μήδετο ἔργα.
ἀμφοτέρων μετόπισθε ποδῶν τέτρηνε τένοντε
ἐς σφυρὸν ἐκ πτέρνης, βοέους δ᾽ ἐξῆπτεν ἱμάντας,
ἐκ δίφροιο δ᾽ ἔδησε, κάρη δ᾽ ἕλκεσθαι ἔασεν·
ἐς δίφρον δ᾽ ἀναβὰς ἀνά τε κλυτὰ τεύχε᾽ ἀείρας
μάστιξέν ῥ᾽ ἐλάαν, τὼ δ᾽ οὐκ ἀέκοντε πετέσθην.
τοῦ δ᾽ ἦν ἑλκομένοιο κονίσαλος, ἀμφὶ δὲ χαῖται
κυάνεαι πίτναντο, κάρη δ᾽ ἅπαν ἐν κονίῃσι
κεῖτο πάρος χαρίεν· τότε δὲ Ζεὺς δυσμενέεσσι
δῶκεν ἀεικίσσασθαι ἑῇ ἐν πατρίδι γαίῃ.
ὣς τοῦ μὲν κεκόνιτο κάρη ἅπαν· ἡ δέ νυ μήτηρ
τίλλε κόμην, ἀπὸ δὲ λιπαρὴν ἔρριψε καλύπτρην
τηλόσε, κώκυσεν δὲ μάλα μέγα παῖδ᾽ ἐσιδοῦσα·

ᾤμωξεν δ' ἐλεεινὰ πατὴρ φίλος, ἀμφὶ δὲ λαοὶ
κωκυτῷ τ' εἴχοντο καὶ οἰμωγῇ κατὰ ἄστυ.
τῷ δὲ μάλιστ' ἄρ' ἔην ἐναλίγκιον, ὡς εἰ ἅπασα
Ἴλιος ὀφρυόεσσα πυρὶ σμύχοιτο κατ' ἄκρης.
λαοὶ μέν ῥα γέροντα μόγις ἔχον ἀσχαλόωντα,
ἐξελθεῖν μεμαῶτα πυλάων Δαρδανιάων.
πάντας δ' ἐλλιτάνευε κυλινδόμενος κατὰ κόπρον,
ἐξ ὀνομακλήδην ὀνομάζων ἄνδρα ἕκαστον·
"σχέσθε, φίλοι, καί μ' οἶον ἐάσατε κηδόμενοί περ
ἐξελθόντα πόληος ἱκέσθ' ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν,
λίσσωμ' ἀνέρα τοῦτον ἀτάσθαλον ὀβριμοεργόν,
ἤν πως ἡλικίην αἰδέσσεται ἠδ' ἐλεήσῃ
γῆρας· καὶ δέ νυ τῷ γε πατὴρ τοιόσδε τέτυκται,
Πηλεύς, ὅς μιν ἔτικτε καὶ ἔτρεφε πῆμα γενέσθαι
Τρωσί· μάλιστα δ' ἐμοὶ περὶ πάντων ἄλγε' ἔθηκε.
τόσσους γάρ μοι παῖδας ἀπέκτανε τηλεθάοντας·
τῶν πάντων οὐ τόσσον ὀδύρομαι ἀχνύμενός περ
ὡς ἑνός, οὗ μ' ἄχος ὀξὺ κατοίσεται Ἄϊδος εἴσω,
Ἕκτορος· ὡς ὄφελεν θανέειν ἐν χερσὶν ἐμῇσι·
τῷ κε κορεσσάμεθα κλαίοντέ τε μυρομένω τε,
μήτηρ θ', ἥ μιν ἔτικτε δυσάμμορος, ἠδ' ἐγὼ αὐτός."
Ὣς ἔφατο κλαίων, ἐπὶ δὲ στενάχοντο πολῖται·
Τρῳῇσιν δ' Ἑκάβη ἁδινοῦ ἐξῆρχε γόοιο·
"τέκνον, ἐγὼ δειλή· τί νυ βείομαι αἰνὰ παθοῦσα,
σεῦ ἀποτεθνηῶτος; ὅ μοι νύκτας τε καὶ ἦμαρ
εὐχωλὴ κατὰ ἄστυ πελέσκεο, πᾶσί τ' ὄνειαρ
Τρωσί τε καὶ Τρῳῇσι κατὰ πτόλιν, οἵ σε θεὸν ὣς
δειδέχατ'· ἦ γὰρ καί σφι μάλα μέγα κῦδος ἔησθα
ζωὸς ἐών· νῦν αὖ θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα κιχάνει."
Ὣς ἔφατο κλαίουσ', ἄλοχος δ' οὔ πώ τι πέπυστο
Ἕκτορος· οὐ γάρ οἵ τις ἐτήτυμος ἄγγελος ἐλθὼν
ἤγγειλ' ὅττι ῥά οἱ πόσις ἔκτοθι μίμνε πυλάων,

ἀλλ' ἥ γ' ἱστὸν ὕφαινε μυχῷ δόμου ὑψηλοῖο
δίπλακα πορφυρέην, ἐν δὲ θρόνα ποικίλ' ἔπασσε.
κέκλετο δ' ἀμφιπόλοισιν ἐϋπλοκάμοις κατὰ δῶμα
ἀμφὶ πυρὶ στῆσαι τρίποδα μέγαν, ὄφρα πέλοιτο
Ἕκτορι θερμὰ λοετρὰ μάχης ἐκ νοστήσαντι,
νηπίη, οὐδ' ἐνόησεν ὅ μιν μάλα τῆλε λοετρῶν
χερσὶν Ἀχιλλῆος δάμασε γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη.
κωκυτοῦ δ' ἤκουσε καὶ οἰμωγῆς ἀπὸ πύργου·
τῆς δ' ἐλελίχθη γυῖα, χαμαὶ δέ οἱ ἔκπεσε κερκίς·
ἡ δ' αὖτις δμωῇσιν ἐϋπλοκάμοισι μετηύδα·
"δεῦτε, δύω μοι ἕπεσθον, ἴδωμ' ὅτιν' ἔργα τέτυκται.
αἰδοίης ἑκυρῆς ὀπὸς ἔκλυον, ἐν δ' ἐμοὶ αὐτῇ
στήθεσι πάλλεται ἦτορ ἀνὰ στόμα, νέρθε δὲ γοῦνα
πήγνυται· ἐγγὺς δή τι κακὸν Πριάμοιο τέκεσσιν.
αἲ γὰρ ἀπ' οὔατος εἴη ἐμεῦ ἔπος· ἀλλὰ μάλ' αἰνῶς
δείδω μὴ δή μοι θρασὺν Ἕκτορα δῖος Ἀχιλλεὺς
μοῦνον ἀποτμήξας πόλιος πεδίονδε δίηται,
καὶ δή μιν καταπαύσῃ ἀγηνορίης ἀλεγεινῆς,
ἥ μιν ἔχεσκ', ἐπεὶ οὔ ποτ' ἐνὶ πληθυῖ μένεν ἀνδρῶν,
ἀλλὰ πολὺ προθέεσκε, τὸ ὃν μένος οὐδενὶ εἴκων."
  Ὣς φαμένη μεγάροιο διέσσυτο μαινάδι ἴση,
παλλομένη κραδίην· ἅμα δ' ἀμφίπολοι κίον αὐτῇ.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πύργον τε καὶ ἀνδρῶν ἷξεν ὅμιλον,
ἔστη παπτήνασ' ἐπὶ τείχεϊ, τὸν δ' ἐνόησεν
ἑλκόμενον πρόσθεν πόλιος· ταχέες δέ μιν ἵπποι
ἕλκον ἀκηδέστως κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.
τὴν δὲ κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν ἐρεβεννὴ νὺξ ἐκάλυψεν,
ἤριπε δ' ἐξοπίσω, ἀπὸ δὲ ψυχὴν ἐκάπυσσε.
τῆλε δ' ἀπὸ κρατὸς βάλε δέσματα σιγαλόεντα,
ἄμπυκα κεκρύφαλόν τε ἰδὲ πλεκτὴν ἀναδέσμην
κρήδεμνόν θ', ὅ ῥά οἱ δῶκε χρυσέη Ἀφροδίτη
ἤματι τῷ ὅτε μιν κορυθαίολος ἠγάγεθ' Ἕκτωρ

ἐκ δόμου Ἠετίωνος, ἐπεὶ πόρε μυρία ἕδνα.
ἀμφὶ δέ μιν γαλόῳ τε καὶ εἰνατέρες ἅλις ἔσταν,
αἵ ἑ μετὰ σφίσιν εἶχον ἀτυζομένην ἀπολέσθαι.
ἡ δ᾽ ἐπεὶ οὖν ἔμπνυτο καὶ ἐς φρένα θυμὸς ἀγέρθη,
ἀμβλήδην γοόωσα μετὰ Τρῳῇσιν ἔειπεν·
"Ἕκτορ, ἐγὼ δύστηνος· ἰῇ ἄρα γιγνόμεθ᾽ αἴσῃ
ἀμφότεροι, σὺ μὲν ἐν Τροίῃ Πριάμου κατὰ δῶμα,
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ Θήβῃσιν ὑπὸ Πλάκῳ ὑληέσσῃ
ἐν δόμῳ Ἠετίωνος, ὅ μ᾽ ἔτρεφε τυτθὸν ἐοῦσαν,
δύσμορος αἰνόμορον· ὡς μὴ ὤφελλε τεκέσθαι.
νῦν δὲ σὺ μὲν Ἀΐδαο δόμους ὑπὸ κεύθεσι γαίης
ἔρχεαι, αὐτὰρ ἐμὲ στυγερῷ ἐνὶ πένθεϊ λείπεις
χήρην ἐν μεγάροισι· πάϊς δ᾽ ἔτι νήπιος αὔτως,
ὃν τέκομεν σύ τ᾽ ἐγώ τε δυσάμμοροι· οὔτε σὺ τούτῳ
ἔσσεαι, Ἕκτορ, ὄνειαρ, ἐπεὶ θάνες, οὔτε σοὶ οὗτος.
ἤν περ γὰρ πόλεμόν γε φύγῃ πολύδακρυν Ἀχαιῶν,
αἰεί τοι τούτῳ γε πόνος καὶ κήδε᾽ ὀπίσσω
ἔσσοντ᾽· ἄλλοι γάρ οἱ ἀπουρίσσουσιν ἀρούρας.
ἦμαρ δ᾽ ὀρφανικὸν παναφήλικα παῖδα τίθησι·
πάντα δ᾽ ὑπεμνήμυκε, δεδάκρυνται δὲ παρειαί,
δευόμενος δέ τ᾽ ἄνεισι πάϊς ἐς πατρὸς ἑταίρους,
ἄλλον μὲν χλαίνης ἐρύων, ἄλλον δὲ χιτῶνος·
τῶν δ᾽ ἐλεησάντων κοτύλην τις τυτθὸν ἐπέσχε,
χείλεα μέν τ᾽ ἐδίην᾽, ὑπερῴην δ᾽ οὐκ ἐδίηνε.
τὸν δὲ καὶ ἀμφιθαλὴς ἐκ δαιτύος ἐστυφέλιξε,
χερσὶν πεπληγὼς καὶ ὀνειδείοισιν ἐνίσσων·
'ἔρρ᾽ οὕτως· οὐ σός γε πατὴρ μεταδαίνυται ἡμῖν.'
δακρυόεις δέ τ᾽ ἄνεισι πάϊς ἐς μητέρα χήρην,
Ἀστυάναξ, ὃς πρὶν μὲν ἑοῦ ἐπὶ γούνασι πατρὸς
μυελὸν οἶον ἔδεσκε καὶ οἰῶν πίονα δημόν·
αὐτὰρ ὅθ᾽ ὕπνος ἕλοι, παύσαιτό τε νηπιαχεύων,
εὕδεσκ᾽ ἐν λέκτροισιν, ἐν ἀγκαλίδεσσι τιθήνης,

εὐνῇ ἔνι μαλακῇ, θαλέων ἐμπλησάμενος κῆρ·
νῦν δ' ἂν πολλὰ πάθῃσι, φίλου ἀπὸ πατρὸς ἁμαρτών,
Ἀστυάναξ, ὃν Τρῶες ἐπίκλησιν καλέουσιν·
οἶος γάρ σφιν ἔρυσο πύλας καὶ τείχεα μακρά.
νῦν δὲ σὲ μὲν παρὰ νηυσὶ κορωνίσι νόσφι τοκήων
αἰόλαι εὐλαὶ ἔδονται, ἐπεί κε κύνες κορέσωνται,
γυμνόν· ἀτάρ τοι εἵματ' ἐνὶ μεγάροισι κέονται
λεπτά τε καὶ χαρίεντα, τετυγμένα χερσὶ γυναικῶν.
ἀλλ' ἦ τοι τάδε πάντα καταφλέξω πυρὶ κηλέῳ,
οὐδὲν σοί γ' ὄφελος, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἐγκείσεαι αὐτοῖς,
ἀλλὰ πρὸς Τρώων καὶ Τρωϊάδων κλέος εἶναι."
Ὣς ἔφατο κλαίουσ', ἐπὶ δὲ στενάχοντο γυναῖκες.

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Ψ.

Ἆθλα ἐπὶ Πατρόκλῳ.

Ὣς οἱ μὲν στενάχοντο κατὰ πτόλιν· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὶ
ἐπεὶ δὴ νῆάς τε καὶ Ἑλλήσποντον ἵκοντο,
οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἐσκίδναντο ἑὴν ἐπὶ νῆα ἕκαστος,
Μυρμιδόνας δ' οὐκ εἴα ἀποσκίδνασθαι Ἀχιλλεύς,
ἀλλ' ὅ γε οἷς ἑτάροισι φιλοπτολέμοισι μετηύδα·
"Μυρμιδόνες ταχύπωλοι, ἐμοὶ ἐρίηρες ἑταῖροι,
μὴ δή πω ὑπ' ὄχεσφι λυώμεθα μώνυχας ἵππους,
ἀλλ' αὐτοῖς ἵπποισι καὶ ἅρμασιν ἆσσον ἰόντες
Πάτροκλον κλαίωμεν· ὃ γὰρ γέρας ἐστὶ θανόντων.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεί κ' ὀλοοῖο τεταρπώμεσθα γόοιο,
ἵππους λυσάμενοι δορπήσομεν ἐνθάδε πάντες."
  Ὣς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ᾤμωξαν ἀολλέες, ἦρχε δ' Ἀχιλλεύς.
οἱ δὲ τρὶς περὶ νεκρὸν ἐΰτριχας ἤλασαν ἵππους
μυρόμενοι· μετὰ δέ σφι Θέτις γόου ἵμερον ὦρσε.
δεύοντο ψάμαθοι, δεύοντο δὲ τεύχεα φωτῶν
δάκρυσι· τοῖον γὰρ πόθεον μήστωρα φόβοιο.
τοῖσι δὲ Πηλεΐδης ἁδινοῦ ἐξῆρχε γόοιο,
χεῖρας ἐπ' ἀνδροφόνους θέμενος στήθεσσιν ἑταίρου·
"χαῖρέ μοι, ὦ Πάτροκλε, καὶ εἰν Ἀΐδαο δόμοισι·
πάντα γὰρ ἤδη τοι τελέω τὰ πάροιθεν ὑπέστην,
Ἕκτορα δεῦρ' ἐρύσας δώσειν κυσὶν ὠμὰ δάσασθαι,
δώδεκα δὲ προπάροιθε πυρῆς ἀποδειροτομήσειν
Τρώων ἀγλαὰ τέκνα, σέθεν κταμένοιο χολωθείς."

Ἦ ῥα, καὶ Ἕκτορα δῖον ἀεικέα μήδετο ἔργα,
πρηνέα πὰρ λεχέεσσι Μενοιτιάδαο τανύσσας
ἐν κονίῃς· οἱ δ' ἔντε' ἀφωπλίζοντο ἕκαστος
χάλκεα μαρμαίροντα, λύον δ' ὑψηχέας ἵππους,
κὰδ δ' ἷζον παρὰ νηῒ ποδώκεος Αἰακίδαο
μυρίοι· αὐτὰρ ὁ τοῖσι τάφον μενοεικέα δαίνυ.
πολλοὶ μὲν βόες ἀργοὶ ὀρέχθεον ἀμφὶ σιδήρῳ
σφαζόμενοι, πολλοὶ δ' ὄϊες καὶ μηκάδες αἶγες·
πολλοὶ δ' ἀργιόδοντες ὕες, θαλέθοντες ἀλοιφῇ,
εὑόμενοι τανύοντο διὰ φλογὸς Ἡφαίστοιο·
πάντῃ δ' ἀμφὶ νέκυν κοτυλήρυτον ἔρρεεν αἷμα.
Αὐτὰρ τόν γε ἄνακτα ποδώκεα Πηλεΐωνα
εἰς Ἀγαμέμνονα δῖον ἄγον βασιλῆες Ἀχαιῶν,
σπουδῇ παρπεπιθόντες ἑταίρου χωόμενον κῆρ.
οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ κλισίην Ἀγαμέμνονος ἷξον ἰόντες,
αὐτίκα κηρύκεσσι λιγυφθόγγοισι κέλευσαν
ἀμφὶ πυρὶ στῆσαι τρίποδα μέγαν, εἰ πεπίθοιεν
Πηλεΐδην λούσασθαι ἄπο βρότον αἱματόεντα.
αὐτὰρ ὅ γ' ἠρνεῖτο στερεῶς, ἐπὶ δ' ὅρκον ὄμοσσεν·
"οὐ μὰ Ζῆν', ὅς τίς τε θεῶν ὕπατος καὶ ἄριστος,
οὐ θέμις ἐστὶ λοετρὰ καρήατος ἆσσον ἱκέσθαι,
πρίν γ' ἐνὶ Πάτροκλον θέμεναι πυρὶ σῆμά τε χεῦαι
κείρασθαί τε κόμην, ἐπεὶ οὔ μ' ἔτι δεύτερον ὧδε
ἵξετ' ἄχος κραδίην, ὄφρα ζωοῖσι μετείω.
ἀλλ' ἤ τοι νῦν μὲν στυγερῇ πειθώμεθα δαιτί·
ἠῶθεν δ' ὄτρυνον, ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγάμεμνον,
ὕλην τ' ἀξέμεναι παρά τε σχεῖν ὅσσ' ἐπιεικὲς
νεκρὸν ἔχοντα νέεσθαι ὑπὸ ζόφον ἠερόεντα,
ὄφρ' ἤ τοι τοῦτον μὲν ἐπιφλέγῃ ἀκάματον πῦρ
θᾶσσον ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν, λαοὶ δ' ἐπὶ ἔργα τράπωνται."
Ὣς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα τοῦ μάλα μὲν κλύον ἠδ' ἐπίθοντο.
ἐσσυμένως δ' ἄρα δόρπον ἐφοπλίσσαντες ἕκαστοι

δαίνυντ᾽, οὐδέ τι θυμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς ἐΐσης.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἕντο,
οἱ μὲν κακκείοντες ἔβαν κλισίηνδε ἕκαστος,
Πηλεΐδης δ᾽ ἐπὶ θινὶ πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης
κεῖτο βαρὺ στενάχων, πολέσιν μετὰ Μυρμιδόνεσσιν,
ἐν καθαρῷ, ὅθι κύματ᾽ ἐπ᾽ ἠϊόνος κλύζεσκον·
εὖτε τὸν ὕπνος ἔμαρπτε, λύων μελεδήματα θυμοῦ,
νήδυμος ἀμφιχυθείς—μάλα γὰρ κάμε φαίδιμα γυῖα
Ἕκτορ᾽ ἐπαΐσσων προτὶ Ἴλιον ἠνεμόεσσαν—
ἦλθε δ᾽ ἐπὶ ψυχὴ Πατροκλῆος δειλοῖο,
πάντ᾽ αὐτῷ μέγεθός τε καὶ ὄμματα κάλ᾽ ἐϊκυῖα,
καὶ φωνήν, καὶ τοῖα περὶ χροῒ εἵματα ἕστο·
στῆ δ᾽ ἄρ᾽ ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς καί μιν πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν·
"εὕδεις, αὐτὰρ ἐμεῖο λελασμένος ἔπλευ, Ἀχιλλεῦ.
οὐ μέν μευ ζώοντος ἀκήδεις, ἀλλὰ θανόντος·
θάπτε με ὅττι τάχιστα, πύλας Ἀΐδαο περήσω.
τῆλέ με εἴργουσι ψυχαί, εἴδωλα καμόντων,
οὐδέ μέ πω μίσγεσθαι ὑπὲρ ποταμοῖο ἐῶσιν,
ἀλλ᾽ αὔτως ἀλάλημαι ἀν᾽ εὐρυπυλὲς Ἄϊδος δῶ.
καί μοι δὸς τὴν χεῖρ᾽, ὀλοφύρομαι· οὐ γὰρ ἔτ᾽ αὖτις
νίσομαι ἐξ Ἀΐδαο, ἐπήν με πυρὸς λελάχητε.
οὐ μὲν γὰρ ζωοί γε φίλων ἀπάνευθεν ἑταίρων
βουλὰς ἑζόμενοι βουλεύσομεν, ἀλλ᾽ ἐμὲ μὲν κὴρ
ἀμφέχανε στυγερή, ἥ περ λάχε γιγνόμενόν περ·
καὶ δὲ σοὶ αὐτῷ μοῖρα, θεοῖς ἐπιείκελ᾽ Ἀχιλλεῦ,
τείχει ὕπο Τρώων εὐηφενέων ἀπολέσθαι.
ἄλλο δέ τοι ἐρέω καὶ ἐφήσομαι, αἴ κε πίθηαι·
μὴ ἐμὰ σῶν ἀπάνευθε τιθήμεναι ὀστέ᾽, Ἀχιλλεῦ,
ἀλλ᾽ ὁμοῦ, ὡς ἐτράφην περ ἐν ὑμετέροισι δόμοισιν,
εὖτέ με τυτθὸν ἐόντα Μενοίτιος ἐξ Ὀπόεντος
ἤγαγεν ὑμέτερόνδ᾽ ἀνδροκτασίης ὕπο λυγρῆς,
ἤματι τῷ ὅτε παῖδα κατέκτανον Ἀμφιδάμαντος,

νήπιος, οὐκ ἐθέλων, ἀμφ᾽ ἀστραγάλοισι χολωθείς·
ἔνθα με δεξάμενος ἐν δώμασιν ἱππότα Πηλεὺς
ἔτραφέ τ᾽ ἐνδυκέως καὶ σὸν θεράποντ᾽ ὀνόμηνεν·
ὣς δὲ καὶ ὀστέα νῶϊν ὁμὴ σορὸς ἀμφικαλύπτοι
χρύσεος ἀμφιφορεύς, τόν τοι πόρε πότνια μήτηρ."
Τὸν δ᾽ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
"τίπτε μοι, ἠθείη κεφαλή, δεῦρ᾽ εἰλήλουθας,
καί μοι ταῦτα ἕκαστ᾽ ἐπιτέλλεαι; αὐτὰρ ἐγώ τοι
πάντα μάλ᾽ ἐκτελέω καὶ πείσομαι ὡς σὺ κελεύεις.
ἀλλά μοι ἆσσον στῆθι· μίνυνθά περ ἀμφιβαλόντε
ἀλλήλους ὀλοοῖο τεταρπώμεσθα γόοιο."
Ὣς ἄρα φωνήσας ὠρέξατο χερσὶ φίλῃσιν,
οὐδ᾽ ἔλαβε· ψυχὴ δὲ κατὰ χθονὸς ἠΰτε καπνὸς
ᾤχετο τετριγυῖα· ταφὼν δ᾽ ἀνόρουσεν Ἀχιλλεὺς
χερσί τε συμπλατάγησεν, ἔπος δ᾽ ὀλοφυδνὸν ἔειπεν·
"ὢ πόποι, ἦ ῥά τίς ἐστι καὶ εἰν Ἀΐδαο δόμοισι
ψυχὴ καὶ εἴδωλον, ἀτὰρ φρένες οὐκ ἔνι πάμπαν·
παννυχίη γάρ μοι Πατροκλῆος δειλοῖο
ψυχὴ ἐφεστήκει γοόωσά τε μυρομένη τε,
καί μοι ἕκαστ᾽ ἐπέτελλεν, ἔϊκτο δὲ θέσκελον αὐτῷ."
Ὣς φάτο, τοῖσι δὲ πᾶσιν ὑφ᾽ ἵμερον ὦρσε γόοιο·
μυρομένοισι δὲ τοῖσι φάνη ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἠὼς
ἀμφὶ νέκυν ἐλεεινόν. ἀτὰρ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
οὐρῆάς τ᾽ ὤτρυνε καὶ ἀνέρας ἀξέμεν ὕλην
πάντοθεν ἐκ κλισιῶν· ἐπὶ δ᾽ ἀνὴρ ἐσθλὸς ὀρώρει,
Μηριόνης, θεράπων ἀγαπήνορος Ἰδομενῆος.
οἱ δ᾽ ἴσαν ὑλοτόμους πελέκεας ἐν χερσὶν ἔχοντες
σειράς τ᾽ εὐπλέκτους· πρὸ δ᾽ ἄρ᾽ οὐρῆες κίον αὐτῶν.
πολλὰ δ᾽ ἄναντα κάταντα πάραντά τε δόχμιά τ᾽ ἦλθον·
ἀλλ᾽ ὅτε δὴ κνημοὺς προσέβαν πολυπίδακος Ἴδης,
αὐτίκ᾽ ἄρα δρῦς ὑψικόμους ταναήκεϊ χαλκῷ
τάμνον ἐπειγόμενοι· ταὶ δὲ μεγάλα κτυπέουσαι

πῖπτον· τὰς μὲν ἔπειτα διαπλήσσοντες Ἀχαιοὶ
ἔκδεον ἡμιόνων· ταὶ δὲ χθόνα ποσσὶ δατεῦντο
ἐλδόμεναι πεδίοιο διὰ ῥωπήϊα πυκνά.
πάντες δ' ὑλοτόμοι φιτροὺς φέρον· ὣς γὰρ ἀνώγει
Μηριόνης, θεράπων ἀγαπήνορος Ἰδομενῆος.
κὰδ δ' ἄρ' ἐπ' ἀκτῆς βάλλον ἐπισχερώ, ἔνθ' ἄρ' Ἀχιλλεὺς
φράσσατο Πατρόκλῳ μέγα ἠρίον ἠδὲ οἷ αὐτῷ. 126
Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πάντῃ παρακάββαλον ἄσπετον ὕλην,
ἥατ' ἄρ' αὖθι μένοντες ἀολλέες. αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
αὐτίκα Μυρμιδόνεσσι φιλοπτολέμοισι κέλευσε
χαλκὸν ζώννυσθαι, ζεῦξαι δ' ὑπ' ὄχεσφιν ἕκαστον
ἵππους· οἱ δ' ὤρνυντο καὶ ἐν τεύχεσσιν ἔδυνον,
ἂν δ' ἔβαν ἐν δίφροισι παραιβάται ἡνίοχοί τε,
πρόσθε μὲν ἱππῆες, μετὰ δὲ νέφος εἵπετο πεζῶν,
μυρίοι· ἐν δὲ μέσοισι φέρον Πάτροκλον ἑταῖροι.
θριξὶ δὲ πάντα νέκυν καταείνυσαν, ἃς ἐπέβαλλον
κειρόμενοι· ὄπιθεν δὲ κάρη ἔχε δῖος Ἀχιλλεὺς
ἀχνύμενος· ἕταρον γὰρ ἀμύμονα πέμπ' Ἄϊδόσδε.
Οἱ δ' ὅτε χῶρον ἵκανον ὅθι σφίσι πέφραδ' Ἀχιλλεύς,
κάτθεσαν, αἶψα δέ οἱ μενοεικέα νήεον ὕλην.
ἔνθ' αὖτ' ἄλλ' ἐνόησε ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς·
στὰς ἀπάνευθε πυρῆς ξανθὴν ἀπεκείρατο χαίτην,
τήν ῥα Σπερχειῷ ποταμῷ τρέφε τηλεθόωσαν·
ὀχθήσας δ' ἄρα εἶπεν ἰδὼν ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον·
"Σπερχεί', ἄλλως σοί γε πατὴρ ἠρήσατο Πηλεύς,
κεῖσέ με νοστήσαντα φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν
σοί τε κόμην κερέειν ῥέξειν θ' ἱερὴν ἑκατόμβην,
πεντήκοντα δ' ἔνορχα παρ' αὐτόθι μῆλ' ἱερεύσειν
ἐς πηγάς, ὅθι τοι τέμενος βωμός τε θυήεις.
ὣς ἠρᾶθ' ὁ γέρων, σὺ δέ οἱ νόον οὐκ ἐτέλεσσας.
νῦν δ' ἐπεὶ οὐ νέομαί γε φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν,
Πατρόκλῳ ἥρωϊ κόμην ὀπάσαιμι φέρεσθαι."

Ὣς εἰπὼν ἐν χερσὶ κόμην ἑτάροιο φίλοιο
θῆκεν, τοῖσι δὲ πᾶσιν ὑφ' ἵμερον ὦρσε γόοιο.
καί νύ κ' ὀδυρομένοισιν ἔδυ φάος ἠελίοιο,
εἰ μὴ Ἀχιλλεὺς αἶψ' Ἀγαμέμνονι εἶπε παραστάς·
"Ἀτρεΐδη, σοὶ γάρ τε μάλιστά γε λαὸς Ἀχαιῶν
πείσονται μύθοισι, γόοιο μὲν ἔστι καὶ ἆσαι,
νῦν δ' ἀπὸ πυρκαϊῆς σκέδασον καὶ δεῖπνον ἄνωχθι
ὅπλεσθαι· τάδε δ' ἀμφιπονησόμεθ' οἷσι μάλιστα
κήδεός ἐστι νέκυς· παρὰ δ' οἵ τ' ἀγοὶ ἄμμι μενόντων."
Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ τό γ' ἄκουσεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,
αὐτίκα λαὸν μὲν σκέδασεν κατὰ νῆας ἐΐσας,
κηδεμόνες δὲ παρ' αὖθι μένον καὶ νήεον ὕλην,
ποίησαν δὲ πυρὴν ἑκατόμπεδον ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα,
ἐν δὲ πυρῇ ὑπάτῃ νεκρὸν θέσαν ἀχνύμενοι κῆρ.
πολλὰ δὲ ἴφια μῆλα καὶ εἰλίποδας ἕλικας βοῦς
πρόσθε πυρῆς ἔδερόν τε καὶ ἄμφεπον· ἐκ δ' ἄρα πάντων
δημὸν ἑλὼν ἐκάλυψε νέκυν μεγάθυμος Ἀχιλλεὺς
ἐς πόδας ἐκ κεφαλῆς, περὶ δὲ δρατὰ σώματα νήει.
ἐν δ' ἐτίθει μέλιτος καὶ ἀλείφατος ἀμφιφορῆας,
πρὸς λέχεα κλίνων· πίσυρας δ' ἐριαύχενας ἵππους
ἐσσυμένως ἐνέβαλλε πυρῇ μεγάλα στεναχίζων.
ἐννέα τῷ γε ἄνακτι τραπεζῆες κύνες ἦσαν,
καὶ μὲν τῶν ἐνέβαλλε πυρῇ δύο δειροτομήσας,
δώδεκα δὲ Τρώων μεγαθύμων υἱέας ἐσθλοὺς
χαλκῷ δηϊόων· κακὰ δὲ φρεσὶ μήδετο ἔργα·
ἐν δὲ πυρὸς μένος ἧκε σιδήρεον, ὄφρα νέμοιτο.
ᾤμωξέν τ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα, φίλον δ' ὀνόμηνεν ἑταῖρον·
"χαῖρέ μοι, ὦ Πάτροκλε, καὶ εἰν Ἀΐδαο δόμοισι·
πάντα γὰρ ἤδη τοι τελέω τὰ πάροιθεν ὑπέστην
δώδεκα μὲν Τρώων μεγαθύμων υἱέας ἐσθλοὺς
τοὺς ἅμα σοὶ πάντας πῦρ ἐσθίει· Ἕκτορα δ' οὔ τι
δώσω Πριαμίδην πυρὶ δαπτέμεν, ἀλλὰ κύνεσσιν."

Ὣς φάτ' ἀπειλήσας· τὸν δ' οὐ κύνες ἀμφεπένοντο,
ἀλλὰ κύνας μὲν ἄλαλκε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη
ἤματα καὶ νύκτας, ῥοδόεντι δὲ χρῖεν ἐλαίῳ
ἀμβροσίῳ, ἵνα μή μιν ἀποδρύφοι ἑλκυστάζων.
τῷ δ' ἐπὶ κυάνεον νέφος ἤγαγε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων
οὐρανόθεν πεδίονδε, κάλυψε δὲ χῶρον ἅπαντα,
ὅσσον ἐπεῖχε νέκυς, μὴ πρὶν μένος ἠελίοιο
σκήλει' ἀμφὶ περὶ χρόα ἴνεσιν ἠδὲ μέλεσσιν.
Οὐδὲ πυρὴ Πατρόκλου ἐκαίετο τεθνηῶτος·
ἔνθ' αὖτ' ἄλλ' ἐνόησε ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς·
στὰς ἀπάνευθε πυρῆς δοιοῖς ἠρᾶτ' ἀνέμοισι,
Βορέῃ καὶ Ζεφύρῳ, καὶ ὑπίσχετο ἱερὰ καλά·
πολλὰ δὲ καὶ σπένδων χρυσέῳ δέπαϊ λιτάνευεν
ἐλθέμεν, ὄφρα τάχιστα πυρὶ φλεγεθοίατο νεκροί,
ὕλη τε σεύαιτο καήμεναι. ὦκα δὲ Ἶρις
ἀράων ἀΐουσα μετάγγελος ἦλθ' ἀνέμοισιν.
οἱ μὲν ἄρα Ζεφύροιο δυσαέος ἀθρόοι ἔνδον
εἰλαπίνην δαίνυντο· θέουσα δὲ Ἶρις ἐπέστη
βηλῷ ἔπι λιθέῳ· τοὶ δ' ὡς ἴδον ὀφθαλμοῖσι,
πάντες ἀνήϊξαν, κάλεόν τέ μιν εἰς ἓ ἕκαστος·
ἡ δ' αὖθ' ἕζεσθαι μὲν ἀνήνατο, εἶπε δὲ μῦθον·
"οὐχ ἕδος· εἶμι γὰρ αὖτις ἐπ' Ὠκεανοῖο ῥέεθρα,
Αἰθιόπων ἐς γαῖαν, ὅθι ῥέζουσ' ἑκατόμβας
ἀθανάτοις, ἵνα δὴ καὶ ἐγὼ μεταδαίσομαι ἱρῶν.
ἀλλ' Ἀχιλεὺς Βορέην ἠδὲ Ζέφυρον κελαδεινὸν
ἐλθεῖν ἀρᾶται, καὶ ὑπίσχεται ἱερὰ καλά,
ὄφρα πυρὴν ὄρσητε καήμεναι, ᾗ ἔνι κεῖται
Πάτροκλος, τὸν πάντες ἀναστενάχουσιν Ἀχαιοί."
Ἡ μὲν ἄρ' ὣς εἰποῦσ' ἀπεβήσετο, τοὶ δ' ὀρέοντο
ἠχῇ θεσπεσίῃ, νέφεα κλονέοντε πάροιθεν.
αἶψα δὲ πόντον ἵκανον ἀήμεναι, ὦρτο δὲ κῦμα
πνοιῇ ὕπο λιγυρῇ· Τροίην δ' ἐρίβωλον ἱκέσθην,

ἐν δὲ πυρῇ πεσέτην, μέγα δ' ἴαχε θεσπιδαὲς πῦρ.
παννύχιοι δ' ἄρα τοί γε πυρῆς ἄμυδις φλόγ' ἔβαλλον,
φυσῶντες λιγέως· ὁ δὲ πάννυχος ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεὺς
χρυσέου ἐκ κρητῆρος, ἑλὼν δέπας ἀμφικύπελλον,
οἶνον ἀφυσσόμενος χαμάδις χέε, δεῦε δὲ γαῖαν,
ψυχὴν κικλήσκων Πατροκλῆος δειλοῖο.
ὡς δὲ πατὴρ οὗ παιδὸς ὀδύρεται ὀστέα καίων,
νυμφίου, ὅς τε θανὼν δειλοὺς ἀκάχησε τοκῆας,
ὣς Ἀχιλεὺς ἑτάροιο ὀδύρετο ὀστέα καίων,
ἑρπύζων παρὰ πυρκαϊήν, ἁδινὰ στεναχίζων.
Ἦμος δ' ἑωσφόρος εἶσι φόως ἐρέων ἐπὶ γαῖαν,
ὅν τε μέτα κροκόπεπλος ὑπεὶρ ἅλα κίδναται ἠώς,
τῆμος πυρκαϊὴ ἐμαραίνετο, παύσατο δὲ φλόξ.
οἱ δ' ἄνεμοι πάλιν αὖτις ἔβαν οἶκόνδε νέεσθαι
Θρηΐκιον κατὰ πόντον· ὁ δ' ἔστενεν οἴδματι θύων.
Πηλεΐδης δ' ἀπὸ πυρκαϊῆς ἑτέρωσε λιασθεὶς
κλίνθη κεκμηώς, ἐπὶ δὲ γλυκὺς ὕπνος ὄρουσεν·
οἱ δ' ἀμφ' Ἀτρεΐωνα ἀολλέες ἠγερέθοντο·
τῶν μιν ἐπερχομένων ὅμαδος καὶ δοῦπος ἔγειρεν,
ἕζετο δ' ὀρθωθεὶς καί σφεας πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν·
"Ἀτρεΐδη τε καὶ ἄλλοι ἀριστῆες Παναχαιῶν,
πρῶτον μὲν κατὰ πυρκαϊὴν σβέσατ' αἴθοπι οἴνῳ
πᾶσαν, ὁπόσσον ἐπέσχε πυρὸς μένος· αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
ὀστέα Πατρόκλοιο Μενοιτιάδαο λέγωμεν
εὖ διαγιγνώσκοντες· ἀριφραδέα δὲ τέτυκται·
ἐν μέσσῃ γὰρ ἔκειτο πυρῇ, τοὶ δ' ἄλλοι ἄνευθεν
ἐσχατιῇ καίοντ' ἐπιμὶξ ἵπποι τε καὶ ἄνδρες.
καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐν χρυσέῃ φιάλῃ καὶ δίπλακι δημῷ
θείομεν, εἰς ὅ κεν αὐτὸς ἐγὼν Ἄϊδι κεύθωμαι.
τύμβον δ' οὐ μάλα πολλὸν ἐγὼ πονέεσθαι ἄνωγα,
ἀλλ' ἐπιεικέα τοῖον· ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τὸν Ἀχαιοὶ
εὐρύν θ' ὑψηλόν τε τιθήμεναι, οἵ κεν ἐμεῖο

δεύτεροι ἐν νήεσσι πολυκλήϊσι λίπησθε."
  Ὣς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἐπίθοντο ποδώκεϊ Πηλεΐωνι.
πρῶτον μὲν κατὰ πυρκαϊὴν σβέσαν αἴθοπι οἴνῳ,
ὅσσον ἐπὶ φλὸξ ἦλθε, βαθεῖα δὲ κάππεσε τέφρη·
κλαίοντες δ' ἑτάροιο ἐνηέος ὀστέα λευκὰ
ἄλλεγον ἐς χρυσέην φιάλην καὶ δίπλακα δημόν,
ἐν κλισίῃσι δὲ θέντες ἑανῷ λιτὶ κάλυψαν·
τορνώσαντο δὲ σῆμα θεμείλιά τε προβάλοντο
ἀμφὶ πυρήν· εἶθαρ δὲ χυτὴν ἐπὶ γαῖαν ἔχευαν,
χεύαντες δὲ τὸ σῆμα πάλιν κίον. αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
αὐτοῦ λαὸν ἔρυκε καὶ ἵζανεν εὐρὺν ἀγῶνα,
νηῶν δ' ἔκφερ' ἄεθλα, λέβητάς τε τρίποδάς τε
ἵππους θ' ἡμιόνους τε βοῶν τ' ἴφθιμα κάρηνα,
ἠδὲ γυναῖκας ἐϋζώνους πολιόν τε σίδηρον.
  Ἱππεῦσιν μὲν πρῶτα ποδώκεσιν ἀγλά' ἄεθλα
θῆκε γυναῖκα ἄγεσθαι ἀμύμονα ἔργα ἰδυῖαν
καὶ τρίποδ' ὠτώεντα δυωκαιεικοσίμετρον,
τῷ πρώτῳ· ἀτὰρ αὖ τῷ δευτέρῳ ἵππον ἔθηκεν
ἑξέτε' ἀδμήτην, βρέφος ἡμίονον κυέουσαν·
αὐτὰρ τῷ τριτάτῳ ἄπυρον κατέθηκε λέβητα
καλόν, τέσσαρα μέτρα κεχανδότα, λευκὸν ἔτ' αὔτως·
τῷ δὲ τετάρτῳ θῆκε δύω χρυσοῖο τάλαντα,
πέμπτῳ δ' ἀμφίθετον φιάλην ἀπύρωτον ἔθηκε.
στῆ δ' ὀρθὸς καὶ μῦθον ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἔειπεν·
"Ἀτρεΐδη τε καὶ ἄλλοι ἐϋκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί,
ἱππῆας τάδ' ἄεθλα δεδεγμένα κεῖτ' ἐν ἀγῶνι.
εἰ μὲν νῦν ἐπὶ ἄλλῳ ἀεθλεύοιμεν Ἀχαιοί,
ἦ τ' ἂν ἐγὼ τὰ πρῶτα λαβὼν κλισίηνδε φεροίμην.
ἴστε γὰρ ὅσσον ἐμοὶ ἀρετῇ περιβάλλετον ἵπποι·
ἀθάνατοί τε γάρ εἰσι, Ποσειδάων δ' ἔπορ' αὐτοὺς
πατρὶ ἐμῷ Πηλῆϊ, ὁ δ' αὖτ' ἐμοὶ ἐγγυάλιξεν.
ἀλλ' ἦ τοι μὲν ἐγὼ μενέω καὶ μώνυχες ἵπποι·

τοίου γὰρ κλέος ἐσθλὸν ἀπώλεσαν ἡνιόχοιο,
ἠπίου, ὅς σφωϊν μάλα πολλάκις ὑγρὸν ἔλαιον
χαιτάων κατέχευε, λοέσσας ὕδατι λευκῷ.
τὸν τώ γ' ἑσταότες πενθείετον, οὔδεϊ δέ σφι
χαῖται ἐρηρέδαται, τὼ δ' ἕστατον ἀχνυμένω κῆρ.
ἄλλοι δὲ στέλλεσθε κατὰ στρατόν, ὅς τις 'Αχαιῶν
ἵπποισίν τε πέποιθε καὶ ἅρμασι κολλητοῖσιν."
  Ὣς φάτο Πηλεΐδης, ταχέες δ' ἱππῆες ἄγερθεν.
ὦρτο πολὺ πρῶτος μὲν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Εὔμηλος,
'Αδμήτου φίλος υἱός, ὃς ἱπποσύνῃ ἐκέκαστο·
τῷ δ' ἐπὶ Τυδεΐδης ὦρτο κρατερὸς Διομήδης,
ἵππους δὲ Τρωοὺς ὕπαγε ζυγόν, οὕς ποτ' ἀπηύρα
Αἰνείαν, ἀτὰρ αὐτὸν ὑπεξεσάωσεν 'Απόλλων.
τῷ δ' ἄρ' ἐπ' 'Ατρεΐδης ὦρτο ξανθὸς Μενέλαος
διογενής, ὑπὸ δὲ ζυγὸν ἤγαγεν ὠκέας ἵππους,
Αἴθην τὴν 'Αγαμεμνονέην τὸν ἑόν τε Πόδαργον·
τὴν 'Αγαμέμνονι δῶκ' 'Αγχισιάδης 'Εχέπωλος
δῶρ', ἵνα μή οἱ ἕποιθ' ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἠνεμόεσσαν,
ἀλλ' αὐτοῦ τέρποιτο μένων· μέγα γάρ οἱ ἔδωκε
Ζεὺς ἄφενος, ναῖεν δ' ὅ γ' ἐν εὐρυχόρῳ Σικυῶνι·
τὴν ὅ γ' ὑπὸ ζυγὸν ἦγε, μέγα δρόμου ἰσχανόωσαν.
'Αντίλοχος δὲ τέταρτος ἐΰτριχας ὡπλίσαθ' ἵππους,
Νέστορος ἀγλαὸς υἱὸς ὑπερθύμοιο ἄνακτος,
τοῦ Νηληϊάδαο· Πυλοιγενέες δέ οἱ ἵπποι
ὠκύποδες φέρον ἅρμα· πατὴρ δέ οἱ ἄγχι παραστὰς
μυθεῖτ' εἰς ἀγαθὰ φρονέων νοέοντι καὶ αὐτῷ·
"'Αντίλοχ', ἤ τοι μέν σε νέον περ ἐόντ' ἐφίλησαν
Ζεύς τε Ποσειδάων τε, καὶ ἱπποσύνας ἐδίδαξαν
παντοίας· τῷ καί σε διδασκέμεν οὔ τι μάλα χρεώ·
οἶσθα γὰρ εὖ περὶ τέρμαθ' ἑλισσέμεν· ἀλλά τοι ἵπποι
βάρδιστοι θείειν· τῷ τ' οἴω λοίγι' ἔσεσθαι.
τῶν δ' ἵπποι μὲν ἔασιν ἀφάρτεροι, οὐδὲ μὲν αὐτοὶ

πλείονα ἴσασιν σέθεν αὐτοῦ μητίσασθαι.
ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ σύ, φίλος, μῆτιν ἐμβάλλεο θυμῷ
παντοίην, ἵνα μή σε παρεκπροφύγῃσιν ἄεθλα.
μήτι τοι δρυτόμος μέγ' ἀμείνων ἠὲ βίηφι·
μήτι δ' αὖτε κυβερνήτης ἐνὶ οἴνοπι πόντῳ
νῆα θοὴν ἰθύνει ἐρεχθομένην ἀνέμοισι·
μήτι δ' ἡνίοχος περιγίγνεται ἡνιόχοιο.
ἀλλ' ὃς μέν θ' ἵπποισι καὶ ἅρμασιν οἷσι πεποιθὼς
ἀφραδέως ἐπὶ πολλὸν ἑλίσσεται ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα,
ἵπποι δὲ πλανόωνται ἀνὰ δρόμον, οὐδὲ κατίσχει·
ὃς δέ κε κέρδεα εἰδῇ ἐλαύνων ἥσσονας ἵππους,
αἰεὶ τέρμ' ὁρόων στρέφει ἐγγύθεν, οὐδέ ἑ λήθει
ὅππως τὸ πρῶτον τανύσῃ βοέοισιν ἱμᾶσιν,
ἀλλ' ἔχει ἀσφαλέως καὶ τὸν προὔχοντα δοκεύει.
σῆμα δέ τοι ἐρέω μάλ' ἀριφραδές, οὐδέ σε λήσει.
ἕστηκε ξύλον αὖον ὅσον τ' ὄργυι' ὑπὲρ αἴης,
ἢ δρυὸς ἢ πεύκης· τὸ μὲν οὐ καταπύθεται ὄμβρῳ,
λᾶε δὲ τοῦ ἑκάτερθεν ἐρηρέδαται δύο λευκὼ
ἐν ξυνοχῇσιν ὁδοῦ, λεῖος δ' ἱππόδρομος ἀμφίς·
ἤ τευ σῆμα βροτοῖο πάλαι κατατεθνηῶτος,
ἢ τό γε νύσσα τέτυκτο ἐπὶ προτέρων ἀνθρώπων,
καὶ νῦν τέρματ' ἔθηκε ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς.
τῷ σὺ μάλ' ἐγχρίμψας ἐλάαν σχεδὸν ἅρμα καὶ ἵππους,
αὐτὸς δὲ κλινθῆναι ἐϋπλέκτῳ ἐνὶ δίφρῳ
ἦκ' ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ τοῖιν· ἀτὰρ τὸν δεξιὸν ἵππον
κένσαι ὁμοκλήσας, εἶξαί τέ οἱ ἡνία χερσίν.
ἐν νύσσῃ δέ τοι ἵππος ἀριστερὸς ἐγχριμφθήτω,
ὡς ἄν τοι πλήμνη γε δοάσσεται ἄκρον ἱκέσθαι
κύκλου ποιητοῖο· λίθου δ' ἀλέασθαι ἐπαυρεῖν,
μή πως ἵππους τε τρώσῃς κατά θ' ἅρματα ἄξῃς·
χάρμα δὲ τοῖς ἄλλοισιν, ἐλεγχείη δὲ σοὶ αὐτῷ
ἔσσεται· ἀλλά, φίλος, φρονέων πεφυλαγμένος εἶναι.

εἰ γάρ κ' ἐν νύσσῃ γε παρεξελάσῃσθα διώκων,
οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅς κέ σ' ἕλῃσι μετάλμενος οὐδὲ παρέλθῃ,
οὐδ' εἴ κεν μετόπισθεν Ἀρίονα δῖον ἐλαύνοι,
Ἀδρήστου ταχὺν ἵππον, ὃς ἐκ θεόφιν γένος ἦεν,
ἢ τοὺς Λαομέδοντος, οἳ ἐνθάδε γ' ἔτραφεν ἐσθλοί."
Ὣς εἰπὼν Νέστωρ Νηλήϊος ἂψ ἐνὶ χώρῃ
ἕζετ', ἐπεὶ ᾧ παιδὶ ἑκάστου πείρατ' ἔειπε.
Μηριόνης δ' ἄρα πέμπτος ἐΰτριχας ὡπλίσαθ' ἵππους.
ἂν δ' ἔβαν ἐς δίφρους, ἐν δὲ κλήρους ἐβάλοντο·
πάλλ' Ἀχιλεύς, ἐκ δὲ κλῆρος θόρε Νεστορίδαο
Ἀντιλόχου· μετὰ τὸν δ' ἔλαχε κρείων Εὔμηλος·
τῷ δ' ἄρ' ἐπ' Ἀτρεΐδης, δουρικλειτὸς Μενέλαος,
τῷ δ' ἐπὶ Μηριόνης λάχ' ἐλαυνέμεν· ὕστατος αὖτε
Τυδεΐδης ὄχ' ἄριστος ἐὼν λάχ' ἐλαυνέμεν ἵππους.
στὰν δὲ μεταστοιχί, σήμηνε δὲ τέρματ' Ἀχιλλεὺς
τηλόθεν ἐν λείῳ πεδίῳ· παρὰ δὲ σκοπὸν εἷσεν
ἀντίθεον Φοίνικα, ὀπάονα πατρὸς ἑοῖο,
ὡς μεμνέῳτο δρόμους καὶ ἀληθείην ἀποείποι.
Οἳ δ' ἅμα πάντες ἐφ' ἵπποιιν μάστιγας ἄειραν,
πέπληγόν θ' ἱμᾶσιν, ὁμόκλησάν τ' ἐπέεσσιν
ἐσσυμένως· οἱ δ' ὦκα διέπρησσον πεδίοιο
νόσφι νεῶν ταχέως· ὑπὸ δὲ στέρνοισι κονίη
ἵστατ' ἀειρομένη ὥς τε νέφος ἠὲ θύελλα,
χαῖται δ' ἐρρώοντο μετὰ πνοιῇς ἀνέμοιο.
ἅρματα δ' ἄλλοτε μὲν χθονὶ πίλνατο πουλυβοτείρῃ,
ἄλλοτε δ' ἀΐξασκε μετήορα· τοὶ δ' ἐλατῆρες
ἕστασαν ἐν δίφροισι, πάτασσε δὲ θυμὸς ἑκάστου
νίκης ἱεμένων· κέκλοντο δὲ οἷσιν ἕκαστος
ἵπποις, οἱ δ' ἐπέτοντο κονίοντες πεδίοιο.
Ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ πύματον τέλεον δρόμον ὠκέες ἵπποι
ἂψ ἐφ' ἁλὸς πολιῆς, τότε δὴ ἀρετή γε ἑκάστου
φαίνετ', ἄφαρ δ' ἵπποισι τάθη δρόμος· ὦκα δ' ἔπειτα

αἱ Φηρητιάδαο ποδώκεες ἔκφερον ἵπποι.
τὰς δὲ μετ' ἐξέφερον Διομήδεος ἄρσενες ἵπποι,
Τρώϊοι, οὐδέ τι πολλὸν ἄνευθ' ἔσαν, ἀλλὰ μάλ' ἐγγύς·
αἰεὶ γὰρ δίφρου ἐπιβησομένοισιν ἐΐκτην,
πνοιῇ δ' Εὐμήλοιο μετάφρενον εὐρέε τ' ὤμω
θέρμετ'· ἐπ' αὐτῷ γὰρ κεφαλὰς καταθέντε πετέσθην.
καί νύ κεν ἢ παρέλασσ' ἢ ἀμφήριστον ἔθηκεν,
εἰ μὴ Τυδέος υἷϊ κοτέσσατο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων,
ὅς ῥά οἱ ἐκ χειρῶν ἔβαλεν μάστιγα φαεινήν.
τοῖο δ' ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν χύτο δάκρυα χωομένοιο,
οὕνεκα τὰς μὲν ὅρα ἔτι καὶ πολὺ μᾶλλον ἰούσας,
οἱ δέ οἱ ἐβλάφθησαν ἄνευ κέντροιο θέοντες.
οὐδ' ἄρ' Ἀθηναίην ἐλεφηράμενος λάθ' Ἀπόλλων
Τυδεΐδην, μάλα δ' ὦκα μετέσσυτο ποιμένα λαῶν,
δῶκε δέ οἱ μάστιγα, μένος δ' ἵπποισιν ἐνῆκεν·
ἡ δὲ μετ' Ἀδμήτου υἱὸν κοτέουσ' ἐβεβήκει,
ἵππειον δέ οἱ ἦξε θεὰ ζυγόν· αἱ δέ οἱ ἵπποι
ἀμφὶς ὁδοῦ δραμέτην, ῥυμὸς δ' ἐπὶ γαῖαν ἐλύσθη.
αὐτὸς δ' ἐκ δίφροιο παρὰ τροχὸν ἐξεκυλίσθη,
ἀγκῶνάς τε περιδρύφθη στόμα τε ῥῖνάς τε,
θρυλίχθη δὲ μέτωπον ἐπ' ὀφρύσι· τὼ δέ οἱ ὄσσε
δακρυόφι πλῆσθεν, θαλερὴ δέ οἱ ἔσχετο φωνή.
Τυδεΐδης δὲ παρατρέψας ἔχε μώνυχας ἵππους,
πολλὸν τῶν ἄλλων ἐξάλμενος· ἐν γὰρ Ἀθήνη
ἵπποις ἧκε μένος καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῷ κῦδος ἔθηκε.
τῷ δ' ἄρ' ἐπ' Ἀτρεΐδης εἶχε ξανθὸς Μενέλαος.
Ἀντίλοχος δ' ἵπποισιν ἐκέκλετο πατρὸς ἑοῖο·
"ἔμβητον καὶ σφῶϊ· τιταίνετον ὅττι τάχιστα.
ἤ τοι μὲν κείνοισιν ἐριζέμεν οὔ τι κελεύω,
Τυδεΐδεω ἵπποισι δαΐφρονος, οἷσιν Ἀθήνη
νῦν ὤρεξε τάχος καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῷ κῦδος ἔθηκεν·
ἵππους δ' Ἀτρεΐδαο κιχάνετε, μηδὲ λίπησθον,

καρπαλίμως, μὴ σφῶϊν ἐλεγχείην καταχεύῃ
Αἴθη θῆλυς ἐοῦσα· τίη λείπεσθε, φέριστοι;
ὧδε γὰρ ἐξερέω, καὶ μὴν τετελεσμένον ἔσται·
οὐ σφῶϊν κομιδὴ παρὰ Νέστορι ποιμένι λαῶν
ἔσσεται, αὐτίκα δ' ὔμμε κατακτενεῖ ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ,
αἴ κ' ἀποκηδήσαντε φερώμεθα χεῖρον ἄεθλον.
ἀλλ' ἐφομαρτεῖτον καὶ σπεύδετον ὅττι τάχιστα·
ταῦτα δ' ἐγὼν αὐτὸς τεχνήσομαι ἠδὲ νοήσω,
στεινωπῷ ἐν ὁδῷ παραδύμεναι, οὐδέ με λήσει."
Ὣς ἔφαθ', οἱ δὲ ἄνακτος ὑποδείσαντες ὁμοκλὴν
μᾶλλον ἐπιδραμέτην ὀλίγον χρόνον· αἶψα δ' ἔπειτα
στεῖνος ὁδοῦ κοίλης ἴδεν Ἀντίλοχος μενεχάρμης.
ῥωχμὸς ἔην γαίης, ᾗ χειμέριον ἀλὲν ὕδωρ
ἐξέρρηξεν ὁδοῖο, βάθυνε δὲ χῶρον ἅπαντα·
τῇ ῥ' εἶχεν Μενέλαος ἁματροχιὰς ἀλεείνων.
Ἀντίλοχος δὲ παρατρέψας ἔχε μώνυχας ἵππους
ἐκτὸς ὁδοῦ, ὀλίγον δὲ παρακλίνας ἐδίωκεν.
Ἀτρεΐδης δ' ἔδεισε καὶ Ἀντιλόχῳ ἐγεγώνει·
"Ἀντίλοχ', ἀφραδέως ἱππάζεαι· ἀλλ' ἄνεχ' ἵππους·
στεινωπὸς γὰρ ὁδός, τάχα δ' εὐρυτέρῃ παρελάσσεις·
μή πως ἀμφοτέρους δηλήσεαι ἅρματι κύρσας."
Ὣς ἔφατ', Ἀντίλοχος δ' ἔτι καὶ πολὺ μᾶλλον ἔλαυνε
κέντρῳ ἐπισπέρχων, ὡς οὐκ ἀΐοντι ἐοικώς.
ὅσσα δὲ δίσκου οὖρα κατωμαδίοιο πέλονται,
ὅν τ' αἰζηὸς ἀφῆκεν ἀνὴρ πειρώμενος ἥβης,
τόσσον ἐπιδραμέτην· αἱ δ' ἠρώησαν ὀπίσσω
Ἀτρεΐδεω· αὐτὸς γὰρ ἑκὼν μεθέηκεν ἐλαύνειν,
μή πως συγκύρσειαν ὁδῷ ἔνι μώνυχες ἵπποι,
δίφρους τ' ἀνστρέψειαν ἐϋπλεκέας, κατὰ δ' αὐτοὶ
ἐν κονίῃσι πέσοιεν ἐπειγόμενοι περὶ νίκης.
τὸν καὶ νεικείων προσέφη ξανθὸς Μενέλαος·
"Ἀντίλοχ', οὔ τις σεῖο βροτῶν ὀλοώτερος ἄλλος·

ἔρρ', ἐπεὶ οὔ σ' ἔτυμόν γε φάμεν πεπνῦσθαι Ἀχαιοί.
ἀλλ' οὐ μὰν οὐδ' ὧς ἄτερ ὅρκου οἴσῃ ἄεθλον."
Ὣς εἰπὼν ἵπποισιν ἐκέκλετο φώνησέν τε·
"μή μοι ἐρύκεσθον μηδ' ἕστατον ἀχνυμένω κῆρ.
φθήσονται τούτοισι πόδες καὶ γοῦνα καμόντα
ἢ ὑμῖν· ἄμφω γὰρ ἀτέμβονται νεότητος."
Ὣς ἔφαθ', οἱ δὲ ἄνακτος ὑποδείσαντες ὁμοκλὴν
μᾶλλον ἐπιδραμέτην, τάχα δέ σφισιν ἄγχι γένοντο.
Ἀργεῖοι δ' ἐν ἀγῶνι καθήμενοι εἰσορόωντο
ἵππους· τοὶ δὲ πέτοντο κονίοντες πεδίοιο.
πρῶτος δ' Ἰδομενεὺς Κρητῶν ἀγὸς ἐφράσαθ' ἵππους·
ἧστο γὰρ ἐκτὸς ἀγῶνος ὑπέρτατος ἐν περιωπῇ·
τοῖο δ' ἄνευθεν ἐόντος ὁμοκλητῆρος ἀκούσας
ἔγνω, φράσσατο δ' ἵππον ἀριπρεπέα προὔχοντα,
ὃς τὸ μὲν ἄλλο τόσον φοῖνιξ ἦν, ἐν δὲ μετώπῳ
λευκὸν σῆμ' ἐτέτυκτο περίτροχον ἠΰτε μήνη.
στῆ δ' ὀρθὸς καὶ μῦθον ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἔειπεν·
"ὦ φίλοι, Ἀργείων ἡγήτορες ἠδὲ μέδοντες,
οἶος ἐγὼν ἵππους αὐγάζομαι ἦε καὶ ὑμεῖς;
ἄλλοι μοι δοκέουσι παροίτεροι ἔμμεναι ἵπποι,
ἄλλος δ' ἡνίοχος ἰνδάλλεται· αἱ δέ που αὐτοῦ
ἔβλαβεν ἐν πεδίῳ, αἳ κεῖσέ γε φέρτεραι ἦσαν·
ἦ τοι γὰρ τὰς πρῶτα ἴδον περὶ τέρμα βαλούσας,
νῦν δ' οὔ πῃ δύναμαι ἰδέειν,—πάντῃ δέ μοι ὄσσε
Τρωϊκὸν ἂμ πεδίον παπταίνετον εἰσορόωντι·
ἠὲ τὸν ἡνίοχον φύγον ἡνία, οὐδ' ἐδυνάσθη
εὖ σχεθέειν περὶ τέρμα, καὶ οὐκ ἐτύχησεν ἑλίξας·
ἔνθα μιν ἐκπεσέειν ὀΐω σύν θ' ἅρματα ἆξαι,
αἱ δ' ἐξηρώησαν, ἐπεὶ μένος ἔλλαβε θυμόν.
ἀλλὰ ἴδεσθε καὶ ὔμμες ἀνασταδόν· οὐ γὰρ ἐγώ γε
εὖ διαγιγνώσκω· δοκέει δέ μοι ἔμμεναι ἀνὴρ
Αἰτωλὸς γενεήν, μετὰ δ' Ἀργείοισιν ἀνάσσει,

Τυδέος ἱπποδάμου υἱός, κρατερὸς Διομήδης."
Τὸν δ' αἰσχρῶς ἐνένιπεν Ὀϊλῆος ταχὺς Αἴας·
"Ἰδομενεῦ, τί πάρος λαβρεύεαι; αἱ δέ τ' ἄνευθεν
ἵπποι ἀερσίποδες πολέος πεδίοιο δίενται.
οὔτε νεώτατός ἐσσι μετ' Ἀργείοισι τοσοῦτον,
οὔτε τοι ὀξύτατον κεφαλῆς ἐκ δέρκεται ὄσσε·
ἀλλ' αἰεὶ μύθοις λαβρεύεαι· οὐδέ τί σε χρὴ
λαβραγόρην ἔμεναι· πάρα γὰρ καὶ ἀμείνονες ἄλλοι.
ἵπποι δ' αὐταὶ ἔασι παροίτεραι, αἳ τὸ πάρος περ,
Εὐμήλου, ἐν δ' αὐτὸς ἔχων εὔληρα βέβηκε."
Τὸν δὲ χολωσάμενος Κρητῶν ἀγὸς ἀντίον ηὔδα·
"Αἶαν, νεῖκος ἄριστε, κακοφραδές, ἄλλα τε πάντα
δεύεαι Ἀργείων, ὅτι τοι νόος ἐστὶν ἀπηνής.
δεῦρό νυν, ἢ τρίποδος περιδώμεθον ἠὲ λέβητος,
ἵστορα δ' Ἀτρεΐδην Ἀγαμέμνονα θείομεν ἄμφω,
ὁππότεραι πρόσθ' ἵπποι, ἵνα γνώῃς ἀποτίνων."
Ὣς ἔφατ', ὤρνυτο δ' αὐτίκ' Ὀϊλῆος ταχὺς Αἴας
χωόμενος χαλεποῖσιν ἀμείψασθαι ἐπέεσσι·
καί νύ κε δὴ προτέρω ἔτ' ἔρις γένετ' ἀμφοτέροισιν,
εἰ μὴ Ἀχιλλεὺς αὐτὸς ἀνίστατο καὶ φάτο μῦθον·
"μηκέτι νῦν χαλεποῖσιν ἀμείβεσθον ἐπέεσσιν,
Αἶαν Ἰδομενεῦ τε, κακοῖς, ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ ἔοικε.
καὶ δ' ἄλλῳ νεμεσᾶτον, ὅτις τοιαῦτά γε ῥέζοι.
ἀλλ' ὑμεῖς ἐν ἀγῶνι καθήμενοι εἰσοράασθε
ἵππους· οἱ δὲ τάχ' αὐτοὶ ἐπειγόμενοι περὶ νίκης
ἐνθάδ' ἐλεύσονται· τότε δὲ γνώσεσθε ἕκαστος
ἵππους Ἀργείων, οἳ δεύτεροι οἵ τε πάροιθεν."
Ὣς φάτο, Τυδεΐδης δὲ μάλα σχεδὸν ἦλθε διώκων,
μάστι δ' αἰὲν ἔλαυνε κατωμαδόν· οἱ δέ οἱ ἵπποι
ὑψόσ' ἀειρέσθην ῥίμφα πρήσσοντε κέλευθον.
αἰεὶ δ' ἡνίοχον κονίης ῥαθάμιγγες ἔβαλλον,
ἅρματα δὲ χρυσῷ πεπυκασμένα κασσιτέρῳ τε

ἵπποις ὠκυπόδεσσιν ἐπέτρεχον· οὐδέ τι πολλὴ
γίγνετ' ἐπισσώτρων ἁρματροχιὴ κατόπισθεν
ἐν λεπτῇ κονίῃ· τὼ δὲ σπεύδοντε πετέσθην.
στῆ δὲ μέσῳ ἐν ἀγῶνι, πολὺς δ' ἀνεκήκιεν ἱδρὼς
ἵππων ἔκ τε λόφων καὶ ἀπὸ στέρνοιο χαμᾶζε.
αὐτὸς δ' ἐκ δίφροιο χαμαὶ θόρε παμφανόωντος,
κλῖνε δ' ἄρα μάστιγα ποτὶ ζυγόν· οὐδὲ μάτησεν
ἴφθιμος Σθένελος, ἀλλ' ἐσσυμένως λάβ' ἄεθλον,
δῶκε δ' ἄγειν ἑτάροισιν ὑπερθύμοισι γυναῖκα
καὶ τρίποδ' ὠτώεντα φέρειν· ὁ δ' ἔλυεν ὑφ' ἵππους.
Τῷ δ' ἄρ' ἐπ' Ἀντίλοχος Νηλήϊος ἤλασεν ἵππους,
κέρδεσιν, οὔ τι τάχει γε, παραφθάμενος Μενέλαον·
ἀλλὰ καὶ ὣς Μενέλαος ἔχ' ἐγγύθεν ὠκέας ἵππους.
ὅσσον δὲ τροχοῦ ἵππος ἀφίσταται, ὅς ῥά τ' ἄνακτα
ἕλκῃσιν πεδίοιο τιταινόμενος σὺν ὄχεσφι·
τοῦ μέν τε ψαύουσιν ἐπισσώτρου τρίχες ἄκραι
οὐραῖαι· ὁ δέ τ' ἄγχι μάλα τρέχει, οὐδέ τι πολλὴ
χώρη μεσσηγύς, πολέος πεδίοιο θέοντος·
τόσσον δὴ Μενέλαος ἀμύμονος Ἀντιλόχοιο
λείπετ'· ἀτὰρ τὰ πρῶτα καὶ ἐς δίσκουρα λέλειπτο,
ἀλλά μιν αἶψα κίχανεν· ὀφέλλετο γὰρ μένος ἠῢ
ἵππου τῆς Ἀγαμεμνονέης, καλλίτριχος Αἴθης·
εἰ δέ κ' ἔτι προτέρω γένετο δρόμος ἀμφοτέροισι,
τῷ κέν μιν παρέλασσ' οὐδ' ἀμφήριστον ἔθηκεν.
αὐτὰρ Μηριόνης, θεράπων ἐῢς Ἰδομενῆος,
λείπετ' ἀγακλῆος Μενελάου δουρὸς ἐρωήν·
βάρδιστοι μὲν γάρ οἱ ἔσαν καλλίτριχες ἵπποι,
ἥκιστος δ' ἦν αὐτὸς ἐλαυνέμεν ἅρμ' ἐν ἀγῶνι.
υἱὸς δ' Ἀδμήτοιο πανύστατος ἤλυθεν ἄλλων,
ἕλκων ἅρματα καλά, ἐλαύνων πρόσσοθεν ἵππους.
τὸν δὲ ἰδὼν ᾤκτειρε ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς,
στὰς δ' ἄρ' ἐν Ἀργείοις ἔπεα πτερόεντ' ἀγόρευε·

"λοῖσθος ἀνὴρ ὤριστος ἐλαύνει μώνυχας ἵππους·
ἀλλ' ἄγε δή οἱ δῶμεν ἀέθλιον, ὡς ἐπιεικές,
δεύτερ'· ἀτὰρ τὰ πρῶτα φερέσθω Τυδέος υἱός."
Ὣς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἐπῄνεον ὡς ἐκέλευε.
καί νύ κέ οἱ πόρεν ἵππον, ἐπῄνησαν γὰρ Ἀχαιοί,
εἰ μὴ ἄρ' Ἀντίλοχος μεγαθύμου Νέστορος υἱὸς
Πηλείδην Ἀχιλῆα δίκῃ ἠμείψατ' ἀναστάς·
"ὦ Ἀχιλεῦ, μάλα τοι κεχολώσομαι, αἴ κε τελέσσῃς
τοῦτο ἔπος· μέλλεις γὰρ ἀφαιρήσεσθαι ἄεθλον,
τὰ φρονέων ὅτι οἱ βλάβεν ἅρματα καὶ ταχέ' ἵππω
αὐτός τ' ἐσθλὸς ἐών· ἀλλ' ὤφελεν ἀθανάτοισιν
εὔχεσθαι· τῷ κ' οὔ τι πανύστατος ἦλθε διώκων.
εἰ δέ μιν οἰκτείρεις καί τοι φίλος ἔπλετο θυμῷ,
ἔστι τοι ἐν κλισίῃ χρυσὸς πολύς, ἔστι δὲ χαλκὸς
καὶ πρόβατ', εἰσὶ δέ τοι δμωαὶ καὶ μώνυχες ἵπποι·
τῶν οἱ ἔπειτ' ἀνελὼν δόμεναι καὶ μεῖζον ἄεθλον,
ἠὲ καὶ αὐτίκα νῦν, ἵνα σ' αἰνήσωσιν Ἀχαιοί.
τὴν δ' ἐγὼ οὐ δώσω· περὶ δ' αὐτῆς πειρηθήτω
ἀνδρῶν ὅς κ' ἐθέλῃσιν ἐμοὶ χείρεσσι μάχεσθαι."
Ὣς φάτο, μείδησεν δὲ ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεὺς
χαίρων Ἀντιλόχῳ, ὅτι οἱ φίλος ἦεν ἑταῖρος·
καί μιν ἀμειβόμενος ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"Ἀντίλοχ', εἰ μὲν δή με κελεύεις οἴκοθεν ἄλλο
Εὐμήλῳ ἐπιδοῦναι, ἐγὼ δέ κε καὶ τὸ τελέσσω.
δώσω οἱ θώρηκα, τὸν Ἀστεροπαῖον ἀπηύρων,
χάλκεον, ᾧ πέρι χεῦμα φαεινοῦ κασσιτέροιο
ἀμφιδεδίνηται· πολέος δέ οἱ ἄξιος ἔσται."
Ἦ ῥα, καὶ Αὐτομέδοντι φίλῳ ἐκέλευσεν ἑταίρῳ
οἰσέμεναι κλισίηθεν· ὁ δ' ᾤχετο καί οἱ ἔνεικεν,
Εὐμήλῳ δ' ἐν χερσὶ τίθει· ὁ δὲ δέξατο χαίρων.
Τοῖσι δὲ καὶ Μενέλαος ἀνίστατο θυμὸν ἀχεύων,
Ἀντιλόχῳ ἄμοτον κεχολωμένος· ἐν δ' ἄρα κῆρυξ

χειρὶ σκῆπτρον ἔθηκε, σιωπῆσαί τ' ἐκέλευσεν
Ἀργείους· ὁ δ' ἔπειτα μετηύδα ἰσόθεος φώς·
"Ἀντίλοχε, πρόσθεν πεπνυμένε, ποῖον ἔρεξας.
ᾔσχυνας μὲν ἐμὴν ἀρετήν, βλάψας δέ μοι ἵππους,
τοὺς σοὺς πρόσθε βαλών, οἵ τοι πολὺ χείρονες ἦσαν.
ἀλλ' ἄγετ', Ἀργείων ἡγήτορες ἠδὲ μέδοντες,
ἐς μέσον ἀμφοτέροισι δικάσσατε, μηδ' ἐπ' ἀρωγῇ,
μή ποτέ τις εἴπῃσιν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων·
'Ἀντίλοχον ψεύδεσσι βιησάμενος Μενέλαος
οἴχεται ἵππον ἄγων, ὅτι οἱ πολὺ χείρονες ἦσαν
ἵπποι, αὐτὸς δὲ κρείσσων ἀρετῇ τε βίῃ τε.'
εἰ δ' ἄγ' ἐγὼν αὐτὸς δικάσω, καί μ' οὔ τινά φημι
ἄλλον ἐπιπλήξειν Δαναῶν· ἰθεῖα γὰρ ἔσται.
Ἀντίλοχ', εἰ δ' ἄγε δεῦρο, διοτρεφές, ἣ θέμις ἐστί,
στὰς ἵππων προπάροιθε καὶ ἅρματος, αὐτὰρ ἱμάσθλην
χερσὶν ἔχε ῥαδινήν, ᾗ περ τὸ πρόσθεν ἔλαυνες,
ἵππων ἁψάμενος γαιήοχον ἐννοσίγαιον
ὄμνυθι μὴ μὲν ἑκὼν τὸ ἐμὸν δόλῳ ἅρμα πεδῆσαι."
Τὸν δ' αὖτ' Ἀντίλοχος πεπνυμένος ἀντίον ηὔδα·
"ἄνσχεο νῦν· πολλὸν γὰρ ἔγωγε νεώτερός εἰμι
σεῖο, ἄναξ Μενέλαε, σὺ δὲ πρότερος καὶ ἀρείων.
οἶσθ' οἷαι νέου ἀνδρὸς ὑπερβασίαι τελέθουσι·
κραιπνότερος μὲν γάρ τε νόος, λεπτὴ δέ τε μῆτις.
τῷ τοι ἐπιτλήτω κραδίη· ἵππον δέ τοι αὐτὸς
δώσω, τὴν ἀρόμην. εἰ καί νύ κεν οἴκοθεν ἄλλο
μεῖζον ἐπαιτήσειας, ἄφαρ κέ τοι αὐτίκα δοῦναι
βουλοίμην ἢ σοί γε, διοτρεφές, ἤματα πάντα
ἐκ θυμοῦ πεσέειν καὶ δαίμοσιν εἶναι ἀλιτρός."
Ἦ ῥα, καὶ ἵππον ἄγων μεγαθύμου Νέστορος υἱὸς
ἐν χείρεσσι τίθει Μενελάου· τοῖο δὲ θυμὸς
ἰάνθη ὡς εἴ τε περὶ σταχύεσσιν ἐέρση
ληΐου ἀλδήσκοντος, ὅτε φρίσσουσιν ἄρουραι·

ὣς ἄρα σοί, Μενέλαε, μετὰ φρεσὶ θυμὸς ἰάνθη.
καί μιν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"Ἀντίλοχε, νῦν μέν τοι ἐγὼν ὑποείξομαι αὐτὸς
χωόμενος, ἐπεὶ οὔ τι παρήορος οὐδ' ἀεσίφρων
ἦσθα πάρος· νῦν αὖτε νόον νίκησε νεοίη.
δεύτερον αὖτ' ἀλέασθαι ἀμείνονας ἠπεροπεύειν.
οὐ γάρ κέν με τάχ' ἄλλος ἀνὴρ παρέπεισεν Ἀχαιῶν·
ἀλλὰ σὺ γὰρ δὴ πόλλ' ἔπαθες καὶ πόλλ' ἐμόγησας,
σός τε πατὴρ ἀγαθὸς καὶ ἀδελφεὸς εἵνεκ' ἐμεῖο·
τῷ τοι λισσομένῳ ἐπιπείσομαι, ἠδὲ καὶ ἵππον
δώσω ἐμήν περ ἐοῦσαν, ἵνα γνώωσι καὶ οἵδε
ὡς ἐμὸς οὔ ποτε θυμὸς ὑπερφίαλος καὶ ἀπηνής."
Ἦ ῥα, καὶ Ἀντιλόχοιο Νοήμονι δῶκεν ἑταίρῳ
ἵππον ἄγειν· ὁ δ' ἔπειτα λέβηθ' ἕλε παμφανόωντα.
Μηριόνης δ' ἀνάειρε δύω χρυσοῖο τάλαντα
τέτρατος, ὡς ἔλασεν. πέμπτον δ' ὑπελείπετ' ἄεθλον,
ἀμφίθετος φιάλη· τὴν Νέστορι δῶκεν Ἀχιλλεὺς
Ἀργείων ἀν' ἀγῶνα φέρων, καὶ ἔειπε παραστάς·
"τῆ νῦν, καὶ σοὶ τοῦτο, γέρον, κειμήλιον ἔστω,
Πατρόκλοιο τάφου μνῆμ' ἔμμεναι· οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' αὐτὸν
ὄψῃ ἐν Ἀργείοισι· δίδωμι δέ τοι τόδ' ἄεθλον
αὔτως· οὐ γὰρ πύξ γε μαχήσεαι, οὐδὲ παλαίσεις,
οὐδέ τ' ἀκοντιστὺν ἐσδύσεαι, οὐδὲ πόδεσσι
θεύσεαι· ἤδη γὰρ χαλεπὸν κατὰ γῆρας ἐπείγει."
Ὣς εἰπὼν ἐν χερσὶ τίθει· ὁ δ' ἐδέξατο χαίρων,
καί μιν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"ναὶ δὴ ταῦτά γε πάντα, τέκος, κατὰ μοῖραν ἔειπες·
οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' ἔμπεδα γυῖα, φίλος, πόδες, οὐδέ τι χεῖρες
ὤμων ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἐπαΐσσονται ἐλαφραί.
εἴθ' ὡς ἡβώοιμι βίη τέ μοι ἔμπεδος εἴη
ὡς ὁπότε κρείοντ' Ἀμαρυγκέα θάπτον Ἐπειοὶ
Βουπρασίῳ, παῖδες δ' ἔθεσαν βασιλῆος ἄεθλα·

ἔνθ᾽ οὔ τίς μοι ὁμοῖος ἀνὴρ γένετ᾽, οὔτ᾽ ἄρ᾽ Ἐπειῶν
οὔτ᾽ αὐτῶν Πυλίων οὔτ᾽ Αἰτωλῶν μεγαθύμων.
πὺξ μὲν ἐνίκησα Κλυτομήδεα, Ἤνοπος υἱόν,
Ἀγκαῖον δὲ πάλῃ Πλευρώνιον, ὅς μοι ἀνέστη·
Ἴφικλον δὲ πόδεσσι παρέδραμον ἐσθλὸν ἐόντα,
δουρὶ δ᾽ ὑπειρέβαλον Φυλῆά τε καὶ Πολύδωρον.
οἴοισίν μ᾽ ἵπποισι παρήλασαν Ἀκτορίωνε,
πλήθει πρόσθε βαλόντες, ἀγασσάμενοι περὶ νίκης,
οὕνεκα δὴ τὰ μέγιστα παρ᾽ αὐτόθι λείπετ᾽ ἄεθλα.
οἱ δ᾽ ἄρ᾽ ἔσαν δίδυμοι· ὁ μὲν ἔμπεδον ἡνιόχευεν,
ἔμπεδον ἡνιόχευ᾽, ὁ δ᾽ ἄρα μάστιγι κέλευεν.
ὥς ποτ᾽ ἔον· νῦν αὖτε νεώτεροι ἀντιοώντων
ἔργων τοιούτων· ἐμὲ δὲ χρὴ γήραϊ λυγρῷ
πείθεσθαι, τότε δ᾽ αὖτε μετέπρεπον ἡρώεσσιν.
ἀλλ᾽ ἴθι καὶ σὸν ἑταῖρον ἀέθλοισι κτερέϊζε.
τοῦτο δ᾽ ἐγὼ πρόφρων δέχομαι, χαίρει δέ μοι ἦτορ,
ὥς μευ ἀεὶ μέμνησαι ἐνηέος, οὐδέ σε λήθω,
τιμῆς ἧς τέ μ᾽ ἔοικε τετιμῆσθαι μετ᾽ Ἀχαιοῖς.
σοὶ δὲ θεοὶ τῶνδ᾽ ἀντὶ χάριν μενοεικέα δοῖεν."

Ὣς φάτο, Πηλεΐδης δὲ πολὺν καθ᾽ ὅμιλον Ἀχαιῶν
ᾤχετ᾽, ἐπεὶ πάντ᾽ αἶνον ἐπέκλυε Νηλεΐδαο.
αὐτὰρ ὁ πυγμαχίης ἀλεγεινῆς θῆκεν ἄεθλα·
ἡμίονον ταλαεργὸν ἄγων κατέδησ᾽ ἐν ἀγῶνι
ἑξέτε᾽ ἀδμήτην, ἥ τ᾽ ἀλγίστη δαμάσασθαι·
τῷ δ᾽ ἄρα νικηθέντι τίθει δέπας ἀμφικύπελλον.
στῆ δ᾽ ὀρθὸς καὶ μῦθον ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἔειπεν·
"Ἀτρεΐδη τε καὶ ἄλλοι ἐϋκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί,
ἄνδρε δύω περὶ τῶνδε κελεύομεν, ὥ περ ἀρίστω,
πὺξ μάλ᾽ ἀνασχομένω πεπληγέμεν· ᾧ δέ κ᾽ Ἀπόλλων
δώῃ καμμονίην, γνώωσι δὲ πάντες Ἀχαιοί,
ἡμίονον ταλαεργὸν ἄγων κλισίηνδε νεέσθω·
αὐτὰρ ὁ νικηθεὶς δέπας οἴσεται ἀμφικύπελλον."

Ὣς ἔφατ', ὤρνυτο δ' αὐτίκ' ἀνὴρ ἠΰς τε μέγας τε
εἰδὼς πυγμαχίης, υἱὸς Πανοπῆος Ἐπειός,
ἅψατο δ' ἡμιόνου ταλαεργοῦ φώνησέν τε·
"ἆσσον ἴτω ὅς τις δέπας οἴσεται ἀμφικύπελλον·
ἡμίονον δ' οὔ φημί τιν' ἀξέμεν ἄλλον Ἀχαιῶν
πυγμῇ νικήσαντ', ἐπεὶ εὔχομαι εἶναι ἄριστος.
ἦ οὐχ ἅλις ὅττι μάχης ἐπιδεύομαι; οὐδ' ἄρα πως ἦν
ἐν πάντεσσ' ἔργοισι δαήμονα φῶτα γενέσθαι.
ὧδε γὰρ ἐξερέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται·
ἀντικρὺ χρόα τε ῥήξω σύν τ' ὀστέ' ἀράξω.
κηδεμόνες δέ οἱ ἐνθάδ' ἀολλέες αὖθι μενόντων,
οἵ κέ μιν ἐξοίσουσιν ἐμῆς ὑπὸ χερσὶ δαμέντα."
Ὣς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιωπῇ.
Εὐρύαλος δέ οἱ οἶος ἀνίστατο, ἰσόθεος φώς,
Μηκιστέος υἱὸς Ταλαϊονίδαο ἄνακτος,
ὅς ποτε Θήβασδ' ἦλθε δεδουπότος Οἰδιπόδαο
ἐς τάφον· ἔνθα δὲ πάντας ἐνίκα Καδμείωνας.
τὸν μὲν Τυδεΐδης δουρικλυτὸς ἀμφεπονεῖτο
θαρσύνων ἔπεσιν, μέγα δ' αὐτῷ βούλετο νίκην.
ζῶμα δέ οἱ πρῶτον παρακάββαλεν, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
δῶκεν ἱμάντας ἐϋτμήτους βοὸς ἀγραύλοιο.
τὼ δὲ ζωσαμένω βήτην ἐς μέσσον ἀγῶνα,
ἄντα δ' ἀνασχομένω χερσὶ στιβαρῇσιν ἅμ' ἄμφω
σύν ῥ' ἔπεσον, σὺν δέ σφι βαρεῖαι χεῖρες ἔμιχθεν.
δεινὸς δὲ χρόμαδος γενύων γένετ', ἔρρεε δ' ἱδρὼς
πάντοθεν ἐκ μελέων· ἐπὶ δ' ὤρνυτο δῖος Ἐπειός,
κόψε δὲ παπτήναντα παρήϊον· οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔτι δὴν
ἑστήκειν· αὐτοῦ γὰρ ὑπήριπε φαίδιμα γυῖα.
ὡς δ' ὅθ' ὑπὸ φρικὸς Βορέω ἀναπάλλεται ἰχθὺς
θίν' ἐν φυκιόεντι, μέλαν δέ ἑ κῦμα κάλυψεν,
ὣς πληγεὶς ἀνέπαλτο· ἀτὰρ μεγάθυμος Ἐπειὸς
χερσὶ λαβὼν ὤρθωσε· φίλοι δ' ἀμφέσταν ἑταῖροι,

οἵ μιν ἄγον δι' ἀγῶνος ἐφελκομένοισι πόδεσσιν
αἷμα παχὺ πτύοντα, κάρη βάλλονθ' ἑτέρωσε·
κὰδ δ' ἀλλοφρονέοντα μετὰ σφίσιν εἷσαν ἄγοντες,
αὐτοὶ δ' οἰχόμενοι κόμισαν δέπας ἀμφικύπελλον.
Πηλεΐδης δ' αἶψ' ἄλλα κατὰ τρίτα θῆκεν ἄεθλα,
δεικνύμενος Δαναοῖσι, παλαισμοσύνης ἀλεγεινῆς,
τῷ μὲν νικήσαντι μέγαν τρίποδ' ἐμπυριβήτην,
τὸν δὲ δυωδεκάβοιον ἐνὶ σφίσι τῖον Ἀχαιοί·
ἀνδρὶ δὲ νικηθέντι γυναῖκ' ἐς μέσσον ἔθηκε,
πολλὰ δ' ἐπίστατο ἔργα, τίον δέ ἑ τεσσαράβοιον.
στῆ δ' ὀρθὸς καὶ μῦθον ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἔειπεν·
"ὄρνυσθ' οἳ καὶ τούτου ἀέθλου πειρήσεσθον."
ὣς ἔφατ', ὦρτο δ' ἔπειτα μέγας Τελαμώνιος Αἴας,
ἂν δ' Ὀδυσεὺς πολύμητις ἀνίστατο, κέρδεα εἰδώς.
ζωσαμένω δ' ἄρα τώ γε βάτην ἐς μέσσον ἀγῶνα,
ἀγκὰς δ' ἀλλήλων λαβέτην χερσὶ στιβαρῇσιν
ὡς ὅτ' ἀμείβοντες, τούς τε κλυτὸς ἤραρε τέκτων
δώματος ὑψηλοῖο, βίας ἀνέμων ἀλεείνων.
τετρίγει δ' ἄρα νῶτα θρασειάων ἀπὸ χειρῶν
ἑλκόμενα στερεῶς· κατὰ δὲ νότιος ῥέεν ἱδρώς,
πυκναὶ δὲ σμώδιγγες ἀνὰ πλευράς τε καὶ ὤμους
αἵματι φοινικόεσσαι ἀνέδραμον· οἱ δὲ μάλ' αἰεὶ
νίκης ἱέσθην τρίποδος πέρι ποιητοῖο·
οὔτ' Ὀδυσεὺς δύνατο σφῆλαι οὔδει τε πελάσσαι,
οὔτ' Αἴας δύνατο, κρατερὴ δ' ἔχεν ἲς Ὀδυσῆος.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δή ῥ' ἀνίαζον ἐϋκνήμιδας Ἀχαιούς,
δὴ τότε μιν προσέειπε μέγας Τελαμώνιος Αἴας·
"διογενὲς Λαερτιάδη, πολυμήχαν' Ὀδυσσεῦ,
ἤ μ' ἀνάειρ', ἢ ἐγὼ σέ· τὰ δ' αὖ Διὶ πάντα μελήσει."
Ὣς εἰπὼν ἀνάειρε· δόλου δ' οὐ λήθετ' Ὀδυσσεύς·
κόψ' ὄπιθεν κώληπα τυχών, ὑπέλυσε δὲ γυῖα,
κὰδ δ' ἔβαλ' ἐξοπίσω· ἐπὶ δὲ στήθεσσιν Ὀδυσσεὺς

κάππεσε· λαοὶ δ' αὖ θηεῦντό τε θάμβησάν τε.
δεύτερος αὖτ' ἀνάειρε πολύτλας δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς,
κίνησεν δ' ἄρα τυτθὸν ἀπὸ χθονός, οὐδέ τ' ἄειρεν,
ἐν δὲ γόνυ γνάμψεν· ἐπὶ δὲ χθονὶ κάππεσον ἄμφω
πλησίοι ἀλλήλοισι, μιάνθησαν δὲ κονίῃ.
καί νύ κε τὸ τρίτον αὖτις ἀναΐξαντ' ἐπάλαιον,
εἰ μὴ Ἀχιλλεὺς αὐτὸς ἀνίστατο καὶ κατέρυκε·
"μηκέτ' ἐρείδεσθον, μηδὲ τρίβεσθε κακοῖσι·
νίκη δ' ἀμφοτέροισιν· ἀέθλια δ' ἶσ' ἀνελόντες
ἔρχεσθ', ὄφρα καὶ ἄλλοι ἀεθλεύωσιν Ἀχαιοί."
Ὣς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα τοῦ μάλα μὲν κλύον ἠδ' ἐπίθοντο,
καί ῥ' ἀπομορξαμένω κονίην δύσαντο χιτῶνας.
Πηλεΐδης δ' αἶψ' ἄλλα τίθει ταχυτῆτος ἄεθλα,
ἀργύρεον κρητῆρα, τετυγμένον· ἓξ δ' ἄρα μέτρα
χάνδανεν, αὐτὰρ κάλλει ἐνίκα πᾶσαν ἐπ' αἶαν
πολλόν, ἐπεὶ Σιδόνες πολυδαίδαλοι εὖ ἤσκησαν,
Φοίνικες δ' ἄγον ἄνδρες ἐπ' ἠεροειδέα πόντον,
στῆσαν δ' ἐν λιμένεσσι, Θόαντι δὲ δῶρον ἔδωκαν·
υἷος δὲ Πριάμοιο Λυκάονος ὦνον ἔδωκε
Πατρόκλῳ ἥρωϊ Ἰησονίδης Εὔνηος.
καὶ τὸν Ἀχιλλεὺς θῆκεν ἀέθλιον οὗ ἑτάροιο,
ὅς τις ἐλαφρότατος ποσσὶ κραιπνοῖσι πέλοιτο·
δευτέρῳ αὖ βοῦν θῆκε μέγαν καὶ πίονα δημῷ,
ἡμιτάλαντον δὲ χρυσοῦ λοισθήϊ' ἔθηκε.
στῆ δ' ὀρθὸς καὶ μῦθον ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἔειπεν·
"ὄρνυσθ' οἳ καὶ τούτου ἀέθλου πειρήσεσθε."
ὣς ἔφατ', ὤρνυτο δ' αὐτίκ' Ὀϊλῆος ταχὺς Αἴας,
ἂν δ' Ὀδυσεὺς πολύμητις, ἔπειτα δὲ Νέστορος υἱὸς
Ἀντίλοχος· ὁ γὰρ αὖτε νέους ποσὶ πάντας ἐνίκα.
[στὰν δὲ μεταστοιχί· σήμηνε δὲ τέρματ' Ἀχιλλεύς.]
τοῖσι δ' ἀπὸ νύσσης τέτατο δρόμος· ὦκα δ' ἔπειτα
ἔκφερ' Ὀϊλιάδης· ἐπὶ δ' ὤρνυτο δῖος Ὀδυσσεὺς

ἄγχι μάλ', ὡς ὅτε τίς τε γυναικὸς ἐϋζώνοιο
στήθεός ἐστι κανών, ὅν τ' εὖ μάλα χερσὶ τανύσσῃ
πηνίον ἐξέλκουσα παρὲκ μίτον, ἀγχόθι δ' ἴσχει
στήθεος· ὣς Ὀδυσεὺς θέεν ἐγγύθεν, αὐτὰρ ὄπισθεν
ἴχνια τύπτε πόδεσσι πάρος κόνιν ἀμφιχυθῆναι·
κὰδ δ' ἄρα οἱ κεφαλῆς χέ' ἀϋτμένα δῖος Ὀδυσσεὺς
αἰεὶ ῥίμφα θέων· ἴαχον δ' ἐπὶ πάντες Ἀχαιοὶ
νίκης ἱεμένῳ, μάλα δὲ σπεύδοντι κέλευον.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ πύματον τέλεον δρόμον, αὐτίκ' Ὀδυσσεὺς
εὔχετ' Ἀθηναίῃ γλαυκώπιδι ὃν κατὰ θυμόν·
"κλῦθι, θεά, ἀγαθή μοι ἐπίρροθος ἐλθὲ ποδοῖιν."
ὣς ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος· τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη,
γυῖα δ' ἔθηκεν ἐλαφρά, πόδας καὶ χεῖρας ὕπερθεν.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ τάχ' ἔμελλον ἐπαΐξεσθαι ἄεθλον,
ἔνθ' Αἴας μὲν ὄλισθε θέων—βλάψεν γὰρ Ἀθήνη—
τῇ ῥα βοῶν κέχυτ' ὄνθος ἀποκταμένων ἐριμύκων,
οὓς ἐπὶ Πατρόκλῳ πέφνεν πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
ἐν δ' ὄνθου βοέου πλῆτο στόμα τε ῥῖνάς τε·
κρητῆρ' αὖτ' ἀνάειρε πολύτλας δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς,
ὡς ἦλθε φθάμενος· ὁ δὲ βοῦν ἕλε φαίδιμος Αἴας.
στῆ δὲ κέρας μετὰ χερσὶν ἔχων βοὸς ἀγραύλοιο,
ὄνθον ἀποπτύων, μετὰ δ' Ἀργείοισιν ἔειπεν·
"ὢ πόποι, ἦ μ' ἔβλαψε θεὰ πόδας, ἣ τὸ πάρος περ
μήτηρ ὣς Ὀδυσῆϊ παρίσταται ἠδ' ἐπαρήγει."
Ὣς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἡδὺ γέλασσαν.
Ἀντίλοχος δ' ἄρα δὴ λοισθήϊον ἔκφερ' ἄεθλον
μειδιόων, καὶ μῦθον ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἔειπεν·
"εἰδόσιν ὔμμ' ἐρέω πᾶσιν, φίλοι, ὡς ἔτι καὶ νῦν
ἀθάνατοι τιμῶσι παλαιοτέρους ἀνθρώπους.
Αἴας μὲν γὰρ ἐμεῖ' ὀλίγον προγενέστερός ἐστιν,
οὗτος δὲ προτέρης γενεῆς προτέρων τ' ἀνθρώπων·
ὠμογέροντα δέ μίν φασ' ἔμμεναι· ἀργαλέον δὲ

ποσσὶν ἐριδήσασθαι Ἀχαιοῖς, εἰ μὴ Ἀχιλλεῖ."
Ὣς φάτο, κύδηνεν δὲ ποδώκεα Πηλεΐωνα.
τὸν δ' Ἀχιλεὺς μύθοισιν ἀμειβόμενος προσέειπεν·
"Ἀντίλοχ', οὐ μέν τοι μέλεος εἰρήσεται αἶνος,
ἀλλά τοι ἡμιτάλαντον ἐγὼ χρυσοῦ ἐπιθήσω."
Ὣς εἰπὼν ἐν χερσὶ τίθει, ὁ δ' ἐδέξατο χαίρων.
αὐτὰρ Πηλεΐδης κατὰ μὲν δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος
θῆκ' ἐς ἀγῶνα φέρων, κατὰ δ' ἀσπίδα καὶ τρυφάλειαν,
τεύχεα Σαρπήδοντος, ἅ μιν Πάτροκλος ἀπηύρα.
στῆ δ' ὀρθὸς καὶ μῦθον ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἔειπεν·
"ἄνδρε δύω περὶ τῶνδε κελεύομεν, ὥ περ ἀρίστω,
τεύχεα ἑσσαμένω, ταμεσίχροα χαλκὸν ἑλόντε,
ἀλλήλων προπάροιθεν ὁμίλου πειρηθῆναι.
ὁππότερός κε φθῇσιν ὀρεξάμενος χρόα καλόν,
ψαύσῃ δ' ἐνδίνων διά τ' ἔντεα καὶ μέλαν αἷμα,
τῷ μὲν ἐγὼ δώσω τόδε φάσγανον ἀργυρόηλον
καλὸν Θρηΐκιον, τὸ μὲν Ἀστεροπαῖον ἀπηύρων·
τεύχεα δ' ἀμφότεροι ξυνήϊα ταῦτα φερέσθων·
καί σφιν δαῖτ' ἀγαθὴν παραθήσομεν ἐν κλισίῃσιν."
Ὣς ἔφατ', ὦρτο δ' ἔπειτα μέγας Τελαμώνιος Αἴας,
ἂν δ' ἄρα Τυδεΐδης ὦρτο, κρατερὸς Διομήδης.
οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν ἑκάτερθεν ὁμίλου θωρήχθησαν,
ἐς μέσον ἀμφοτέρω συνίτην μεμαῶτε μάχεσθαι,
δεινὸν δερκομένω· θάμβος δ' ἔχε πάντας Ἀχαιούς.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ἰόντες,
τρὶς μὲν ἐπήϊξαν, τρὶς δὲ σχεδὸν ὡρμήθησαν.
ἔνθ' Αἴας μὲν ἔπειτα κατ' ἀσπίδα πάντοσ' ἐΐσην
νύξ', οὐδὲ χρό' ἵκανεν· ἔρυτο γὰρ ἔνδοθι θώρηξ·
Τυδεΐδης δ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα ὑπὲρ σάκεος μεγάλοιο
αἰὲν ἐπ' αὐχένι κῦρε φαεινοῦ δουρὸς ἀκωκῇ.
καὶ τότε δή ῥ' Αἴαντι περιδείσαντες Ἀχαιοὶ
παυσαμένους ἐκέλευσαν ἀέθλια ἶσ' ἀνελέσθαι.

αὐτὰρ Τυδεΐδῃ δῶκεν μέγα φάσγανον ἥρως
σὺν κολεῷ τε φέρων καὶ ἐϋτμήτῳ τελαμῶνι.
  Αὐτὰρ Πηλεΐδης θῆκεν σόλον αὐτοχόωνον,
ὃν πρὶν μὲν ῥίπτασκε μέγα σθένος Ἠετίωνος·
ἀλλ' ἤ τοι τὸν ἔπεφνε ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς,
τὸν δ' ἄγετ' ἐν νήεσσι σὺν ἄλλοισι κτεάτεσσι.
στῆ δ' ὀρθὸς καὶ μῦθον ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἔειπεν·
"ὄρνυσθ' οἳ καὶ τούτου ἀέθλου πειρήσεσθε.
εἴ οἱ καὶ μάλα πολλὸν ἀπόπροθι πίονες ἀγροί,
ἕξει μιν καὶ πέντε περιπλομένους ἐνιαυτοὺς
χρεώμενος· οὐ μὲν γάρ οἱ ἀτεμβόμενός γε σιδήρου
ποιμὴν οὐδ' ἀροτὴρ εἶσ' ἐς πόλιν, ἀλλὰ παρέξει."
  Ὣς ἔφατ', ὦρτο δ' ἔπειτα μενεπτόλεμος Πολυποίτης,
ἂν δὲ Λεοντῆος κρατερὸν μένος ἀντιθέοιο,
ἂν δ' Αἴας Τελαμωνιάδης καὶ δῖος Ἐπειός.
ἑξείης δ' ἵσταντο, σόλον δ' ἕλε δῖος Ἐπειός,
ἧκε δὲ δινήσας· γέλασαν δ' ἐπὶ πάντες Ἀχαιοί.
δεύτερος αὖτ' ἀφέηκε Λεοντεύς, ὄζος Ἄρηος·
τὸ τρίτον αὖτ' ἔρριψε μέγας Τελαμώνιος Αἴας,
χειρὸς ἄπο στιβαρῆς, καὶ ὑπέρβαλε σήματα πάντων.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ σόλον εἷλε μενεπτόλεμος Πολυποίτης,
ὅσσον τίς τ' ἔρριψε καλαύροπα βουκόλος ἀνήρ,
ἡ δέ θ' ἑλισσομένη πέτεται διὰ βοῦς ἀγελαίας,
τόσσον παντὸς ἀγῶνος ὑπέρβαλε· τοὶ δ' ἐβόησαν.
ἀνστάντες δ' ἕταροι Πολυποίταο κρατεροῖο
νῆας ἔπι γλαφυρὰς ἔφερον βασιλῆος ἄεθλον.
  Αὐτὰρ ὁ τοξευτῇσι τίθει ἰόεντα σίδηρον,
κὰδ δ' ἐτίθει δέκα μὲν πελέκεας, δέκα δ' ἡμιπέλεκκα,
ἱστὸν δ' ἔστησεν νηὸς κυανοπρῴροιο
τηλοῦ ἐπὶ ψαμάθοις, ἐκ δὲ τρήρωνα πέλειαν
λεπτῇ μηρίνθῳ δῆσεν ποδός, ἧς ἄρ' ἀνώγει
τοξεύειν· "ὃς μέν κε βάλῃ τρήρωνα πέλειαν,

πάντας ἀειράμενος πελέκεας οἶκόνδε φερέσθω·
ὃς δέ κε μηρίνθοιο τύχῃ, ὄρνιθος ἁμαρτών,
ἥσσων γὰρ δὴ κεῖνος, ὁ δ' οἴσεται ἡμιπέλεκκα."
 Ὣς ἔφατ', ὦρτο δ' ἔπειτα βίη Τεύκροιο ἄνακτος,
ἂν δ' ἄρα Μηριόνης, θεράπων ἐῢς Ἰδομενῆος.
κλήρους δ' ἐν κυνέῃ χαλκήρεϊ πάλλον ἑλόντες,
Τεῦκρος δὲ πρῶτος κλήρῳ λάχεν· αὐτίκα δ' ἰὸν
ἧκεν ἐπικρατέως, οὐδ' ἠπείλησεν ἄνακτι
ἀρνῶν πρωτογόνων ῥέξειν κλειτὴν ἑκατόμβην.
ὄρνιθος μὲν ἅμαρτε· μέγηρε γάρ οἱ τό γ' Ἀπόλλων·
αὐτὰρ ὁ μήρινθον βάλε πὰρ πόδα, τῇ δέδετ' ὄρνις·
ἀντικρὺ δ' ἀπὸ μήρινθον τάμε πικρὸς ὀϊστός.
ἡ μὲν ἔπειτ' ἤϊξε πρὸς οὐρανόν, ἡ δὲ παρείθη
μήρινθος ποτὶ γαῖαν· ἀτὰρ κελάδησαν Ἀχαιοί.
σπερχόμενος δ' ἄρα Μηριόνης ἐξείρυσε χειρὸς
τόξον· ἀτὰρ δὴ ὀϊστὸν ἔχεν πάλαι, ὡς ἴθυνεν.
αὐτίκα δ' ἠπείλησεν ἑκηβόλῳ Ἀπόλλωνι
ἀρνῶν πρωτογόνων ῥέξειν κλειτὴν ἑκατόμβην.
ὕψι δ' ὑπὸ νεφέων εἶδε τρήρωνα πέλειαν·
τῇ ῥ' ὅ γε δινεύουσαν ὑπὸ πτέρυγος βάλε μέσσην,
ἀντικρὺ δὲ διῆλθε βέλος· τὸ μὲν ἂψ ἐπὶ γαίῃ
πρόσθεν Μηριόναο πάγη ποδός· αὐτὰρ ἡ ὄρνις
ἱστῷ ἐφεζομένη νηὸς κυανοπρῴροιο
αὐχέν' ἀπεκρέμασεν, σὺν δὲ πτερὰ πυκνὰ λίασθεν.
ὠκὺς δ' ἐκ μελέων θυμὸς πτάτο, τῆλε δ' ἀπ' αὐτοῦ
κάππεσε· λαοὶ δ' αὖ θηεῦντό τε θάμβησάν τε.
ἂν δ' ἄρα Μηριόνης πελέκεας δέκα πάντας ἄειρε,
Τεῦκρος δ' ἡμιπέλεκκα φέρεν κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας.
 Αὐτὰρ Πηλεΐδης κατὰ μὲν δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος,
κὰδ δὲ λέβητ' ἄπυρον, βοὸς ἄξιον, ἀνθεμόεντα
θῆκ' ἐς ἀγῶνα φέρων· καί ῥ' ἥμονες ἄνδρες ἀνέσταν·
ἂν μὲν ἄρ' Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρυκρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,

ἂν δ᾽ ἄρα Μηριόνης, θεράπων ἐῢς Ἰδομενῆος.
τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπε ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς·
“Ἀτρεΐδη· ἴδμεν γὰρ ὅσον προβέβηκας ἁπάντων
ἠδ᾽ ὅσσον δυνάμει τε καὶ ἥμασιν ἔπλευ ἄριστος·
ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν τόδ᾽ ἄεθλον ἔχων κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας
ἔρχευ, ἀτὰρ δόρυ Μηριόνῃ ἥρωϊ πόρωμεν,
εἰ σύ γε σῷ θυμῷ ἐθέλεις· κέλομαι γὰρ ἐγώ γε.”
  Ὣς ἔφατ᾽, οὐδ᾽ ἀπίθησεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων·
δῶκε δὲ Μηριόνῃ δόρυ χάλκεον· αὐτὰρ ὅ γ᾽ ἥρως
Ταλθυβίῳ κήρυκι δίδου περικαλλὲς ἄεθλον.

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Ω.

Ἕκτορος λύτρα.

Λῦτο δ' ἀγών, λαοὶ δὲ θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας ἕκαστοι
ἐσκίδναντ' ἰέναι. τοὶ μὲν δόρποιο μέδοντο
ὕπνου τε γλυκεροῦ ταρπήμεναι· αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
κλαῖε φίλου ἑτάρου μεμνημένος, οὐδέ μιν ὕπνος
ᾕρει πανδαμάτωρ, ἀλλ' ἐστρέφετ' ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα,
Πατρόκλου ποθέων ἀνδροτῆτά τε καὶ μένος ἠΰ,
ἠδ' ὁπόσα τολύπευσε σὺν αὐτῷ καὶ πάθεν ἄλγεα,
ἀνδρῶν τε πτολέμους ἀλεγεινά τε κύματα πείρων·
τῶν μιμνησκόμενος θαλερὸν κατὰ δάκρυον εἶβεν,
ἄλλοτ' ἐπὶ πλευρὰς κατακείμενος, ἄλλοτε δ' αὖτε
ὕπτιος, ἄλλοτε δὲ πρηνής· τοτὲ δ' ὀρθὸς ἀναστὰς
δινεύεσκ' ἀλύων παρὰ θῖν' ἁλός· οὐδέ μιν ἠὼς
φαινομένη λήθεσκεν ὑπεὶρ ἅλα τ' ἠϊόνας τε.
ἀλλ' ὅ γ' ἐπεὶ ζεύξειεν ὑφ' ἅρμασιν ὠκέας ἵππους,
Ἕκτορα δ' ἕλκεσθαι δησάσκετο δίφρου ὄπισθεν,
τρὶς δ' ἐρύσας περὶ σῆμα Μενοιτιάδαο θανόντος
αὖτις ἐνὶ κλισίῃ παυέσκετο, τὸν δέ τ' ἔασκεν
ἐν κόνι ἐκτανύσας προπρηνέα· τοῖο δ' Ἀπόλλων
πᾶσαν ἀεικείην ἄπεχε χροῒ φῶτ' ἐλεαίρων
καὶ τεθνηότα περ· περὶ δ' αἰγίδι πάντα κάλυπτε
χρυσείῃ, ἵνα μή μιν ἀποδρύφοι ἑλκυστάζων.
  Ὣς ὁ μὲν Ἕκτορα δῖον ἀείκιζεν μενεαίνων·
τὸν δ' ἐλεαίρεσκον μάκαρες θεοὶ εἰσορόωντες,

κλέψαι δ' ὀτρύνεσκον ἐΰσκοπον Ἀργειφόντην.
ἔνθ' ἄλλοις μὲν πᾶσιν ἑήνδανεν, οὐδέ ποθ' Ἥρῃ
οὐδὲ Ποσειδάων' οὐδὲ γλαυκώπιδι κούρῃ,
ἀλλ' ἔχον ὥς σφιν πρῶτον ἀπήχθετο Ἴλιος ἱρὴ
καὶ Πρίαμος καὶ λαὸς Ἀλεξάνδρου ἕνεκ' ἄτης,
ὃς νείκεσσε θεάς, ὅτε οἱ μέσσαυλον ἵκοντο,
τὴν δ' ᾔνησ' ἥ οἱ πόρε μαχλοσύνην ἀλεγεινήν.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δή ῥ' ἐκ τοῖο δυωδεκάτη γένετ' ἠώς,
καὶ τότ' ἄρ' ἀθανάτοισι μετηύδα Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων·
"σχέτλιοί ἐστε, θεοί, δηλήμονες· οὔ νύ ποθ' ὔμιν
Ἕκτωρ μηρί' ἔκηε βοῶν αἰγῶν τε τελείων;
τὸν νῦν οὐκ ἔτλητε νέκυν περ ἐόντα σαῶσαι,
ᾗ τ' ἀλόχῳ ἰδέειν καὶ μητέρι καὶ τέκεϊ ᾧ
καὶ πατέρι Πριάμῳ λαοῖσί τε, τοί κέ μιν ὦκα
ἐν πυρὶ κήαιεν καὶ ἐπὶ κτέρεα κτερίσαιεν.
ἀλλ' ὀλοῷ Ἀχιλῆϊ, θεοί, βούλεσθ' ἐπαρήγειν,
ᾧ οὔτ' ἂρ φρένες εἰσὶν ἐναίσιμοι οὔτε νόημα
γναμπτὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι, λέων δ' ὣς ἄγρια οἶδεν,
ὅς τ' ἐπεὶ ἂρ μεγάλῃ τε βίῃ καὶ ἀγήνορι θυμῷ
εἴξας εἶσ' ἐπὶ μῆλα βροτῶν, ἵνα δαῖτα λάβῃσιν·
ὣς Ἀχιλεὺς ἔλεον μὲν ἀπώλεσεν, οὐδέ οἱ αἰδὼς
γίγνεται, ἥ τ' ἄνδρας μέγα σίνεται ἠδ' ὀνίνησι.
μέλλει μέν πού τις καὶ φίλτερον ἄλλον ὀλέσσαι,
ἠὲ κασίγνητον ὁμογάστριον ἠὲ καὶ υἱόν·
ἀλλ' ἤ τοι κλαύσας καὶ ὀδυράμενος μεθέηκε·
τλητὸν γὰρ Μοῖραι θυμὸν θέσαν ἀνθρώποισιν.
αὐτὰρ ὅ γ' Ἕκτορα δῖον, ἐπεὶ φίλον ἦτορ ἀπηύρα,
ἵππων ἐξάπτων περὶ σῆμ' ἑτάροιο φίλοιο
ἕλκει· οὐ μήν οἱ τό γε κάλλιον οὐδέ τ' ἄμεινον.
μὴ ἀγαθῷ περ ἐόντι νεμεσσηθέωμέν οἱ ἡμεῖς·
κωφὴν γὰρ δὴ γαῖαν ἀεικίζει μενεαίνων."

Τὸν δὲ χολωσαμένη προσέφη λευκώλενος Ἥρη·

"εἴη κεν καὶ τοῦτο τεὸν ἔπος, ἀργυρότοξε,
εἰ δὴ ὁμὴν Ἀχιλῆϊ καὶ Ἕκτορι θήσετε τιμήν.
Ἕκτωρ μὲν θνητός τε γυναῖκά τε θήσατο μαζόν·
αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεύς ἐστι θεᾶς γόνος, ἣν ἐγὼ αὐτὴ
θρέψα τε καὶ ἀτίτηλα καὶ ἀνδρὶ πόρον παράκοιτιν,
Πηλέϊ, ὃς περὶ κῆρι φίλος γένετ' ἀθανάτοισι.
πάντες δ' ἀντιάασθε, θεοί, γάμου· ἐν δὲ σὺ τοῖσι
δαίνυ' ἔχων φόρμιγγα, κακῶν ἕταρ', αἰὲν ἄπιστε."

Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς·
"Ἥρη, μὴ δὴ πάμπαν ἀποσκύδμαινε θεοῖσιν·
οὐ μὲν γὰρ τιμή γε μί' ἔσσεται· ἀλλὰ καὶ Ἕκτωρ
φίλτατος ἔσκε θεοῖσι βροτῶν οἳ ἐν Ἰλίῳ εἰσίν·
ὣς γὰρ ἐμοί γ', ἐπεὶ οὔ τι φίλων ἡμάρτανε δώρων.
οὐ γάρ μοί ποτε βωμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς ἐΐσης,
λοιβῆς τε κνίσης τε· τὸ γὰρ λάχομεν γέρας ἡμεῖς.
ἀλλ' ἦ τοι κλέψαι μὲν ἐάσομεν—οὐδέ πῃ ἔστι—
λάθρῃ Ἀχιλλῆος θρασὺν Ἕκτορα· ἦ γάρ οἱ αἰεὶ
μήτηρ παρμέμβλωκεν ὁμῶς νύκτας τε καὶ ἦμαρ.
ἀλλ' εἴ τις καλέσειε θεῶν Θέτιν ἆσσον ἐμεῖο,
ὄφρα τί οἱ εἴπω πυκινὸν ἔπος, ὥς κεν Ἀχιλλεὺς
δώρων ἐκ Πριάμοιο λάχῃ ἀπό θ' Ἕκτορα λύσῃ."

Ὣς ἔφατ', ὦρτο δὲ Ἶρις ἀελλόπος ἀγγελέουσα,
μεσσηγὺς δὲ Σάμου τε καὶ Ἴμβρου παιπαλοέσσης
ἔνθορε μείλανι πόντῳ· ἐπεστονάχησε δὲ λίμνη.
ἡ δὲ μολυβδαίνῃ ἰκέλη ἐς βυσσὸν ὄρουσεν,
ἥ τε κατ' ἀγραύλοιο βοὸς κέρας ἐμβεβαυῖα
ἔρχεται ὠμηστῇσιν ἐπ' ἰχθύσι κῆρα φέρουσα.
εὗρε δ' ἐνὶ σπῆϊ γλαφυρῷ Θέτιν, ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ἄλλαι
ἥαθ' ὁμηγερέες ἅλιαι θεαί· ἡ δ' ἐνὶ μέσσῃς
κλαῖε μόρον οὗ παιδὸς ἀμύμονος, ὅς οἱ ἔμελλε
φθίσεσθ' ἐν Τροίῃ ἐριβώλακι, τηλόθι πάτρης.
ἀγχοῦ δ' ἱσταμένη προσέφη πόδας ὠκέα Ἶρις·

"ὄρσο, Θέτι· καλέει Ζεὺς ἄφθιτα μήδεα εἰδώς."
τὴν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα θεὰ Θέτις ἀργυρόπεζα·
"τίπτε με κεῖνος ἄνωγε μέγας θεός; αἰδέομαι δὲ
μίσγεσθ' ἀθανάτοισιν, ἔχω δ' ἄχε' ἄκριτα θυμῷ.
εἶμι μέν, οὐδ' ἅλιον ἔπος ἔσσεται, ὅττι κεν εἴπῃ."
Ὣς ἄρα φωνήσασα κάλυμμ' ἕλε δῖα θεάων
κυάνεον, τοῦ δ' οὔ τι μελάντερον ἔπλετο ἔσθος.
βῆ δ' ἰέναι, πρόσθεν δὲ ποδήνεμος ὠκέα Ἶρις
ἡγεῖτ'· ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρα σφι λιάζετο κῦμα θαλάσσης.
ἀκτὴν δ' ἐξαναβᾶσαι ἐς οὐρανὸν ἀϊχθήτην,
εὗρον δ' εὐρύοπα Κρονίδην, περὶ δ' ἄλλοι ἅπαντες
ἥαθ' ὁμηγερέες μάκαρες θεοὶ αἰὲν ἐόντες.
ἡ δ' ἄρα πὰρ Διὶ πατρὶ καθέζετο, εἶξε δ' Ἀθήνη.
Ἥρη δὲ χρύσεον καλὸν δέπας ἐν χερὶ θῆκε
καί ῥ' εὔφρην' ἐπέεσσι· Θέτις δ' ὤρεξε πιοῦσα.
τοῖσι δὲ μύθων ἦρχε πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε·
"ἤλυθες Οὔλυμπόνδε, θεὰ Θέτι, κηδομένη περ,
πένθος ἄλαστον ἔχουσα μετὰ φρεσίν· οἶδα καὶ αὐτός·
ἀλλὰ καὶ ὣς ἐρέω τοῦ σ' εἵνεκα δεῦρο κάλεσσα.
ἐννῆμαρ δὴ νεῖκος ἐν ἀθανάτοισιν ὄρωρεν
Ἕκτορος ἀμφὶ νέκυι καὶ Ἀχιλλῆϊ πτολιπόρθῳ·
κλέψαι δ' ὀτρύνουσιν ἐΰσκοπον Ἀργειφόντην·
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ τόδε κῦδος Ἀχιλλῆϊ προτιάπτω,
αἰδῶ καὶ φιλότητα τεὴν μετόπισθε φυλάσσων.
αἶψα μάλ' ἐς στρατὸν ἐλθὲ καὶ υἱέϊ σῷ ἐπίτειλον·
σκύζεσθαί οἱ εἰπὲ θεούς, ἐμὲ δ' ἔξοχα πάντων
ἀθανάτων κεχολῶσθαι, ὅτι φρεσὶ μαινομένῃσιν
Ἕκτορ' ἔχει παρὰ νηυσὶ κορωνίσιν οὐδ' ἀπέλυσεν,
αἴ κέν πως ἐμέ τε δείσῃ ἀπό θ' Ἕκτορα λύσῃ.
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ Πριάμῳ μεγαλήτορι Ἶριν ἐφήσω
λύσασθαι φίλον υἱόν, ἰόντ' ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν,
δῶρα δ' Ἀχιλλῆϊ φερέμεν, τά κε θυμὸν ἰήνῃ."

Ὣς ἔφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθησε θεὰ Θέτις ἀργυρόπεζα,
βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρήνων ἀΐξασα,
ἶξεν δ' ἐς κλισίην οὗ υἱέος· ἔνθ' ἄρα τόν γε
εὗρ' ἁδινὰ στενάχοντα· φίλοι δ' ἀμφ' αὐτὸν ἑταῖροι
ἐσσυμένως ἐπένοντο καὶ ἐντύνοντο ἄριστον·
τοῖσι δ' ὄϊς λάσιος μέγας ἐν κλισίῃ ἱέρευτο.
ἡ δὲ μάλ' ἄγχ' αὐτοῖο καθέζετο πότνια μήτηρ,
χειρί τέ μιν κατέρεξεν ἔπος τ' ἔφατ' ἔκ τ' ὀνόμαζε·
"τέκνον ἐμόν, τέο μέχρις ὀδυρόμενος καὶ ἀχεύων
σὴν ἔδεαι κραδίην, μεμνημένος οὔτε τι σίτου
οὔτ' εὐνῆς; ἀγαθὸν δὲ γυναικί περ ἐν φιλότητι
μίσγεσθ'· οὐ γάρ μοι δηρὸν βέῃ, ἀλλά τοι ἤδη
ἄγχι παρέστηκεν θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα κραταιή.
ἀλλ' ἐμέθεν ξύνες ὦκα, Διὸς δέ τοι ἄγγελός εἰμι·
σκύζεσθαι σοί φησι θεούς, ἓ δ' ἔξοχα πάντων
ἀθανάτων κεχολῶσθαι, ὅτι φρεσὶ μαινομένῃσιν
Ἕκτορ' ἔχεις παρὰ νηυσὶ κορωνίσιν οὐδ' ἀπέλυσας.
ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ λῦσον, νεκροῖο δὲ δέξαι ἄποινα."
Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
"τῇδ' εἴη ὃς ἄποινα φέροι καὶ νεκρὸν ἄγοιτο,
εἰ δὴ πρόφρονι θυμῷ Ὀλύμπιος αὐτὸς ἀνώγει."
Ὣς οἵ γ' ἐν νηῶν ἀγύρει μήτηρ τε καὶ υἱὸς
πολλὰ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἔπεα πτερόεντ' ἀγόρευον.
Ἶριν δ' ὄτρυνε Κρονίδης εἰς Ἴλιον ἱρήν·
"βάσκ' ἴθι, Ἶρι ταχεῖα, λιποῦσ' ἕδος Οὐλύμποιο
ἄγγειλον Πριάμῳ μεγαλήτορι Ἴλιον εἴσω
λύσασθαι φίλον υἱὸν ἰόντ' ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν,
δῶρα δ' Ἀχιλλῆϊ φερέμεν, τά κε θυμὸν ἰήνῃ,
οἶον, μηδέ τις ἄλλος ἅμα Τρώων ἴτω ἀνήρ.
κῆρύξ τίς οἱ ἕποιτο γεραίτερος, ὅς κ' ἰθύνοι
ἡμιόνους καὶ ἅμαξαν ἐΰτροχον, ἠδὲ καὶ αὖτις
νεκρὸν ἄγοι προτὶ ἄστυ, τὸν ἔκτανε δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς.

μηδέ τί οἱ θάνατος μελέτω φρεσὶ μηδέ τι τάρβος·
τοῖον γάρ οἱ πομπὸν ὀπάσσομεν Ἀργειφόντην,
ὃς ἄξει ἧός κεν ἄγων Ἀχιλῆϊ πελάσσῃ.
αὐτὰρ ἐπὴν ἀγάγῃσιν ἔσω κλισίην Ἀχιλῆος,
οὔτ' αὐτὸς κτενέει ἀπό τ' ἄλλους πάντας ἐρύξει·
οὔτε γάρ ἐστ' ἄφρων οὔτ' ἄσκοπος οὔτ' ἀλιτήμων,
ἀλλὰ μάλ' ἐνδυκέως ἱκέτεω πεφιδήσεται ἀνδρός."
  Ὣς ἔφατ', ὦρτο δὲ Ἶρις ἀελλόπος ἀγγελέουσα.
ἷξεν δ' ἐς Πριάμοιο, κίχεν δ' ἐνοπήν τε γόον τε.
παῖδες μὲν πατέρ' ἀμφὶ καθήμενοι ἔνδοθεν αὐλῆς
δάκρυσιν εἵματ' ἔφυρον, ὁ δ' ἐν μέσσοισι γεραιὸς
ἐντυπὰς ἐν χλαίνῃ κεκαλυμμένος· ἀμφὶ δὲ πολλὴ
κόπρος ἔην κεφαλῇ τε καὶ αὐχένι τοῖο γέροντος,
τήν ῥα κυλινδόμενος καταμήσατο χερσὶν ἑῇσι.
θυγατέρες δ' ἀνὰ δώματ' ἰδὲ νυοὶ ὠδύροντο,
τῶν μιμνησκόμεναι οἳ δὴ πολέες τε καὶ ἐσθλοὶ
χερσὶν ὑπ' Ἀργείων κέατο ψυχὰς ὀλέσαντες.
στῆ δὲ παρὰ Πρίαμον Διὸς ἄγγελος, ἠδὲ προσηύδα
τυτθὸν φθεγξαμένη· τὸν δὲ τρόμος ἔλλαβε γυῖα·
"θάρσει, Δαρδανίδη Πρίαμε, φρεσί, μηδέ τι τάρβει·
οὐ μὲν γάρ τοι ἐγὼ κακὸν ὀσσομένη τόδ' ἱκάνω,
ἀλλ' ἀγαθὰ φρονέουσα· Διὸς δέ τοι ἄγγελός εἰμι,
ὅς σευ ἄνευθεν ἐὼν μέγα κήδεται ἠδ' ἐλεαίρει.
λύσασθαί σ' ἐκέλευσεν Ὀλύμπιος Ἕκτορα δῖον,
δῶρα δ' Ἀχιλλῆϊ φερέμεν, τά κε θυμὸν ἰήνῃ,
οἶον, μηδέ τις ἄλλος ἅμα Τρώων ἴτω ἀνήρ.
κῆρύξ τίς τοι ἕποιτο γεραίτερος, ὅς κ' ἰθύνοι
ἡμιόνους καὶ ἄμαξαν ἐΰτροχον, ἠδὲ καὶ αὖτις
νεκρὸν ἄγοι προτὶ ἄστυ, τὸν ἔκτανε δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς.
μηδέ τί τοι θάνατος μελέτω φρεσὶ μηδέ τι τάρβος·
τοῖος γάρ τοι πομπὸς ἅμ' ἕψεται Ἀργειφόντης,
ὅς σ' ἄξει ἧός κεν ἄγων Ἀχιλῆϊ πελάσσῃ.

αὐτὰρ ἐπὴν ἀγάγῃσιν ἔσω κλισίην Ἀχιλῆος,
οὔτ' αὐτὸς κτενέει ἀπό τ' ἄλλους πάντας ἐρύξει·
οὔτε γάρ ἐστ' ἄφρων οὔτ' ἄσκοπος οὔτ' ἀλιτήμων,
ἀλλὰ μάλ' ἐνδυκέως ἱκέτεω πεφιδήσεται ἀνδρός."
Ἡ μὲν ἄρ' ὣς εἰποῦσ' ἀπέβη πόδας ὠκέα Ἶρις,
αὐτὰρ ὅ γ' υἷας ἄμαξαν ἐΰτροχον ἡμιονείην
ὁπλίσαι ἠνώγει, πείρινθα δὲ δῆσαι ἐπ' αὐτῆς.
αὐτὸς δ' ἐς θάλαμον κατεβήσετο κηώεντα
κέδρινον ὑψόροφον, ὃς γλήνεα πολλὰ κεχάνδει·
ἐς δ' ἄλοχον Ἑκάβην ἐκαλέσσατο φώνησέν τε·
"δαιμονίη, Διόθεν μοι Ὀλύμπιος ἄγγελος ἦλθε
λύσασθαι φίλον υἱὸν ἰόντ' ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν,
δῶρα δ' Ἀχιλλῆϊ φερέμεν, τά κε θυμὸν ἰήνῃ.
ἀλλ' ἄγε μοι τόδε εἰπέ, τί τοι φρεσὶν εἴδεται εἶναι;
αἰνῶς γάρ μ' αὐτόν γε μένος καὶ θυμὸς ἄνωγε
κεῖσ' ἰέναι ἐπὶ νῆας ἔσω στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν."
Ὣς φάτο, κώκυσεν δὲ γυνὴ καὶ ἀμείβετο μύθῳ·
"ὤ μοι, πῇ δή τοι φρένες οἴχονθ', ᾗς τὸ πάρος περ
ἔκλε' ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους ξείνους ἠδ' οἷσιν ἀνάσσεις;
πῶς ἐθέλεις ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν ἐλθέμεν οἶος,
ἀνδρὸς ἐς ὀφθαλμοὺς ὅς τοι πολέας τε καὶ ἐσθλοὺς
υἱέας ἐξενάριξε· σιδήρειόν νύ τοι ἦτορ.
εἰ γάρ σ' αἱρήσει καὶ ἐσόψεται ὀφθαλμοῖσιν,
ὠμηστὴς καὶ ἄπιστος ἀνὴρ ὅ γε, οὔ σ' ἐλεήσει,
οὐδέ τί σ' αἰδέσεται. νῦν δὲ κλαίωμεν ἄνευθεν
ἥμενοι ἐν μεγάρῳ· τῷ δ' ὥς ποθι Μοῖρα κραταιὴ
γιγνομένῳ ἐπένησε λίνῳ, ὅτε μιν τέκον αὐτή,
ἀργίποδας κύνας ἆσαι ἑῶν ἀπάνευθε τοκήων,
ἀνδρὶ πάρα κρατερῷ, τοῦ ἐγὼ μέσον ἧπαρ ἔχοιμι
ἐσθέμεναι προσφῦσα· τότ' ἂν τιτὰ ἔργα γένοιτο
παιδὸς ἐμοῦ, ἐπεὶ οὔ ἑ κακιζόμενόν γε κατέκτα,
ἀλλὰ πρὸ Τρώων καὶ Τρωϊάδων βαθυκόλπων

ἑσταότ', οὔτε φόβου μεμνημένον οὔτ' ἀλεωρῆς."
  Τὴν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε γέρων Πρίαμος θεοειδής·
"μή μ' ἐθέλοντ' ἰέναι κατερύκανε, μηδέ μοι αὐτὴ
ὄρνις ἐνὶ μεγάροισι κακὸς πέλευ· οὐδέ με πείσεις.
εἰ μὲν γάρ τίς μ' ἄλλος ἐπιχθονίων ἐκέλευεν,
ἢ οἳ μάντιές εἰσι θυοσκόοι ἢ ἱερῆες,
ψεῦδός κεν φαῖμεν καὶ νοσφιζοίμεθα μᾶλλον·
νῦν δ' αὐτὸς γὰρ ἄκουσα θεοῦ καὶ ἐσέδρακον ἄντην,
εἶμι, καὶ οὐχ ἅλιον ἔπος ἔσσεται. εἰ δέ μοι αἶσα
τεθνάμεναι παρὰ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
βούλομαι· αὐτίκα γάρ με κατακτείνειεν Ἀχιλλεὺς
ἀγκὰς ἑλόντ' ἐμὸν υἱόν, ἐπὴν γόου ἐξ ἔρον εἵην."
  Ἦ, καὶ φωριαμῶν ἐπιθήματα κάλ' ἀνέῳγεν·
ἔνθεν δώδεκα μὲν περικαλλέας ἔξελε πέπλους,
δώδεκα δ' ἁπλοΐδας χλαίνας, τόσσους δὲ τάπητας,
τόσσα δὲ φάρεα λευκά, τόσους δ' ἐπὶ τοῖσι χιτῶνας.
χρυσοῦ δὲ στήσας ἔφερεν δέκα πάντα τάλαντα,
ἐκ δὲ δύ' αἴθωνας τρίποδας, πίσυρας δὲ λέβητας,
ἐκ δὲ δέπας περικαλλές, ὅ οἱ Θρῇκες πόρον ἄνδρες
ἐξεσίην ἐλθόντι, μέγα κτέρας· οὐδέ νυ τοῦ περ
φείσατ' ἐνὶ μεγάροις ὁ γέρων, περὶ δ' ἤθελε θυμῷ
λύσασθαι φίλον υἱόν. ὁ δὲ Τρῶας μὲν ἅπαντας
αἰθούσης ἀπέεργεν ἔπεσσ' αἰσχροῖσιν ἐνίσσων·
"ἔρρετε, λωβητῆρες ἐλεγχέες· οὔ νυ καὶ ὑμῖν
οἴκοι ἔνεστι γόος, ὅτι μ' ἤλθετε κηδήσοντες;
ἦ ὀνόσασθ' ὅτι μοι Κρονίδης Ζεὺς ἄλγε' ἔδωκε,
παῖδ' ὀλέσαι τὸν ἄριστον; ἀτὰρ γνώσεσθε καὶ ὔμμες·
ῥηΐτεροι γὰρ μᾶλλον Ἀχαιοῖσιν δὴ ἔσεσθε
κείνου τεθνηῶτος ἐναιρέμεν. αὐτὰρ ἔγωγε
πρὶν ἀλαπαζομένην τε πόλιν κεραϊζομένην τε
ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἰδεῖν, βαίην δόμον Ἄϊδος εἴσω."
  Ἦ, καὶ σκηπανίῳ δίεπ' ἀνέρας· οἱ δ' ἴσαν ἔξω

σπερχομένοιο γέροντος· ὁ δ' υἱάσιν οἷσιν ὁμόκλα,
νεικείων Ἕλενόν τε Πάριν τ' Ἀγάθωνά τε δῖον
Πάμμονά τ' Ἀντίφονόν τε βοὴν ἀγαθόν τε Πολίτην
Δηΐφοβόν τε καὶ Ἱππόθοον καὶ Δῖον ἀγαυόν·
ἐννέα τοῖς ὁ γεραιὸς ὁμοκλήσας ἐκέλευε·
"σπεύσατέ μοι, κακὰ τέκνα, κατηφόνες· αἴθ' ἅμα πάντες
Ἕκτορος ὠφέλετ' ἀντὶ θοῇς ἐπὶ νηυσὶ πεφάσθαι.
ὤ μοι ἐγὼ πανάποτμος, ἐπεὶ τέκον υἷας ἀρίστους
Τροίῃ ἐν εὐρείῃ, τῶν δ' οὔ τινά φημι λελεῖφθαι,
Μήστορά τ' ἀντίθεον καὶ Τρωΐλον ἱππιοχάρμην
Ἕκτορά θ', ὃς θεὸς ἔσκε μετ' ἀνδράσιν, οὐδὲ ἐῴκει
ἀνδρός γε θνητοῦ πάϊς ἔμμεναι, ἀλλὰ θεοῖο.
τοὺς μὲν ἀπώλεσ' Ἄρης, τὰ δ' ἐλέγχεα πάντα λέλειπται,
ψεῦσταί τ' ὀρχησταί τε, χοροιτυπίῃσιν ἄριστοι,
ἀρνῶν ἠδ' ἐρίφων ἐπιδήμιοι ἁρπακτῆρες.
οὐκ ἂν δή μοι ἄμαξαν ἐφοπλίσσαιτε τάχιστα,
ταῦτά τε πάντ' ἐπιθεῖτε, ἵνα πρήσσωμεν ὁδοῖο;"
  Ὣς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα πατρὸς ὑποδείσαντες ὁμοκλὴν
ἐκ μὲν ἄμαξαν ἄειραν ἐΰτροχον ἡμιονείην
καλὴν πρωτοπαγέα, πείρινθα δὲ δῆσαν ἐπ' αὐτῆς,
κὰδ δ' ἀπὸ πασσαλόφι ζυγὸν ᾕρεον ἡμιόνειον
πύξινον ὀμφαλόεν, εὖ οἰήκεσσιν ἀρηρός·
ἐκ δ' ἔφερον ζυγόδεσμον ἅμα ζυγῷ ἐννεάπηχυ.
καὶ τὸ μὲν εὖ κατέθηκαν ἐϋξέστῳ ἐπὶ ῥυμῷ,
πέζῃ ἔπι πρώτῃ, ἐπὶ δὲ κρίκον ἕστορι βάλλον,
τρὶς δ' ἑκάτερθεν ἔδησαν ἐπ' ὀμφαλόν, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
ἑξείης κατέδησαν, ὑπὸ γλωχῖνα δ' ἔκαμψαν.
ἐκ θαλάμου δὲ φέροντες ἐϋξέστης ἐπ' ἀπήνης
νήεον Ἑκτορέης κεφαλῆς ἀπερείσι' ἄποινα,
ζεῦξαν δ' ἡμιόνους κρατερώνυχας ἐντεσιεργούς,
τούς ῥά ποτε Πριάμῳ Μυσοὶ δόσαν ἀγλαὰ δῶρα.
ἵππους δὲ Πριάμῳ ὕπαγον ζυγόν, οὓς ὁ γεραιὸς

αὐτὸς ἔχων ἀτίταλλεν ἐΰξέστῃ ἐπὶ φάτνῃ.
  Τὼ μὲν ζευγνύσθην ἐν δώμασιν ὑψηλοῖσι
κῆρυξ καὶ Πρίαμος, πυκινὰ φρεσὶ μήδε' ἔχοντες·
ἀγχίμολον δέ σφ' ἦλθ' Ἑκάβη τετιηότι θυμῷ,
οἶνον ἔχουσ' ἐν χειρὶ μελίφρονα δεξιτερῆφι,
χρυσέῳ ἐν δέπαϊ, ὄφρα λείψαντε κιοίτην·
στῆ δ' ἵππων προπάροιθεν ἔπος τ' ἔφατ' ἔκ τ' ὀνόμαζε·
"τῆ, σπεῖσον Διὶ πατρί, καὶ εὔχεο οἴκαδ' ἱκέσθαι
ἂψ ἐκ δυσμενέων ἀνδρῶν, ἐπεὶ ἂρ σέ γε θυμὸς
ὀτρύνει ἐπὶ νῆας, ἐμεῖο μὲν οὐκ ἐθελούσης.
ἀλλ' εὔχεο σύ γ' ἔπειτα κελαινεφέϊ Κρονίωνι
Ἰδαίῳ, ὅς τε Τροίην κατὰ πᾶσαν ὁρᾶται,
αἴτει δ' οἰωνόν, ταχὺν ἄγγελον, ὅς τε οἱ αὐτῷ
φίλτατος οἰωνῶν, καί εὑ κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον,
δεξιόν, ὄφρα μιν αὐτὸς ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσι νοήσας
τῷ πίσυνος ἐπὶ νῆας ἴῃς Δαναῶν ταχυπώλων.
εἰ δέ τοι οὐ δώσει ἑὸν ἄγγελον εὐρύοπα Ζεύς,
οὐκ ἂν ἐγώ γέ σ' ἔπειτα ἐποτρύνουσα κελοίμην
νῆας ἐπ' Ἀργείων ἰέναι μάλα περ μεμαῶτα."
  Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη Πρίαμος θεοειδής·
"ὦ γύναι, οὐ μέν τοι τόδ' ἐφιεμένῃ ἀπιθήσω·
ἐσθλὸν γὰρ Διὶ χεῖρας ἀνασχέμεν, αἴ κ' ἐλεήσῃ."
  Ἦ ῥα, καὶ ἀμφίπολον ταμίην ὤτρυν' ὁ γεραιὸς
χερσὶν ὕδωρ ἐπιχεῦαι ἀκήρατον· ἡ δὲ παρέστη
χέρνιβον ἀμφίπολος πρόχοόν θ' ἅμα χερσὶν ἔχουσα.
νιψάμενος δὲ κύπελλον ἐδέξατο ἧς ἀλόχοιο·
εὔχετ' ἔπειτα στὰς μέσῳ ἕρκεϊ, λεῖβε δὲ οἶνον
οὐρανὸν εἰσανιδών, καὶ φωνήσας ἔπος ηὔδα·
"Ζεῦ πάτερ, Ἴδηθεν μεδέων, κύδιστε μέγιστε,
δός μ' ἐς Ἀχιλλῆος φίλον ἐλθεῖν ἠδ' ἐλεεινόν,
πέμψον δ' οἰωνόν, ταχὺν ἄγγελον, ὅς τε σοὶ αὐτῷ
φίλτατος οἰωνῶν, καί εὑ κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον,

δεξιόν, ὄφρα μιν αὐτὸς ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσι νοήσας
τῷ πίσυνος ἐπὶ νῆας ἴω Δαναῶν ταχυπώλων."
Ὣς ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος, τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε μητίετα Ζεύς,
αὐτίκα δ' αἰετὸν ἧκε, τελειότατον πετεηνῶν,
μόρφνον θηρητῆρ', ὃν καὶ περκνὸν καλέουσιν.
ὅσση δ' ὑψορόφοιο θύρη θαλάμοιο τέτυκται
ἀνέρος ἀφνειοῖο, ἐῢ κληῗσ' ἀραρυῖα,
τόσσ' ἄρα τοῦ ἑκάτερθεν ἔσαν πτερά· εἴσατο δέ σφι
δεξιὸς ἀΐξας διὰ ἄστεος· οἱ δὲ ἰδόντες
γήθησαν, καὶ πᾶσιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ θυμὸς ἰάνθη.
Σπερχόμενος δ' ὁ γεραιὸς ἑοῦ ἐπεβήσετο δίφρου,
ἐκ δ' ἔλασε προθύροιο καὶ αἰθούσης ἐριδούπου.
πρόσθε μὲν ἡμίονοι ἕλκον τετράκυκλον ἀπήνην,
τὰς Ἰδαῖος ἔλαυνε δαΐφρων· αὐτὰρ ὄπισθεν
ἵπποι, τοὺς ὁ γέρων ἐφέπων μάστιγι κέλευε
καρπαλίμως κατὰ ἄστυ· φίλοι δ' ἅμα πάντες ἕποντο
πόλλ' ὀλοφυρόμενοι ὡς εἰ θάνατόνδε κιόντα.
οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν πόλιος κατέβαν, πεδίον δ' ἀφίκοντο,
οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἄψορροι προτὶ Ἴλιον ἀπονέοντο,
παῖδες καὶ γαμβροί, τὼ δ' οὐ λάθον εὐρύοπα Ζῆν
ἐς πεδίον προφανέντε· ἰδὼν δ' ἐλέησε γέροντα,
αἶψα δ' ἄρ' Ἑρμείαν, υἱὸν φίλον, ἀντίον ηὔδα·
"Ἑρμεία, σοὶ γάρ τε μάλιστά γε φίλτατόν ἐστιν
ἀνδρὶ ἑταιρίσσαι, καί τ' ἔκλυες ᾧ κ' ἐθέλῃσθα,
βάσκ' ἴθι, καὶ Πρίαμον κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
ὣς ἄγαγ', ὡς μήτ' ἄρ τις ἴδῃ μήτ' ἄρ τε νοήσῃ
τῶν ἄλλων Δαναῶν, πρὶν Πηλεΐωνάδ' ἱκέσθαι."
Ὣς ἔφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθησε διάκτορος Ἀργειφόντης.
αὐτίκ' ἔπειθ' ὑπὸ ποσσὶν ἐδήσατο καλὰ πέδιλα
ἀμβρόσια χρύσεια, τά μιν φέρον ἠμὲν ἐφ' ὑγρὴν
ἠδ' ἐπ' ἀπείρονα γαῖαν ἅμα πνοιῇς ἀνέμοιο·
εἵλετο δὲ ῥάβδον, τῇ τ' ἀνδρῶν ὄμματα θέλγει

ὣν ἐθέλει, τοὺς δ' αὖτε καὶ ὑπνώοντας ἐγείρει·
τὴν μετὰ χερσὶν ἔχων πέτετο κρατὺς Ἀργειφόντης.
αἶψα δ' ἄρα Τροίην τε καὶ Ἑλλήσποντον ἵκανε,
βῆ δ' ἰέναι κούρῳ αἰσυμνητῆρι ἐοικώς,
πρῶτον ὑπηνήτῃ, τοῦ περ χαριεστάτη ἥβη.

Οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν μέγα σῆμα παρὲξ Ἴλοιο ἔλασσαν,
στῆσαν ἄρ' ἡμιόνους τε καὶ ἵππους, ὄφρα πίοιεν,
ἐν ποταμῷ· δὴ γὰρ καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἤλυθε γαῖαν.
τὸν δ' ἐξ ἀγχιμόλοιο ἰδὼν ἐφράσσατο κῆρυξ
Ἑρμείαν, ποτὶ δὲ Πρίαμον φάτο φώνησέν τε·
"φράζεο, Δαρδανίδη· φραδέος νόου ἔργα τέτυκται.
ἄνδρ' ὁρόω, τάχα δ' ἄμμε διαρραίσεσθαι ὀΐω.
ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ φεύγωμεν ἐφ' ἵππων, ἤ μιν ἔπειτα
γούνων ἁψάμενοι λιτανεύσομεν, αἴ κ' ἐλεήσῃ."

Ὣς φάτο, σὺν δὲ γέροντι νόος χύτο, δείδιε δ' αἰνῶς,
ὀρθαὶ δὲ τρίχες ἔσταν ἐνὶ γναμπτοῖσι μέλεσσι,
στῆ δὲ ταφών· αὐτὸς δ' ἐριούνιος ἐγγύθεν ἐλθών,
χεῖρα γέροντος ἑλὼν ἐξείρετο καὶ προσέειπε·
"πῇ, πάτερ, ὧδ' ἵππους τε καὶ ἡμιόνους ἰθύνεις
νύκτα δι' ἀμβροσίην, ὅτε θ' εὕδουσι βροτοὶ ἄλλοι;
οὐδὲ σύ γ' ἔδεισας μένεα πνείοντας Ἀχαιούς,
οἵ τοι δυσμενέες καὶ ἀνάρσιοι ἐγγὺς ἔασι;
τῶν εἴ τίς σε ἴδοιτο θοὴν διὰ νύκτα μέλαιναν
τοσσάδ' ὀνείατ' ἄγοντα, τίς ἂν δή τοι νόος εἴη;
οὔτ' αὐτὸς νέος ἐσσί, γέρων δέ τοι οὗτος ὀπηδεῖ,
ἄνδρ' ἀπαμύνασθαι, ὅτε τις πρότερος χαλεπήνῃ.
ἀλλ' ἐγὼ οὐδέν σε ῥέξω κακά, καὶ δέ κεν ἄλλον
σεῦ ἀπαλεξήσαιμι· φίλῳ δέ σε πατρὶ ἐΐσκω."

Τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα γέρων Πρίαμος θεοειδής·
"οὕτω πῃ τάδε γ' ἐστί, φίλον τέκος, ὡς ἀγορεύεις.
ἀλλ' ἔτι τις καὶ ἐμεῖο θεῶν ὑπερέσχεθε χεῖρα,
ὅς μοι τοιόνδ' ἧκεν ὁδοιπόρον ἀντιβολῆσαι,

αἴσιον, οἷος δὴ σὺ δέμας καὶ εἶδος ἀγητός,
πέπνυσαί τε νόῳ, μακάρων δ' ἔξ ἐσσι τοκήων."
Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε διάκτορος Ἀργειφόντης·
"ναὶ δὴ ταῦτά γε πάντα, γέρον, κατὰ μοῖραν ἔειπες.
ἀλλ' ἄγε μοι τόδε εἰπὲ καὶ ἀτρεκέως κατάλεξον,
ἠέ πῃ ἐκπέμπεις κειμήλια πολλὰ καὶ ἐσθλὰ
ἄνδρας ἐς ἀλλοδαπούς, ἵνα περ τάδε τοι σόα μίμνῃ,
ἦ ἤδη πάντες καταλείπετε Ἴλιον ἱρὴν
δειδιότες· τοῖος γὰρ ἀνὴρ ὤριστος ὄλωλε
σὸς πάϊς· οὐ μὲν γάρ τι μάχης ἐπεδεύετ' Ἀχαιῶν."
Τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα γέρων Πρίαμος θεοειδής·
"τίς δὲ σύ ἐσσι, φέριστε, τέων δ' ἔξ ἐσσι τοκήων;
ὥς μοι καλὰ τὸν οἶτον ἀπότμου παιδὸς ἔνισπες."
Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε διάκτορος Ἀργειφόντης·
"πειρᾷ ἐμεῖο, γεραιέ, καὶ εἴρεαι Ἕκτορα δῖον.
τὸν μὲν ἐγὼ μάλα πολλὰ μάχῃ ἔνι κυδιανείρῃ
ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ὄπωπα, καὶ εὖτ' ἐπὶ νηυσὶν ἐλάσσας
Ἀργείους κτείνεσκε, δαΐζων ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ·
ἡμεῖς δ' ἑσταότες θαυμάζομεν· οὐ γὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
εἴα μάρνασθαι, κεχολωμένος Ἀτρεΐωνι.
τοῦ γὰρ ἐγὼ θεράπων, μία δ' ἤγαγε νηῦς εὐεργής·
Μυρμιδόνων δ' ἔξ εἰμι, πατὴρ δέ μοί ἐστι Πολύκτωρ.
ἀφνειὸς μὲν ὅ γ' ἐστί, γέρων δὲ δὴ ὡς σύ περ ὧδε,
ἓξ δέ οἱ υἷες ἔασιν, ἐγὼ δέ οἱ ἕβδομός εἰμι·
τῶν μέτα παλλόμενος κλήρῳ λάχον ἐνθάδ' ἕπεσθαι.
νῦν δ' ἦλθον πεδίονδ' ἀπὸ νηῶν· ἠῶθεν γὰρ
θήσονται περὶ ἄστυ μάχην ἑλίκωπες Ἀχαιοί.
ἀσχαλόωσι γὰρ οἵδε καθήμενοι, οὐδὲ δύνανται
ἴσχειν ἐσσυμένους πολέμου βασιλῆες Ἀχαιῶν."
Τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα γέρων Πρίαμος θεοειδής·
"εἰ μὲν δὴ θεράπων Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος
εἶς, ἄγε δή μοι πᾶσαν ἀληθείην κατάλεξον,

ἦ ἔτι πὰρ νήεσσιν ἐμὸς πάϊς, ἦέ μιν ἤδη
ᾗσι κυσὶν μελεϊστὶ ταμὼν προὔθηκεν Ἀχιλλεύς."
Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε διάκτορος Ἀργειφόντης·
"ὦ γέρον, οὔ πω τόν γε κύνες φάγον οὐδ' οἰωνοί,
ἀλλ' ἔτι κεῖνος κεῖται Ἀχιλλῆος παρὰ νηῒ
αὔτως ἐν κλισίῃσι· δυωδεκάτη δέ οἱ ἠὼς
κειμένῳ, οὐδέ τί οἱ χρὼς σήπεται, οὐδέ μιν εὐλαὶ
ἔσθουσ', αἵ ῥά τε φῶτας ἀρηϊφάτους κατέδουσιν.
ἦ μέν μιν περὶ σῆμα ἑοῦ ἑτάροιο φίλοιο
ἕλκει ἀκηδέστως, ἠὼς ὅτε δῖα φανήῃ,
οὐδέ μιν αἰσχύνει· θηοῖό κεν αὐτὸς ἐπελθὼν
οἷον ἐερσήεις κεῖται, περὶ δ' αἷμα νένιπται,
οὐδέ ποθι μιαρός· σὺν δ' ἕλκεα πάντα μέμυκεν,
ὅσσ' ἐτύπη· πολέες γὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ χαλκὸν ἔλασσαν.
ὥς τοι κήδονται μάκαρες θεοὶ υἷος ἑῆος
καὶ νέκυός περ ἐόντος, ἐπεί σφι φίλος περὶ κῆρι."
Ὣς φάτο, γήθησεν δ' ὁ γέρων, καὶ ἀμείβετο μύθῳ·
"ὦ τέκος, ἦ ῥ' ἀγαθὸν καὶ ἐναίσιμα δῶρα διδοῦναι
ἀθανάτοις, ἐπεὶ οὔ ποτ' ἐμὸς πάϊς, εἴ ποτ' ἔην γε,
λήθετ' ἐνὶ μεγάροισι θεῶν, οἳ Ὄλυμπον ἔχουσι·
τῷ οἱ ἀπεμνήσαντο καὶ ἐν θανάτοιό περ αἴσῃ.
ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ τόδε δέξαι ἐμεῦ πάρα καλὸν ἄλεισον,
αὐτόν τε ῥῦσαι, πέμψον δέ με σύν γε θεοῖσιν,
ὄφρα κεν ἐς κλισίην Πηληϊάδεω ἀφίκωμαι."
Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε διάκτορος Ἀργειφόντης·
"πειρᾷ ἐμεῖο, γεραιέ, νεωτέρου, οὐδέ με πείσεις,
ὅς με κέλεαι σέο δῶρα παρὲξ Ἀχιλῆα δέχεσθαι.
τὸν μὲν ἐγὼ δείδοικα καὶ αἰδέομαι περὶ κῆρι
συλεύειν, μή μοί τι κακὸν μετόπισθε γένηται.
σοὶ δ' ἂν ἐγὼ πομπὸς καί κε κλυτὸν Ἄργος ἱκοίμην,
ἐνδυκέως ἐν νηῒ θοῇ ἢ πεζὸς ὁμαρτέων·
οὐκ ἄν τίς τοι πομπὸν ὀνοσσάμενος μαχέσαιτο."

Ἦ, καὶ ἀναΐξας ἐριούνιος ἅρμα καὶ ἵππους
καρπαλίμως μάστιγα καὶ ἡνία λάζετο χερσίν,
ἐν δ' ἔπνευσ' ἵπποισι καὶ ἡμιόνοις μένος ἠΰ.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ πύργους τε νεῶν καὶ τάφρον ἵκοντο,
οἱ δὲ νέον περὶ δόρπα φυλακτῆρες πονέοντο,
τοῖσι δ' ἐφ' ὕπνον ἔχευε διάκτορος Ἀργειφόντης
πᾶσιν, ἄφαρ δ' ὤϊξε πύλας καὶ ἀπῶσεν ὀχῆας,
ἐς δ' ἄγαγε Πρίαμόν τε καὶ ἀγλαὰ δῶρ' ἐπ' ἀπήνης.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ κλισίην Πηληϊάδεω ἀφίκοντο
ὑψηλήν, τὴν Μυρμιδόνες ποίησαν ἄνακτι
δοῦρ' ἐλάτης κέρσαντες· ἀτὰρ καθύπερθεν ἔρεψαν
λαχνήεντ' ὄροφον λειμωνόθεν ἀμήσαντες·
ἀμφὶ δέ οἱ μεγάλην αὐλὴν ποίησαν ἄνακτι
σταυροῖσιν πυκινοῖσι· θύρην δ' ἔχε μοῦνος ἐπιβλὴς
εἰλάτινος, τὸν τρεῖς μὲν ἐπιρρήσσεσκον Ἀχαιοί,
τρεῖς δ' ἀναοίγεσκον μεγάλην κληῗδα θυράων,
τῶν ἄλλων· Ἀχιλεὺς δ' ἄρ' ἐπιρρήσσεσκε καὶ οἶος·
δή ῥα τόθ' Ἑρμείας ἐριούνιος ᾦξε γέροντι,
ἐς δ' ἄγαγε κλυτὰ δῶρα ποδώκεϊ Πηλεΐωνι,
ἐξ ἵππων δ' ἀπέβαινεν ἐπὶ χθόνα φώνησέν τε·
"ὦ γέρον, ἦ τοι ἐγὼ θεὸς ἄμβροτος εἰλήλουθα,
Ἑρμείας· σοὶ γάρ με πατὴρ ἅμα πομπὸν ὄπασσεν.
ἀλλ' ἦ τοι μὲν ἐγὼ πάλιν εἴσομαι, οὐδ' Ἀχιλῆος
ὀφθαλμοὺς εἴσειμι· νεμεσσητὸν δέ κεν εἴη
ἀθάνατον θεὸν ὧδε βροτοὺς ἀγαπαζέμεν ἄντην·
τύνη δ' εἰσελθὼν λαβὲ γούνατα Πηλεΐωνος,
καί μιν ὑπὲρ πατρὸς καὶ μητέρος ἠϋκόμοιο
λίσσεο καὶ τέκεος, ἵνα οἱ σὺν θυμὸν ὀρίνῃς."
Ὣς ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη πρὸς μακρὸν Ὄλυμπον
Ἑρμείας· Πρίαμος δ' ἐξ ἵππων ἆλτο χαμᾶζε,
Ἰδαῖον δὲ κατ' αὖθι λίπεν· ὁ δὲ μίμνεν ἐρύκων
ἵππους ἡμιόνους τε· γέρων δ' ἰθὺς κίεν οἴκου,

τῇ ῥ' Ἀχιλεὺς ἵζεσκε διίφιλος. ἐν δέ μιν αὐτὸν
εὗρ', ἕταροι δ' ἀπάνευθε καθήατο· τὼ δὲ δύ' οἴω,
ἥρως Αὐτομέδων τε καὶ Ἄλκιμος, ὄζος Ἄρηος,
ποίπνυον παρεόντε· νέον δ' ἀπέληγεν ἐδωδῆς
ἔσθων καὶ πίνων· ἔτι καὶ παρέκειτο τράπεζα.
τοὺς δ' ἔλαθ' εἰσελθὼν Πρίαμος μέγας, ἄγχι δ' ἄρα στὰς
χερσὶν Ἀχιλλῆος λάβε γούνατα καὶ κύσε χεῖρας
δεινὰς ἀνδροφόνους, αἵ οἱ πολέας κτάνον υἷας.
ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἂν ἄνδρ' ἄτη πυκινὴ λάβῃ, ὅς τ' ἐνὶ πάτρῃ
φῶτα κατακτείνας ἄλλων ἐξίκετο δῆμον,
ἀνδρὸς ἐς ἀφνειοῦ, θάμβος δ' ἔχει εἰσορόωντας,
ὣς Ἀχιλεὺς θάμβησεν ἰδὼν Πρίαμον θεοειδέα·
θάμβησαν δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι, ἐς ἀλλήλους δὲ ἴδοντο.
τὸν καὶ λισσόμενος Πρίαμος πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπε·
"μνῆσαι πατρὸς σοῖο, θεοῖς ἐπιείκελ' Ἀχιλλεῦ,
τηλίκου ὥς περ ἐγών, ὀλοῷ ἐπὶ γήραος οὐδῷ·
καὶ μέν που κεῖνον περιναιέται ἀμφὶς ἐόντες
τείρουσ', οὐδέ τίς ἐστιν ἀρὴν καὶ λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι.
ἀλλ' ἤ τοι κεῖνός γε σέθεν ζώοντος ἀκούων
χαίρει τ' ἐν θυμῷ, ἐπί τ' ἔλπεται ἤματα πάντα
ὄψεσθαι φίλον υἱὸν ἀπὸ Τροίηθεν ἰόντα·
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ πανάποτμος, ἐπεὶ τέκον υἷας ἀρίστους
Τροίῃ ἐν εὐρείῃ, τῶν δ' οὔ τινά φημι λελεῖφθαι.
πεντήκοντά μοι ἦσαν, ὅτ' ἤλυθον υἷες Ἀχαιῶν·
ἐννεακαίδεκα μέν μοι ἰῆς ἐκ νηδύος ἦσαν,
τοὺς δ' ἄλλους μοι ἔτικτον ἐνὶ μεγάροισι γυναῖκες.
τῶν μὲν πολλῶν θοῦρος Ἄρης ὑπὸ γούνατ' ἔλυσεν·
ὃς δέ μοι οἶος ἔην, εἴρυτο δὲ ἄστυ καὶ αὐτούς,
τὸν σὺ πρώην κτεῖνας ἀμυνόμενον περὶ πάτρης,
Ἕκτορα· τοῦ νῦν εἵνεχ' ἱκάνω νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
λυσόμενος παρὰ σεῖο, φέρω δ' ἀπερείσι' ἄποινα.
ἀλλ' αἰδεῖο θεούς, Ἀχιλεῦ, αὐτόν τ' ἐλέησον,

μνησάμενος σοῦ πατρός· ἐγὼ δ' ἐλεεινότερός περ,
ἔτλην δ' οἷ' οὔ πώ τις ἐπιχθόνιος βροτὸς ἄλλος,
ἀνδρὸς παιδοφόνοιο ποτὶ στόμα χεῖρ' ὀρέγεσθαι."
  Ὣς φάτο, τῷ δ' ἄρα πατρὸς ὑφ' ἵμερον ὦρσε γόοιο·
ἁψάμενος δ' ἄρα χειρὸς ἀπώσατο ἦκα γέροντα.
τὼ δὲ μνησαμένω, ὁ μὲν Ἕκτορος ἀνδροφόνοιο
κλαῖ' ἁδινὰ προπάροιθε ποδῶν Ἀχιλῆος ἐλυσθείς,
αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς κλαῖεν ἑὸν πατέρ', ἄλλοτε δ' αὖτε
Πάτροκλον· τῶν δὲ στοναχὴ κατὰ δώματ' ὀρώρει.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεί ῥα γόοιο τετάρπετο δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς,
καί οἱ ἀπὸ πραπίδων ἦλθ' ἵμερος ἠδ' ἀπὸ γυίων,
αὐτίκ' ἀπὸ θρόνου ὦρτο, γέροντα δὲ χειρὸς ἀνίστη,
οἰκτείρων πολιόν τε κάρη πολιόν τε γένειον,
καί μιν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"ἆ δείλ', ἦ δὴ πολλὰ κάκ' ἄνσχεο σὸν κατὰ θυμόν.
πῶς ἔτλης ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν ἐλθέμεν οἶος,
ἀνδρὸς ἐς ὀφθαλμοὺς ὅς τοι πολέας τε καὶ ἐσθλοὺς
υἱέας ἐξενάριξα; σιδήρειόν νύ τοι ἦτορ.
ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ κατ' ἄρ' ἕζευ ἐπὶ θρόνου, ἄλγεα δ' ἔμπης
ἐν θυμῷ κατακεῖσθαι ἐάσομεν ἀχνύμενοί περ·
οὐ γάρ τις πρῆξις πέλεται κρυεροῖο γόοιο.
ὡς γὰρ ἐπεκλώσαντο θεοὶ δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσι,
ζώειν ἀχνυμένοις· αὐτοὶ δέ τ' ἀκηδέες εἰσί.
δοιοὶ γάρ τε πίθοι κατακείαται ἐν Διὸς οὔδει
δώρων οἷα δίδωσι, κακῶν, ἕτερος δὲ ἑάων·
ᾧ μέν κ' ἀμμίξας δώῃ Ζεὺς τερπικέραυνος,
ἄλλοτε μέν τε κακῷ ὅ γε κύρεται, ἄλλοτε δ' ἐσθλῷ·
ᾧ δέ κε τῶν λυγρῶν δώῃ, λωβητὸν ἔθηκε,
καί ἑ κακὴ βούβρωστις ἐπὶ χθόνα δῖαν ἐλαύνει,
φοιτᾷ δ' οὔτε θεοῖσι τετιμένος οὔτε βροτοῖσιν.
ὡς μὲν καὶ Πηλῆϊ θεοὶ δόσαν ἀγλαὰ δῶρα
ἐκ γενετῆς· πάντας γὰρ ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους ἐκέκαστο

ὄλβῳ τε πλούτῳ τε, ἄνασσε δὲ Μυρμιδόνεσσι,
καί οἱ θνητῷ ἐόντι θεὰν ποίησαν ἄκοιτιν.
ἀλλ' ἐπὶ καὶ τῷ θῆκε θεὸς κακόν, ὅττι οἱ οὔ τι
παίδων ἐν μεγάροισι γονὴ γένετο κρειόντων,
ἀλλ' ἕνα παῖδα τέκεν παναώριον· οὐδέ νυ τόν γε
γηράσκοντα κομίζω, ἐπεὶ μάλα τηλόθι πάτρης
ἧμαι ἐνὶ Τροίῃ, σέ τε κήδων ἠδὲ σὰ τέκνα.
καὶ σέ, γέρον, τὸ πρὶν μὲν ἀκούομεν ὄλβιον εἶναι·
ὅσσον Λέσβος ἄνω, Μάκαρος ἕδος, ἐντὸς ἐέργει
καὶ Φρυγίη καθύπερθε καὶ Ἑλλήσποντος ἀπείρων,
τῶν σε, γέρον, πλούτῳ τε καὶ υἱάσι φασὶ κεκάσθαι.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεί τοι πῆμα τόδ' ἤγαγον Οὐρανίωνες,
αἰεί τοι περὶ ἄστυ μάχαι τ' ἀνδροκτασίαι τε.
ἄνσχεο, μηδ' ἀλίαστον ὀδύρεο σὸν κατὰ θυμόν·
οὐ γάρ τι πρήξεις ἀκαχήμενος υἷος ἑῆος,
οὐδέ μιν ἀνστήσεις, πρὶν καὶ κακὸν ἄλλο πάθῃσθα."

Τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα γέρων Πρίαμος θεοειδής·
"μή πώ μ' ἐς θρόνον ἵζε, διοτρεφές, ὄφρα κεν Ἕκτωρ
κῆται ἐνὶ κλισίῃσιν ἀκηδής, ἀλλὰ τάχιστα
λῦσον, ἵν' ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἴδω· σὺ δὲ δέξαι ἄποινα
πολλά, τά τοι φέρομεν· σὺ δὲ τῶνδ' ἀπόναιο, καὶ ἔλθοις
σὴν ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν, ἐπεί με πρῶτον ἔασας
[αὐτόν τε ζώειν καὶ ὁρᾶν φάος ἠελίοιο]."

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
"μηκέτι νῦν μ' ἐρέθιζε, γέρον· νοέω δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς
Ἕκτορά τοι λῦσαι, Διόθεν δέ μοι ἄγγελος ἦλθε
μήτηρ, ἥ μ' ἔτεκεν, θυγάτηρ ἁλίοιο γέροντος.
καὶ δέ σε γιγνώσκω, Πρίαμε, φρεσίν, οὐδέ με λήθεις,
ὅττι θεῶν τίς σ' ἦγε θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.
οὐ γάρ κε τλαίη βροτὸς ἐλθέμεν, οὐδὲ μάλ' ἡβῶν,
ἐς στρατόν· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν φυλάκους λάθοι, οὐδέ κ' ὀχῆα
ῥεῖα μετοχλίσσειε θυράων ἡμετεράων.

τῷ νῦν μή μοι μᾶλλον ἐν ἄλγεσι θυμὸν ὀρίνῃς,
μή σε, γέρον, οὐδ' αὐτὸν ἐνὶ κλισίῃσιν ἐάσω
καὶ ἱκέτην περ ἐόντα, Διὸς δ' ἀλίτωμαι ἐφετμάς."
Ὣς ἔφατ', ἔδεισεν δ' ὁ γέρων καὶ ἐπείθετο μύθῳ.
Πηλεΐδης δ' οἴκοιο λέων ὣς ἆλτο θύραζε,
οὐκ οἶος, ἅμα τῷ γε δύω θεράποντες ἕποντο,
ἥρως Αὐτομέδων ἠδ' Ἄλκιμος, οὕς ῥα μάλιστα
τῖ' Ἀχιλεὺς ἑτάρων μετὰ Πάτροκλόν γε θανόντα,
οἳ τόθ' ὑπὸ ζυγόφιν λύον ἵππους ἡμιόνους τε,
ἐς δ' ἄγαγον κήρυκα καλήτορα τοῖο γέροντος,
κὰδ δ' ἐπὶ δίφρου εἷσαν· ἐϋξέστου δ' ἀπ' ἀπήνης
ᾕρεον Ἑκτορέης κεφαλῆς ἀπερείσι' ἄποινα.
κὰδ δ' ἔλιπον δύο φάρε' ἐΰννητόν τε χιτῶνα,
ὄφρα νέκυν πυκάσας δοίη οἶκόνδε φέρεσθαι.
δμῳὰς δ' ἐκκαλέσας λοῦσαι κέλετ' ἀμφί τ' ἀλεῖψαι,
νόσφιν ἀειράσας, ὡς μὴ Πρίαμος ἴδοι υἱόν,
μὴ ὁ μὲν ἀχνυμένῃ κραδίῃ χόλον οὐκ ἐρύσαιτο
παῖδα ἰδών, Ἀχιλῆϊ δ' ὀρινθείη φίλον ἦτορ,
καί ἑ κατακτείνειε, Διὸς δ' ἀλίτηται ἐφετμάς.
τὸν δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν δμῳαὶ λοῦσαν καὶ χρῖσαν ἐλαίῳ,
ἀμφὶ δέ μιν φᾶρος καλὸν βάλον ἠδὲ χιτῶνα,
αὐτὸς τόν γ' Ἀχιλεὺς λεχέων ἐπέθηκεν ἀείρας,
σὺν δ' ἕταροι ἤειραν ἐϋξέστην ἐπ' ἀπήνην.
ᾤμωξέν τ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα, φίλον δ' ὀνόμηνεν ἑταῖρον·
"μή μοι, Πάτροκλε, σκυδμαινέμεν, αἴ κε πύθηαι
εἰν Ἄϊδός περ ἐὼν ὅτι Ἕκτορα δῖον ἔλυσα
πατρὶ φίλῳ, ἐπεὶ οὔ μοι ἀεικέα δῶκεν ἄποινα.
σοὶ δ' αὖ ἐγὼ καὶ τῶνδ' ἀποδάσσομαι ὅσσ' ἐπέοικεν."
Ἦ ῥα, καὶ ἐς κλισίην πάλιν ἤϊε δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς,
ἕζετο δ' ἐν κλισμῷ πολυδαιδάλῳ, ἔνθεν ἀνέστη,
τοίχου τοῦ ἑτέρου, ποτὶ δὲ Πρίαμον φάτο μῦθον·
"υἱὸς μὲν δή τοι λέλυται, γέρον, ὡς ἐκέλευες,

κεῖται δ' ἐν λεχέεσσ'· ἅμα δ' ἠοῖ φαινομένηφιν
ὄψεαι αὐτὸς ἄγων· νῦν δὲ μνησώμεθα δόρπου.
καὶ γάρ τ' ἠΰκομος Νιόβη ἐμνήσατο σίτου,
τῇ περ δώδεκα παῖδες ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ὄλοντο,
ἓξ μὲν θυγατέρες, ἓξ δ' υἱέες ἡβώοντες.
τοὺς μὲν Ἀπόλλων πέφνεν ἀπ' ἀργυρέοιο βιοῖο
χωόμενος Νιόβῃ, τὰς δ' Ἄρτεμις ἰοχέαιρα,
οὕνεκ' ἄρα Λητοῖ ἰσάσκετο καλλιπαρῄῳ·
φῆ δοιὼ τεκέειν, ἡ δ' αὐτὴ γείνατο πολλούς·
τὼ δ' ἄρα καὶ δοιώ περ ἐόντ' ἀπὸ πάντας ὄλεσσαν.
οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἐννῆμαρ κέατ' ἐν φόνῳ, οὐδέ τις ἦεν
κατθάψαι, λαοὺς δὲ λίθους ποίησε Κρονίων·
τοὺς δ' ἄρα τῇ δεκάτῃ θάψαν θεοὶ Οὐρανίωνες.
ἡ δ' ἄρα σίτου μνήσατ', ἐπεὶ κάμε δάκρυ χέουσα.
νῦν δέ που ἐν πέτρῃσιν, ἐν οὔρεσιν οἰοπόλοισιν,
ἐν Σιπύλῳ, ὅθι φασὶ θεάων ἔμμεναι εὐνὰς
νυμφάων, αἵ τ' ἀμφ' Ἀχελώϊον ἐρρώσαντο,
ἔνθα λίθος περ ἐοῦσα θεῶν ἐκ κήδεα πέσσει.
ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ καὶ νῶϊ μεδώμεθα, δῖε γεραιέ,
σίτου· ἔπειτά κεν αὖτε φίλον παῖδα κλαίοισθα,
Ἴλιον εἰσαγαγών· πολυδάκρυτος δέ τοι ἔσται."
Ἦ, καὶ ἀναΐξας ὄϊν ἄργυφον ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεὺς
σφάξ'· ἕταροι δ' ἔδερόν τε καὶ ἄμφεπον εὖ κατὰ κόσμον,
μίστυλλόν τ' ἄρ' ἐπισταμένως πεῖράν τ' ὀβελοῖσιν,
ὤπτησάν τε περιφραδέως, ἐρύσαντό τε πάντα.
Αὐτομέδων δ' ἄρα σῖτον ἑλὼν ἐπένειμε τραπέζῃ
καλοῖς ἐν κανέοισιν· ἀτὰρ κρέα νεῖμεν Ἀχιλλεύς.
οἱ δ' ἐπ' ὀνείαθ' ἑτοῖμα προκείμενα χεῖρας ἴαλλον.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἕντο,
ἦ τοι Δαρδανίδης Πρίαμος θαύμαζ' Ἀχιλῆα,
ὅσσος ἔην οἷός τε· θεοῖσι γὰρ ἄντα ἐῴκει·
αὐτὰρ ὁ Δαρδανίδην Πρίαμον θαύμαζεν Ἀχιλλεύς,

εἰσορόων ὄψιν τ' ἀγαθὴν καὶ μῦθον ἀκούων.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ τάρπησαν ἐς ἀλλήλους ὁρόωντες,
τὸν πρότερος προσέειπε γέρων Πρίαμος θεοειδής·
"λέξον νῦν με τάχιστα, διοτρεφές, ὄφρα καὶ ἤδη
ὕπνῳ ὕπο γλυκερῷ ταρπώμεθα κοιμηθέντες·
οὐ γάρ πω μύσαν ὄσσε ὑπὸ βλεφάροισιν ἐμοῖσιν
ἐξ οὗ σῇς ὑπὸ χερσὶν ἐμὸς πάϊς ὤλεσε θυμόν,
ἀλλ' αἰεὶ στενάχω καὶ κήδεα μυρία πέσσω,
αὐλῆς ἐν χόρτοισι κυλινδόμενος κατὰ κόπρον.
νῦν δὴ καὶ σίτου πασάμην καὶ αἴθοπα οἶνον
λαυκανίης καθέηκα· πάρος γε μὲν οὔ τι πεπάσμην."
  Ἦ ῥ', Ἀχιλεὺς δ' ἑτάροισιν ἰδὲ δμῳῇσι κέλευσε
δέμνι' ὑπ' αἰθούσῃ θέμεναι καὶ ῥήγεα καλὰ
πορφύρε' ἐμβαλέειν, στορέσαι τ' ἐφύπερθε τάπητας,
χλαίνας τ' ἐνθέμεναι οὔλας καθύπερθεν ἕσασθαι.
αἱ δ' ἴσαν ἐκ μεγάροιο δάος μετὰ χερσὶν ἔχουσαι,
αἶψα δ' ἄρα στόρεσαν δοιὼ λέχε' ἐγκονέουσαι.
τὸν δ' ἐπικερτομέων προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
"ἐκτὸς μὲν δὴ λέξο, γέρον φίλε, μή τις Ἀχαιῶν
ἐνθάδ' ἐπέλθῃσιν βουληφόρος, οἵ τέ μοι αἰεὶ
βουλὰς βουλεύουσι παρήμενοι, ἣ θέμις ἐστί·
τῶν εἴ τίς σε ἴδοιτο θοὴν διὰ νύκτα μέλαιναν,
αὐτίκ' ἂν ἐξείποι Ἀγαμέμνονι ποιμένι λαῶν,
καί κεν ἀνάβλησις λύσιος νεκροῖο γένηται.
ἀλλ' ἄγε μοι τόδε εἰπὲ καὶ ἀτρεκέως κατάλεξον,
ποσσῆμαρ μέμονας κτερεϊζέμεν Ἕκτορα δῖον,
ὄφρα τέως αὐτός τε μένω καὶ λαὸν ἐρύκω."
  Τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα γέρων Πρίαμος θεοειδής·
"εἰ μὲν δή μ' ἐθέλεις τελέσαι τάφον Ἕκτορι δίῳ,
ὧδέ κέ μοι ῥέζων, Ἀχιλεῦ, κεχαρισμένα θείης.
οἶσθα γὰρ ὡς κατὰ ἄστυ ἐέλμεθα, τηλόθι δ' ὕλη
ἀξέμεν ἐξ ὄρεος, μάλα δὲ Τρῶες δεδίασιν.

ἐννῆμαρ μέν κ' αὐτὸν ἐνὶ μεγάροις γοάοιμεν,
τῇ δεκάτῃ δέ κε θάπτοιμεν δαινῦτό τε λαός,
ἑνδεκάτῃ δέ κε τύμβον ἐπ' αὐτῷ ποιήσαιμεν,
τῇ δὲ δυωδεκάτῃ πολεμίξομεν, εἴ περ ἀνάγκη."
Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς·
"ἔσται τοι καὶ ταῦτα, γέρον Πρίαμ', ὡς σὺ κελεύεις·
σχήσω γὰρ πόλεμον τόσσον χρόνον ὅσσον ἄνωγας."
Ὣς ἄρα φωνήσας ἐπὶ καρπῷ χεῖρα γέροντος
ἔλλαβε δεξιτερήν, μή πως δείσει' ἐνὶ θυμῷ.
οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἐν προδόμῳ δόμου αὐτόθι κοιμήσαντο,
κῆρυξ καὶ Πρίαμος, πυκινὰ φρεσὶ μήδε' ἔχοντες,
αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς εὗδε μυχῷ κλισίης ἐϋπήκτου·
τῷ δὲ Βρισηῒς παρελέξατο καλλιπάρῃος.
Ἄλλοι μέν ῥα θεοί τε καὶ ἀνέρες ἱπποκορυσταὶ
εὗδον παννύχιοι, μαλακῷ δεδμημένοι ὕπνῳ·
ἀλλ' οὐχ Ἑρμείαν ἐριούνιον ὕπνος ἔμαρπτεν,
ὁρμαίνοντ' ἀνὰ θυμὸν ὅπως Πρίαμον βασιλῆα
νηῶν ἐκπέμψειε λαθὼν ἱεροὺς πυλαωρούς.
στῆ δ' ἄρ' ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς καί μιν πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν·
"ὦ γέρον, οὔ νύ τι σοί γε μέλει κακόν, οἷον ἔθ' εὕδεις
ἀνδράσιν ἐν δηΐοισιν, ἐπεί σ' εἴασεν Ἀχιλλεύς.
καὶ νῦν μὲν φίλον υἱὸν ἐλύσαο, πολλὰ δ' ἔδωκας·
σεῖο δέ κε ζωοῦ καὶ τρὶς τόσα δοῖεν ἄποινα
παῖδες τοὶ μετόπισθε λελειμμένοι, αἴ κ' Ἀγαμέμνων
γνώῃ σ' Ἀτρεΐδης, γνώωσι δὲ πάντες Ἀχαιοί."
Ὣς ἔφατ', ἔδεισεν δ' ὁ γέρων, κήρυκα δ' ἀνίστη.
τοῖσιν δ' Ἑρμείας ζεῦξ' ἵππους ἡμιόνους τε,
ῥίμφα δ' ἄρ' αὐτὸς ἔλαυνε κατὰ στρατόν, οὐδέ τις ἔγνω.
Ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ πόρον ἷξον ἐϋρρεῖος ποταμοῖο,
Ξάνθου δινήεντος, ὃν ἀθάνατος τέκετο Ζεύς,
Ἑρμείας μὲν ἔπειτ' ἀπέβη πρὸς μακρὸν Ὄλυμπον,
Ἠὼς δὲ κροκόπεπλος ἐκίδνατο πᾶσαν ἐπ' αἶαν,

οἱ δ᾽ εἰς ἄστυ ἔλων οἰμωγῇ τε στοναχῇ τε
ἵππους, ἡμίονοι δὲ νέκυν φέρον. οὐδέ τις ἄλλος
ἔγνω πρόσθ᾽ ἀνδρῶν καλλιζώνων τε γυναικῶν,
ἀλλ᾽ ἄρα Κασσάνδρη, ἰκέλη χρυσέῃ Ἀφροδίτῃ,
Πέργαμον εἰσαναβᾶσα φίλον πατέρ᾽ εἰσενόησεν
ἑσταότ᾽ ἐν δίφρῳ, κήρυκά τε ἀστυβοώτην·
τὸν δ᾽ ἄρ᾽ ἐφ᾽ ἡμιόνων ἴδε κείμενον ἐν λεχέεσσι·
κώκυσέν τ᾽ ἄρ᾽ ἔπειτα γέγωνέ τε πᾶν κατὰ ἄστυ·
"ὄψεσθε, Τρῶες καὶ Τρῳάδες, Ἕκτορ᾽ ἰόντες,
εἴ ποτε καὶ ζώοντι μάχης ἐκ νοστήσαντι
χαίρετ᾽, ἐπεὶ μέγα χάρμα πόλει τ᾽ ἦν παντί τε δήμῳ."
Ὣς ἔφατ᾽, οὐδέ τις αὐτόθ᾽ ἐνὶ πτόλεϊ λίπετ᾽ ἀνὴρ
οὐδὲ γυνή· πάντας γὰρ ἀάσχετον ἵκετο πένθος·
ἀγχοῦ δὲ ξύμβληντο πυλάων νεκρὸν ἄγοντι.
πρῶται τόν γ᾽ ἄλοχός τε φίλη καὶ πότνια μήτηρ
τιλλέσθην, ἐπ᾽ ἄμαξαν ἐΰτροχον ἀΐξασαι,
ἁπτόμεναι κεφαλῆς· κλαίων δ᾽ ἀμφίσταθ᾽ ὅμιλος.
καί νύ κε δὴ πρόπαν ἦμαρ ἐς ἠέλιον καταδύντα
Ἕκτορα δάκρυ χέοντες ὀδύροντο πρὸ πυλάων,
εἰ μὴ ἄρ᾽ ἐκ δίφροιο γέρων λαοῖσι μετηύδα·
"εἴξατέ μοι οὐρεῦσι διελθέμεν· αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
ἄσεσθε κλαυθμοῖο, ἐπὴν ἀγάγωμι δόμονδε."
Ὣς ἔφαθ᾽, οἱ δὲ διέστησαν καὶ εἶξαν ἀπήνῃ.
οἱ δ᾽ ἐπεὶ εἰσάγαγον κλυτὰ δώματα, τὸν μὲν ἔπειτα
τρητοῖς ἐν λεχέεσσι θέσαν, παρὰ δ᾽ εἷσαν ἀοιδοὺς
θρήνων ἐξάρχους, οἵ τε στονόεσσαν ἀοιδὴν
οἱ μὲν ἄρ᾽ ἐθρήνεον, ἐπὶ δὲ στενάχοντο γυναῖκες.
τῇσιν δ᾽ Ἀνδρομάχη λευκώλενος ἦρχε γόοιο,
Ἕκτορος ἀνδροφόνοιο κάρη μετὰ χερσὶν ἔχουσα·
"ἆνερ, ἀπ᾽ αἰῶνος νέος ὤλεο, κὰδ δέ με χήρην
λείπεις ἐν μεγάροισι· πάϊς δ᾽ ἔτι νήπιος αὔτως,
ὃν τέκομεν σύ τ᾽ ἐγώ τε δυσάμμοροι, οὐδέ μιν οἴω

ἥβην ἵξεσθαι· πρὶν γὰρ πόλις ἥδε κατ᾽ ἄκρης
πέρσεται· ἦ γὰρ ὄλωλας ἐπίσκοπος, ὅς τέ μιν αὐτὴν
ῥύσκευ, ἔχες δ᾽ ἀλόχους κεδνὰς καὶ νήπια τέκνα,
αἳ δή τοι τάχα νηυσὶν ὀχήσονται γλαφυρῇσι,
καὶ μὲν ἐγὼ μετὰ τῇσι· σὺ δ᾽ αὖ, τέκος, ἢ ἐμοὶ αὐτῇ
ἕψεαι, ἔνθα κεν ἔργα ἀεικέα ἐργάζοιο,
ἀθλεύων πρὸ ἄνακτος ἀμειλίχου, ἤ τις Ἀχαιῶν
ῥίψει χειρὸς ἑλὼν ἀπὸ πύργου, λυγρὸν ὄλεθρον,
χωόμενος, ᾧ δή που ἀδελφεὸν ἔκτανεν Ἕκτωρ
ἢ πατέρ᾽, ἠὲ καὶ υἱόν, ἐπεὶ μάλα πολλοὶ Ἀχαιῶν
Ἕκτορος ἐν παλάμῃσιν ὀδὰξ ἕλον ἄσπετον οὖδας.
οὐ γὰρ μείλιχος ἔσκε πατὴρ τεὸς ἐν δαῒ λυγρῇ·
τῷ καί μιν λαοὶ μὲν ὀδύρονται κατὰ ἄστυ,
ἀρητὸν δὲ τοκεῦσι γόον καὶ πένθος ἔθηκας,
Ἕκτορ· ἐμοὶ δὲ μάλιστα λελείψεται ἄλγεα λυγρά.
οὐ γάρ μοι θνῄσκων λεχέων ἐκ χεῖρας ὄρεξας,
οὐδέ τί μοι εἶπες πυκινὸν ἔπος, οὗ τέ κεν αἰεὶ
μεμνῄμην νύκτας τε καὶ ἤματα δάκρυ χέουσα."

Ὣς ἔφατο κλαίουσ᾽, ἐπὶ δὲ στενάχοντο γυναῖκες.
τῇσιν δ᾽ αὖθ᾽ Ἑκάβη ἁδινοῦ ἐξῆρχε γόοιο·
"Ἕκτορ, ἐμῷ θυμῷ πάντων πολὺ φίλτατε παίδων,
ἦ μέν μοι ζωός περ ἐὼν φίλος ἦσθα θεοῖσιν·
οἱ δ᾽ ἄρα σεῦ κήδοντο καὶ ἐν θανάτοιό περ αἴσῃ.
ἄλλους μὲν γὰρ παῖδας ἐμοὺς πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεὺς
πέρνασχ᾽, ὅν τιν᾽ ἕλεσκε, πέρην ἁλὸς ἀτρυγέτοιο,
ἐς Σάμον ἔς τ᾽ Ἴμβρον καὶ Λῆμνον ἀμιχθαλόεσσαν·
σεῦ δ᾽ ἐπεὶ ἐξέλετο ψυχὴν ταναήκεϊ χαλκῷ,
πολλὰ ῥυστάζεσκεν ἑοῦ περὶ σῆμ᾽ ἑτάροιο,
Πατρόκλου, τὸν ἔπεφνες· ἀνέστησεν δέ μιν οὐδ᾽ ὥς.
νῦν δέ μοι ἑρσήεις καὶ πρόσφατος ἐν μεγάροισι
κεῖσαι, τῷ ἴκελος ὅν τ᾽ ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων
οἷς ἀγανοῖσι βέλεσσιν ἐποιχόμενος κατέπεφνεν."

Ὣς ἔφατο κλαίουσα, γόον δ' ἀλίαστον ὄρινε.
τῇσι δ' ἔπειθ' Ἑλένη τριτάτη ἐξῆρχε γόοιο·
"Ἕκτορ, ἐμῷ θυμῷ δαέρων πολὺ φίλτατε πάντων,
ἦ μέν μοι πόσις ἐστὶν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδής,
ὅς μ' ἄγαγε Τροίηνδ'· ὡς πρὶν ὤφελλον ὀλέσθαι.
ἤδη γὰρ νῦν μοι τόδ' ἐεικοστὸν ἔτος ἐστὶν
ἐξ οὗ κεῖθεν ἔβην καὶ ἐμῆς ἀπελήλυθα πάτρης·
ἀλλ' οὔ πω σεῦ ἄκουσα κακὸν ἔπος οὐδ' ἀσύφηλον·
ἀλλ' εἴ τίς με καὶ ἄλλος ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἐνίπτοι
δαέρων ἢ γαλόων ἢ εἰνατέρων εὐπέπλων,
ἢ ἑκυρή—ἑκυρὸς δὲ πατὴρ ὣς ἤπιος αἰεί—,
ἀλλὰ σὺ τόν γ' ἐπέεσσι παραιφάμενος κατέρυκες,
σῇ τ' ἀγανοφροσύνῃ καὶ σοῖς ἀγανοῖς ἐπέεσσι.
τῶ σέ θ' ἅμα κλαίω καὶ ἔμ' ἄμμορον ἀχνυμένη κῆρ·
οὐ γάρ τίς μοι ἔτ' ἄλλος ἐνὶ Τροίῃ εὐρείῃ
ἤπιος οὐδὲ φίλος, πάντες δέ με πεφρίκασιν."
Ὣς ἔφατο κλαίουσ', ἐπὶ δ' ἔστενε δῆμος ἀπείρων.
λαοῖσιν δ' ὁ γέρων Πρίαμος μετὰ μῦθον ἔειπεν·
"ἄξετε νῦν, Τρῶες, ξύλα ἄστυδε, μηδέ τι θυμῷ
δείσητ' Ἀργείων πυκινὸν λόχον· ἦ γὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
πέμπων μ' ὧδ' ἐπέτελλε μελαινάων ἀπὸ νηῶν,
μὴ πρὶν πημανέειν, πρὶν δωδεκάτη μόλῃ ἠώς."
Ὣς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ὑπ' ἀμάξῃσιν βόας ἡμιόνους τε
ζεύγνυσαν, αἶψα δ' ἔπειτα πρὸ ἄστεος ἠγερέθοντο.
ἐννῆμαρ μὲν τοί γε ἀγίνεον ἄσπετον ὕλην·
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ δεκάτη ἐφάνη φαεσίμβροτος ἠώς,
καὶ τότ' ἄρ' ἐξέφερον θρασὺν Ἕκτορα δάκρυ χέοντες,
ἐν δὲ πυρῇ ὑπάτῃ νεκρὸν θέσαν, ἐν δ' ἔβαλον πῦρ.
Ἦμος δ' ἠριγένεια φάνη ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἠώς,
τῆμος ἄρ' ἀμφὶ πυρὴν κλυτοῦ Ἕκτορος ἔγρετο λαός.
[αὐτὰρ ἐπεί ῥ' ἤγερθεν ὁμηγερέες τ' ἐγένοντο,]
πρῶτον μὲν κατὰ πυρκαϊὴν σβέσαν αἴθοπι οἴνῳ

πᾶσαν, ὁπόσσον ἐπέσχε πυρὸς μένος· αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
ὀστέα λευκὰ λέγοντο κασίγνητοί θ' ἕταροί τε
μυρόμενοι, θαλερὸν δὲ κατείβετο δάκρυ παρειῶν.
καὶ τά γε χρυσείην ἐς λάρνακα θῆκαν ἑλόντες,
πορφυρέοις πέπλοισι καλύψαντες μαλακοῖσιν·
αἶψα δ' ἄρ' ἐς κοίλην κάπετον θέσαν, αὐτὰρ ὕπερθε
πυκνοῖσιν λάεσσι κατεστόρεσαν μεγάλοισι·
ῥίμφα δὲ σῆμ' ἔχεαν, περὶ δὲ σκοποὶ ἥατο πάντῃ,
μὴ πρὶν ἐφορμηθεῖεν ἐϋκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί.
χεύαντες δὲ τὸ σῆμα πάλιν κίον· αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
εὖ συναγειρόμενοι δαίνυντ' ἐρικυδέα δαῖτα
δώμασιν ἐν Πριάμοιο, διοτρεφέος βασιλῆος.
  Ὣς οἵ γ' ἀμφίεπον τάφον Ἕκτορος ἱπποδάμοιο.

NOTES.

BOOK XIII.

The narrative of the thirteenth and two following books of the Iliad consists of incidents by which the main course of events in the poem is for a time arrested, or rather turned in the opposite direction. The agency of Zeus, by which alone the promised humiliation of the Greeks can be brought about, is removed, and other agencies, chiefly that of Poseidon, restore to them their natural superiority over the Trojans. When Zeus awakes to the changed condition of things the lost ground has to be gradually recovered. Thus the catastrophe which was impending at the end of the twelfth book is still impending at the end of the fifteenth.

The thirteenth book was anciently known under the title **Μάχη ἐπὶ ταῖς ναυσίν.** These words would properly describe the whole episode now in question; but as books XIV and XV received other titles, the phrase was restricted to book XIII. The narrative may be analysed as follows:—

Zeus now turns his eyes away from the battle, and Poseidon comes to the aid of the Greeks. He encourages the two Ajaces, then other heroes. The Trojans under Hector find their onset checked (ll. 1-205).

Idoméneus now becomes the principal figure, with Meriones as his **θεράπων** or companion in arms. Both heroes place themselves on the left wing, where they are most needed (ll. 206-344). The poet here pauses to dwell on the spectacle of the two armies urged forward by the two great 'sons of **Κρόνος**,' Zeus and Poseidon (ll. 345-360). Then follows what may be called the **Aristeia of Idomeneus.** He slays several warriors of subordinate rank—Othryoneus, Asius, Alcathous. Over the body of the last a general combat arises, in which Idomeneus engages Aeneas. At length he retires, wearied but not conquered, and leaves the battle to younger heroes (ll. 361-525). It is carried on by Meriones, Antilochus and (especially) Menelaus (ll. 526-672).

The scene then changes again to the centre, where Hector is still

pressing on to the attack, while the defence is maintained by the Telamonian and Locrian Ajax, supported by the contingents from Boeotia, Attica, Locris and Phthia. The Trojans are like to give way. On the advice of Polydamas Hector goes off to the left wing, where he finds Paris alone bearing the brunt of the fighting. The two brothers hasten to the centre, and Hector is challenged by Ajax (ll. 673–837).

The main subject of the poem, the anger of Achilles, is kept in view, as in most of the earlier books, not only by his absence from the field, but also by at least one express mention. This is in the speech of Poseidon (ll. 95–124), in which the wrong done by Agamemnon is put forward as a motive, or at least an excuse, for the conduct of the Greek army (*οἳ κείνῳ ἐρίσαντες ἀμυνέμεν οὐκ ἐθέλουσι νηῶν ὠκυπόρων, ἀλλὰ κτείνονται ἀν' αὐτάς*). Again, as Lachmann himself pointed out, although the observation told against his theory, all the books in this part of the Iliad (i.e. from the eleventh onwards) agree in the circumstance that the three chief heroes, Agamemnon, Ulysses, and Diomede are disabled, and continue to be so throughout the remaining battles. Another point of agreement in these books is to be found in the absence of the gods: see especially the notice as to Ares in 13. 521 ff. (*Διὸς βουλῇσιν ἐελμένος, ἔνθα περ ἄλλοι ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἦσαν ἐεργόμενοι πολέμοιο*).

The actors in this book are not materially different from those of the two preceding: except that Sarpedon and Glaucus, who are so conspicuous in the twelfth book, now disappear. On the other hand, Idomeneus and Menelaus now take a larger part of the action. The distinction between the centre and the left wing, which we noticed as running through books XI and XII, is still observed.

Of the various flaws that critics have seen in the texture of the narrative one of the most obvious meets us at the very outset. The sudden indifference of Zeus comes as a surprise: there is nothing to make it natural for him to turn his eyes away to the blameless people of the north. Moreover, it contradicts a later passage (ll. 345–360), in which Zeus and Poseidon are described as working against each other. Most critics accordingly pronounce this passage to be an interpolation. Possibly we ought rather to reject the first lines of the book (1–9), which are open to suspicion on independent grounds[1].

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[1] Viz. as mentioning nations of which Homer elsewhere shows no knowledge. It is perhaps worth noticing that in the next lines Poseidon is not said to have seen that Zeus had turned away his eyes. He was watching the battle (l. 11), and saw the Greeks being worsted. And his arrival in the Greek army was so far secret that he left his chariot behind in the deep sea off Tenedos.

The separation between the battle in the centre—where Hector is—and the battle on the left is carried out, on the whole, with greater consistency than before. It is true that Deiphobus first appears in Hector's neighbourhood (l. 156), and afterwards on the left (l. 402); and that the same thing may be shown for Antilochus and Deipyrus (comparing ll. 91–93 with ll. 479, 480). But it must not be forgotten that we have to do with a mere poetical artifice, devised for the purpose of grouping the combatants in a picturesque way. We must not expect a degree of accuracy which would be without poetical value.

There is more reason to suspect some passages in the last part of the book (ll. 673 ff.). The list of tribes given in ll. 685–700 is unlike Homer. Their names are not familiar in the Iliad (Ἰάονες and Φθῖοι do not occur elsewhere, Λοκροί only in the Catalogue, Ἐπειοί in the interpolation 11. 670–762). In the same passage the statement as to the ships of Ajax (l. 681) is at variance with 11. 7: and the use of μετά with a gen. (l. 700) is suspicious. It is strange to be told in l. 687 that the Greeks could not repulse Hector, and in l. 723 that on account of the Locrian archers the Trojans were on the verge of a miserable defeat (ἔνθα κε λευγαλέως κ.τ.λ.). This impending rout brings Polydamas on the scene, and here again the thread of the story is difficult to follow. Polydamas, in his usual character of cautious adviser, urges Hector to call the leaders together, and consult whether to make a concentrated attack on the ships or to retire (ll. 740–744). Hector goes to the left wing, and there finds Paris alone upholding the battle, all the other chiefs being killed or wounded. The dialogue which follows is a conventional rebuke of Paris (as in 3. 39 ff.), and quite unsuited to the present occasion. The sequel, too, is unexpected. The brothers leave the left wing to itself: no more is heard of the proposed consultation: and Ajax and Hector—who have been face to face all through the book—formally defy each other to mortal combat. Throughout these incidents the help of Poseidon is no more heard of.

Whatever may be thought of individual points, it is manifest that the conclusion of the book is inferior in force and naturalness to the part which we have called the Aristeia of Idomeneus.

One curious contradiction remains to be noticed. The Paphlagonian chief Harpalion, son of Pylaemenes, is killed by Meriones, and his body is followed to the camp by his weeping father (l. 658). But in the fifth book (ll. 576 ff.) Pylaemenes himself was killed by Menelaus. The difficulty has been met in various ways, by ancient as well as modern scholars. The true explanation doubtless is that in subordinate incidents and details, which the poet does not derive from any tradition, but puts in as they are needed to complete his picture, we are not to look for the exactness of a historian.

2. **τούς** includes the Greeks, who are indirectly implied by the word **νηυσί** in l. 1.

3. **πάλιν**, lit. 'backwards.' This is not geographically correct: to a spectator on Mt. Ida, Thrace must have been nearly in the same direction as the Greek camp. The poet, however, only means that Zeus averted his eyes from the battle.

4. **ἐπί**, 'over,' governs **αἶαν**, as in 14. 227 *σεύατ' ἐφ' ἱπποπόλων Θρῃκῶν ὄρεα νιφόεντα*. For *ἱπποπόλος*, 'having to do with horses,' cp. *αἰ-πόλος*, 'goat-herd,' *ὀνειροπόλος* (1. 63).

5, 6. The difficulty here is to distinguish the proper names from the epithets. The best ancient critics seem to have read **Ἀγαυῶν** as the name of a Thracian tribe, **ἱππημολγῶν**, as an epithet. Modern editors take the reverse view (*ἀγαυῶν Ἱππημολγῶν*), which is probably right, since *ἀγαυός* is a very common adjective in Homer. If so, **γλακτοφάγων** is also probably an epithet of the Hippemolgi, explaining the name. The **Ἄβιοι** are to be recognised under the form *Γάβιοι* in a fragment of the Prometheus Unbound of Aeschylus:

ἔπειτα δ' ἥξεις δῆμον ἐνδικώτατον
βροτῶν ἁπάντων καὶ φιλοξενώτατον,
Γαβίους, ἵν' οὔτ' ἄροτρον οὔτε γατόμος
τέμνει δίκελλ' ἄρουραν, ἀλλ' αὐτοσπόροι
γύαι φέρουσι βίοτον ἄφθονον βροτοῖς.

If the reading **Γαβίους** is right, we must suppose either that Aeschylus read **Γαβίων** in Homer, or that he identified Homer's **Ἄβιοι** with some **Γάβιοι** of his own time. Notice how he has amplified the Homeric description and made it more marvellous. Some ancient critics took *ἀβίων* as an epithet, explaining it to mean 'not using the bow' (*βιός*), or 'without violence' (*βία*). The passage shows some real knowledge of the countries to the north of Greece. The description 'living upon mares' milk' agrees with the ancient accounts of the Scythians, and is applicable at this day to the Kalmucks. The **Ἄβιοι** answer in character to the **Ἀργιππαῖοι** of Herodotus (4. 23). The tendency to idealise distant nations appears again in the Hyperboreans, who are unknown to Homer (see Hdt. 4. 32).

10. **ἀλαοσκοπιήν**, 'blind watch,' *i. e.* failure to watch: an oxymoron like our 'fight shy.' The irony lies in professing to add a mere qualification (as if *blind* watch were a kind of watch), when a wholly different or opposite thing is meant. See § CO.

12. **Σάμου Θρηϊκίης**, 'the Samos of Thrace': the other *Σάμος* (or *Σάμη*) being Cephallonia. The compound *Σαμοθράκη* is post-Homeric. Notice that the historical Samos is not mentioned in Homer. The fitness of Samothrace as a point of view for overlooking the Troad is the subject of a well-known passage in Mr. Kinglake's *Eothen*, ch. 4.

15. **ἕζετ' ἰών**, 'had gone and seated himself': **ἕζετο** is an Aor., here equivalent to our pluperfect.

20. **ὀρέξατ'**, 'strode.' **τέκμωρ**, in its literal sense, 'end.'

21. **Αἰγάς**. Several places of the name were sacred to Poseidon, but no one is known that will suit this passage, which evidently contemplates a place under Samothrace.

22. **ἄφθιτα αἰεί**, an unusual hiatus, excused by the frequency of the phrase *ἄφθιτος αἰεί*.

The passage which follows has suggested some difficulties. Why should Poseidon go round by **Αἰγαί**? Why should he take his chariot, which he had to leave half-way, when his object was to reach the Greek camp as quickly and as secretly as possible? The explanation doubtless is the same as in the case of the arming of Agamemnon before his *ἀριστεία* (see on 11. 16), viz. that it serves an artistic purpose. The interference of Poseidon gives a new direction to the course of the story: accordingly his entrance is marked by a special piece of description.

27. **βῆ δ' ἐλάαν**, a construction on the model of *βῆ δ' ἰέναι*, *βῆ δὲ θέειν*, &c. These phrases are properly used only of going *on foot* (*βαίνω*).

ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, 'by reason of him,' 'at his coming.'

28. **ἄνακτα**, 'their master.'

29. There is little to decide between **γηθοσύνη**, the reading of Aristarchus, and **γηθοσύνῃ**. The latter is supported by 21. 390, and many similar uses of the Dat. (§ **38**, 3).

διΐστατο, 'divided,' so as to make a way: cp. 24. 96 *ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρα σφι λιάζετο κῦμα θαλάσσης*.

36. **πέδας**, 'shackles' or 'hobbles.'

38. **νοστήσαντα ἄνακτα**, 'the return of their master.' For this use of the Aor. Part. cp. l. 545 *μεταστρεφθέντα δοκεύσας*, 'watching for his turning': also *ἐς ἠέλιον καταδύντα*, 'till sun-set.'

41. **ἄβρομοι αὐίαχοι**. It has been usual to take the **α-** of these compounds in the intensive sense, on the ground that elsewhere (3. 2 ff. and 4. 429 ff.) the Greeks march silently, the Trojans with clamour. But the Trojans are here represented as advancing with the intense ardour (**μεμαῶτες**) which causes silence: in fact, the description of the Greeks in 3. 8, 9 has come to apply to them. **αὐίαχος** is for *ἀ-ϝίαχος*, the *ϝ* being vocalised, as in *ταλα-ύρινος*, *ε-ὔαδε*.

42. Here and in several other places the MSS. vary between **παρ' αὐτόθι** (or *παραυτόθι*) and **παρ' αὐτόφι**. The latter can hardly stand for 'beside them,' viz. the ships, since this would require a Fem. For **παρ' αὐτόθι** cp. 23. 147, also *κατ' αὐτόθι* (10. 273., 21. 201), &c.

45. **εἰσάμενος**, 'putting on the likeness.' **δέμας**, Acc. § **37**, 4.

47. **σαώσετε**. The Fut. has a hortatory force: 'it will be your part to save.'

52. **περιδείδια**, 'fear *for* them,' see on 5. 566.

53. The double Art. (ὅ γ' ὁ) is harsh, but both uses are Homeric: ὅ γε is substantival, but *explained by* a Noun (Ἕκτωρ) later in the sentence (§ 47, 2, *a*). ὁ λυσσώδης is a kind of exclamation, the Art. expressing contempt (§ 47, 2, *g*). Cp. Od. 18. 114 *τοῦτον . . . τὸν ἄναλτον*, Il. 2. 275 *τὸν λωβητῆρα*.

56. **αὐτώ**, the Acc., in spite of **σφῶϊν**, because taken closely with the Inf. **ἑστάμεναι**. See on 2. 113.

57. **ἐρωήσαιτε**, 'drive' or 'force back': elsewhere the Verb *ἐρωέω* is always Intransitive, but the Transitive force appears in *ἀπερωεύς*, 8. 361.

60. **κεκοπώς**. The Pf. of Verbs of *striking* apparently has an intensive force. There was an ancient variant *κεκόπων*, a form like *κεκλήγοντες* (16. 430., 17. 756).

63. **αἰγίλιπος**, a word of unknown meaning (§ 57, 2).

64. Join **πεδίοιο διώκειν** (§ 39, 3, *b*).

66. **τοῖϊν**, Gen. in a partitive sense, 'first of them.'

68. The clause **ἐπεί τις** *κ.τ.λ.* has no apodosis expressed. The intended apodosis, 'let us be encouraged to fight,' is suggested by ll. 73–75, which however is grammatically part of the protasis. See on 3. 59., 6. 382.

70. **οὐδ' ὅ γε Κάλχας ἐστί** should not be separated by a colon or dash (—) from the preceding lines: the sense is, 'since it is a god who is bidding us fight, and not Calchas.'

71. **ἴχνια**, 'the outlines,' 'fashion.' The notion seems to be that Poseidon began to assume his own form as he departed.

72. Join **ῥεῖ' ἔγνων**, cp. 15. 490 *ῥεῖα δ' ἀρίγνωτος Διὸς ἀνδράσι γίγνεται ἀλκή*. The scholiasts take **ῥεῖα** with **ἀπιόντος**, comparing l. 90 *ῥεῖα μετεισάμενος*.

73. **καὶ δ' ἐμοὶ αὐτῷ** *κ.τ.λ.* is put as another reason for recognising the presence of a god, and at the same time expresses the encouragement which is the main point of the speech.

78. **ὤρορε**, sc. *θεός*. Most editors suppose **ὤρορε** to be intransitive; but the assumption of an ellipse seems less harsh, especially as *θεὸς ὤρορε* is a recurring phrase (Od. 4. 712., 23. 222).

79. **ἔσσυμαι** expresses the *state* of eager excitement: § 26, 2.

82. **χάρμη**, the 'joy,' or perhaps literally the 'brightness' or 'glow,' of the combat; hence simply = 'battle.'

83. **τόφρα**, 'meanwhile.' **τοὺς ὄπιθεν**, 'the others behind,'—not simply 'those behind,' as in Attic.

88. **ὑπ' ὀφρύσι**. The Gen. is commoner in this use; but cp. 18. 244 *ἔλυσαν ὑφ' ἅρμασιν*. The difficulty of bringing the forms *ὀφρύων*, *ἁρμάτων* into the hexameter has something to do with the unusual syntax.

96. **μαρναμένοισι** is emphatic, 'if you but fight.'

σαωσέμεναι, 'for the hope that you will save.'

98. **εἴδεται**, 'seems,' 'is like to be.' **ἦμαρ**, in a vague sense, as in the phrases *ἐλεύθερον ἦμαρ* 'freedom,' *δούλιον ἦμαρ*, *ἦμαρ ὀρφανικόν* (Il. 22. 490): 'the time seems to be come for you to be subdued.' Cp. 15. 719 *νῦν ἡμῖν πάντων Ζεὺς ἄξιον ἦμαρ ἔδωκε νῆας ἑλεῖν*.

99. **θαῦμα**, in sense the Predicate: 'a great marvel is this that I see.'

101. **Τρῶας ἰέναι**, Inf. after *θαῦμα τόδε ὀρῶμαι* = 'this is wonderful.' The *Acc. c. Inf.* is not used with *ὁράω*.

103. **ἤϊα**, 'food.' The origin of the word is unknown.

104. **αὔτως** gives emphasis to **ἠλάσκουσαι**, 'seeking to escape and nothing more.' **οὐδ' ἔπι χάρμη** explains **αὔτως**, 'there is no spirit in them.' For **ἔπι** cp. 1. 515 *οὔ τοι ἔπι δέος*.

108. **κακότητι**, 'by the fault.' **μεθημοσύνῃσι**, 'slackness,' 'neglect.' The Plur. of abstract Nouns is often used in the same sense as the Sing.

109. **οἳ κείνῳ ἐρίσαντες** *κ.τ.λ.* The notion that the rest of the Greeks were angry with Agamemnon for his treatment of Achilles appears here and in the next book (14. 49-51). In this place it is put forward as an excuse for the defeat of the Greeks: cp. 6. 326 ff., where Hector makes a similar excuse for the cowardice of Paris.

110. **κτείνονται**, in a peculiar Middle sense, 'suffer themselves to be killed.'

115. **ἀκεώμεθα**, 'let us set it right,' 'heal the breach,' viz. between us and Agamemnon (not the quarrel with Achilles).

τοι has an affirmative force, 'surely,' 'after all;' see on 9. 158. Some ancient authorities had **τε**, which would suit the gnomic character of the sentence (§ **49**, 9); cp. 15. 203 *στρεπταὶ μέν τε φρένες ἐσθλῶν*.

116. **οὐκέτι** softens the rebuke, as though he said 'you are going too far in slackening.'

118. **μαχεσσαίμην**, 'quarrel with,' 'complain of,' cp. 5. 875.

μεθείῃ, Opt. § **34**, 1, *a*.

119. **λυγρός**, lit. 'woeful,' 'pitiable,' hence 'contemptible,' a 'coward.'

περὶ κῆρι, 'with my whole heart'; lit. 'all over the heart,' or perhaps 'beyond measure with my heart.' See *Hom. Gr.* § **186**, n. 2.

120. **ὦ πέπονες**, a familiar form of address, 'good friends': see the note on 5. 209.

τι is adverbial, nearly = 'methinks,' 'perchance'; cp. 8. 282., 9. 197., 19. 56., 20. 184 (La R.).

121. **ἐν φρεσὶ θέσθε**, cp. 15. 561, where *αἰδῶ θέσθ' ἐνὶ θυμῷ* is explained by *ἀλλήλους αἰδεῖσθε*, and 15. 661. **αἰδώς**, as used in Homer, includes all sensitiveness to the blame of others, **νέμεσις** all sense of wrong-doing: thus the two words together express such rudiments of 'moral sense' as were then recognised. Cp. Od. 2. 64 *νεμεσσήθητε καὶ αὐτοί, ἄλλους τ' αἰδέσθητε περικτίονας ἀνθρώπους*.

124. **ὀχῆα,** cp. 12. 455.

128. **λαοσσόος,** 'urger on of armies': **-σόος** is to *σεύω* as *χόος* to *χεύω* (*χέϝω*), *θόος* to *θέω*, &c.

οἳ γὰρ ἄριστοι is best taken as a Relative clause (sc. *εἰσί*), cp. l. 313 *ὃς ἄριστος* (sc. *ἐστί*).

130. **προθελύμνῳ,** 'overlapping,' *i. e.* so close that each shield overlapped the next (as in the Roman *testudo*); see on 9. 541.

132. The **φάλος** was a ridge of metal (hence **λαμπρός**), in which the plume of horse-hair was set.

133. **νευόντων,** with **κόρυθες** (of the warriors), 'as they nodded.'

ὡς = *ὅτι οὕτως*, cp. 4. 157.

134. **ἐπτύσσοντο,** 'bent to the strain,' as they were brandished (**σειόμενα**). Some understand it of the serried mass of spears, which presents the appearance of folds or layers (Ebeling's *Lex.* s. v.).

135. **ἰθὺς φρόνεον,** cp. 16. 697 *φύγαδε μνώοντο*, 'turned their thoughts to flight.' So **ἀντικρὺ μεμαώς** in l. 137.

136. **προὔτυψαν,** 'charged forwards.'

137. **ὀλοοίτροχος,** 'a boulder,' 'rolling stone.' This first part of the word is usually connected with *εἴλω* (for *ϝέλϝω*), Lat. *volvo*. In the absence of any trace of an Adj. *ὀλοός* *rolling*, this must remain doubtful. Buttmann (Lexil. *s. v.*) derived it from *ὀλοός* *destructive*, which gives a satisfactory sense.

138. **στεφάνης,** 'the brink' or 'crest' of the rock.

139. **ἀναιδέος,** 'unfeeling,' 'unconscionable,' that has not a thought of the mischief it will do: or simply 'monstrous' in size. **ἔχματα,** 'the fastenings,' 'holding ground,' *i.e.* the earth, &c., that holds the stone.

141. **ἀσφαλέως,** 'unswervingly,' 'in unbroken course.'

143. **εἶος μέν,** 'so far,' *i. e.* until he reached the Greek lines (cp. l. 145 **ἀλλ' ὅτε . . .**). The form 'he boasted so far, but when he reached . . .' is the regular Homeric way of saying 'he boasted until he reached, and then . . .': cp. 15. 277., 17. 277, and so with *ὄφρα μέν* (15. 547), and *τόσον μέν* (4. 130, &c.).

146. **ἐγχριμφθείς** 'pressing close on them.'

147. **ἀμφιγύοισιν,** probably 'two-edged,' *i. e.* with a leaf-shaped head (see Helbig, *das hom. Epos*, p. 245).

148. **πελεμίχθη,** 'was sent reeling.'

151. **παρμένετ',** 'stay by me.'

152. **πυργηδόν,** 'in close column'; for *πύργος* cp. 4. 334.

158. **προποδίζων,** 'advancing foot by foot,' one foot in front of the other; **πρό** having the same force as in *προθέλυμνος* (l. 130) and *πρόκροσσος* (14. 35).

ὑπασπίδια, adverbial Acc., 'under cover of the shield.'

162. **ἐν καυλῷ,** *i.e.* where the head of the spear is joined to the shaft.

166. **νίκης,** 'for (the loss of) his victory,' Gen. § 39, 5.

175. **ἄψ**, 'back,'—the first time being when he went as a suitor.

177. **ἔγχεϊ.** Elsewhere Teucer fights only with his bow.

178. **μελίη ὥς.** When **ὡς** goes with a single word it almost always follows it, and is treated for metrical purposes as if it began with a consonant,—as was originally the case (ὅς for *yós*, Sanscr. *yas*).

185. **τυτθόν**, 'by a little.'

190. **ὀρέξατο**, 'made a thrust at.'

191. **οὔ πῃ χροὸς εἴσατο**, lit. 'nowhere in the flesh did he go straight' (to the mark): cp. 11. 358 *ὅθι οἱ καταείσατο γαίης*, and the recurring phrase *διαπρὸ δὲ εἴσατο*, 'went right through.' **εἴσατο** expresses the *straight course* taken (nearly = *ἴθυσε*): cp. Od. 22. 89 *Ὀδυσῆος ἐείσατο*, 'went (straight) at Ulysses.' It takes a Gen. of the aim, but in this place it is better to construe **χροός** with **οὔ πῃ**.

192. **οὖτα**, 'pierced'; usually of wounding a *person*.

197. **ἀλκῆς**, here equivalent to 'battle': cp. 5. 732 *μεμανῖ' ἔριδος καὶ ἀϋτῆς*. Editors generally put a full stop at **ἀλκῆς**, understanding **κόμισαν** from the preceding clause. It is better to consider the sentence **Ἴμβριον αὖτ' Αἴαντε** *κ.τ.λ.* as interrupted by the simile, and taken up again in l. 201 *ὥς ῥα τὸν . . . Αἴαντε κ.τ.λ.* Cp. 13. 427–434., 14. 409–412., 16. 401–404., 17. 306–309.

198 ff. The comparison was imitated by Aeschylus (Glauc. fr. 30):

> *εἷλκον δ' ἄνω λυκηδόν, ὥστε διπλόοι*
> *λύκοι νεβρὸν φέρουσιν ἀμφὶ μασχάλαις.*

κυνῶν ὕπο, 'from the protection of the dogs.'

202. Mutilation of the dead seems to have been thought excusable when a special revenge was desired, cp. 16. 345., 18. 176. In historical Greece it was considered the mark of a barbarian: cp. the speech of Pausanias, Hdt. 9. 79 *νεκρῷ λυμαίνεσθαι . . . τὰ πρέπει μᾶλλον βαρβάροισι ποιέειν ἤπερ Ἕλλησι.*

204. **σφαιρηδόν**, 'like a ball,' *i.e.* as though he were playing at ball.

ἑλιξάμενος, 'wheeling round' (towards the Trojans).

δι' ὁμίλου, with **ἧκε**.

207. **υἱωνοῖο**, viz. Amphimachus, since Poseidon was the father of the *Ἀκτορίωνες* (11. 750). But it is unlike Homer to leave this to be understood. The Gen. is to be taken with **ἐχολώθη**.

210 ff. This incident is not made as clear as is usual in Homer. The name of the companion who has been wounded (l. 211) is not given, and there is nothing to show why Idomeneus is going to his tent in quest of armour (l. 214).

211. **οἱ** is an 'ethical Dative' (§ 38, 1): 'a companion whom he had found coming.'

217. **Πλευρῶνι, Καλυδῶνι** are locatival Datives.

222. **οὔ τις ἀνήρ**, 'no man' (but a god).

223. **ἐπιστάμεθα**, 'we know how,' a modest word, implying also readiness to fight, as the next lines show.

224. **ἀκήριον**, 'without heart,' with **δέος**. Properly it is the person who is 'disheartened,' but the epithet is transferred to the feeling which causes him to be so: cp. 5. 812.

225. **ἀνδύεται**, lit. 'emerges from,' hence 'shirks,' 'gets out of': the opposite of *δῦναι* (*πόλεμον*, &c.). Cp. the Attic use (which may be imitated from Homer), Plat. Theaet. 154 C *μὴ ἀναδύου τὰ ὡμολογημένα*: Demosth. 109. 12 *ἄχρι τοῦ θορυβῆσαι καὶ ἐπαινέσαι σπουδάζοντες, ἐὰν δὲ δέῃ τι ποιεῖν ἀναδυόμενοι.*

226. **μέλλει.** Cp. 2. 116 *οὕτω που Διὶ μέλλει ὑπερμενέϊ φίλον εἶναι.*

229. **μεθιέντα**, 'one giving way' = *μεθιέντα τινά*. For this use of the Part. see on 2. 234, 291., 6. 268., 14. 63.

233. **μέλπηθρα**, 'sport,' 'play.'

234. **ἐπ' ἤματι τῷδε**, 'for this day,' 'while this day last': **ἐπί** as in *ἐφ-ημέριος.*

235. **δεῦρο ἴθι**, as 3. 130. **ταῦτα**, 'this business,' referring especially to the fetching of the arms (§ 45).

237. **συμφερτὴ δ' ἀρετὴ πέλει**, lit. 'brought together it becomes prowess,' *i.e.* union makes prowess. **ἀρετή** is in sense the Predicate, to which **συμφερτή** is made to agree: cp. 11. 801 *ὀλίγη δέ τ' ἀνάπνευσις*, 'a little (space) is a breathing space': and the common idiom *αὕτη δίκη ἐστί*, 'this is the custom,' *ἣ θέμις ἐστί*, &c. **λυγρῶν**, see on l. 119.

247. **ἐγγὺς ἔτι κλισίης**, 'while (Idomeneus was) still near the tent.'

μετά, 'after,' in quest of: so in l. 252 *μετ' ἐμέ.*

252. **τευ**, probably Masc., 'on a message about some one,' as 3. 206 *σεῦ ἕνεκ' ἀγγελίης* (see the note *a. l.*). **ἀγγελίης** goes with **ἤλυθες** as a Gen. of space, § 39, 3, *h*. It implies an uncompleted task: 'have you come on, in the course of, a message'?

αὐτός, *i.e.* of my own wish, without being sent for.

253. **ἧσθαι**, 'to sit idle.'

257. **κατεάξαμεν.** The use of the Plur. when a person really means himself only is not common in Homer: cp. Il. 3. 440., 15. 224., Od. 1. 10., 16. 442., 19. 344. In the next line **βαλών** is attracted by the Sing. **ἔχεσκον.**

260. **δέ** at the beginning of a speech is very rare. Perhaps we should read *δούρατά γ'*, with some MSS.

καὶ ἓν καὶ εἴκοσι, 'one or if you like twenty,' *i.e.* any number. The first **καί** emphasises the two numerals: the use of **καὶ—καί** for 'both—and' is not Homeric.

261. **παμφανόωντα**, a fixed epithet, which seems to show that the wood used was polished in some way.

262. **οὐ γὰρ ὀΐω**, 'I have no mind': as we say, 'no notion of.'

263. **ἑκὰς ἱστάμενος πολεμίζειν**, 'to fight standing aloof,' *i.e.* with

missiles only: cp. 17. 374 ἀλλήλων ἀλεείνοντες βέλεα στονόεντα πολλὸν ἀφεσταότες. Only the πρόμαχοι can win the spoils of an enemy.

267. **παρά τε** κ.τ.λ. These words are used elsewhere (1. 329., 10. 74) to describe the *outside* of a tent, and are therefore not quite in place here.

273. **λήθω**, 'I am unobserved by'; the sense is, 'whoever else might not know my prowess, you at least, whose θεράπων I am, should know it.'

275. **οἶδ' ἀρετὴν οἷός ἐσσι**, 'I know as to prowess what you are,' the Acc. *de quo*, § 37, 7: cp. 8. 535.

λέγεσθαι, 'to recount,' 'set forth at length,' cp. l. 292.

276. **λεγοίμεθα**, 'were to be chosen,' 'mustered.' There seems to be an intentional play on two senses of λέγομαι: cp. Od. 4. 451, 453.

279. **τοῦ κακοῦ**. The Art. marks the contrast, § 47, 2, *d*.

χρώς, 'his colour.'

280. **ἀτρέμας ἧσθαι**, 'so that he can sit quietly.'

283. **κῆρας**, 'fates,' forms of death. **ὀϊομένῳ**, 'looking forward to,' 'boding.' The use of ὀΐομαι with an Acc. is common in the Odyssey.

285. The form **ἐπειδάν**, here found in all the MSS., is not Homeric: we may read ἐπεὶ δή, ἐπεὶ τὸ, or ἐπεί κε (cp. Od. 11. 221).

πρῶτον, 'when *once* he takes his place,' from the moment when the ambush is set.

ἑσίζηται. We expect rather the Aor., which would be ἑσ-έζηται (cp. Imper. ἕζεο, Part. ἑζόμενος).

286. **δαΐ**, Dat. of δάϊ-ς, by Hyphaeresis for δάϊ-ι.

287. **ὄνοιτο**. The commentators generally supply **τις**, but there is no good analogy for this. We expect a description of an imaginary spectator, as in 4. 540 ἔνθα κεν οὐκέτι ἔργον ἀνὴρ ὀνόσαιτο μετελθών, ὅς τις ἔτ' ἄβλητος . . . δινεύοι κατὰ μέσσον, or Od. 1. 229 ὅς τις πινυτός γε μετέλθοι. It is possible that some such clause has fallen out of the text.

288. **βλεῖο**, Opt. of ἐβλή-μην, the Homeric 2 Aor. Mid. (§ 3). βάλλω implies that the weapon is *thrown*, τύπτω that it is held in the hand.

291. **ὀαριστύς** properly means *friendly* intercourse or companionship; the use here is therefore ironical, as in 17. 228 ἡ γὰρ πολέμου ὀαριστύς. Cp. 7. 241 δηΐῳ μέλπεσθαι Ἄρηϊ, and the note on 13. 10.

292. **λεγώμεθα**, see on l. 275. **ὥς**, l. 178.

293. **ὑπερφιάλως**, 'in scornful fashion,' or perhaps 'impatiently,' his ill-humour breaking out. The word ὑπερφίαλος is generally taken as = ὑπερφυής, lit. 'over-grown': cp. σίαλος from σύς.

294. **ἕλευ**, 'get for yourself.' The meaning 'choose' is later than Homer.

301, 302. According to Strabo the Homeric **Ἔφυροι** were the people of Κραννών, and the **Φλεγύες** the people of Γυρτώνη—both in Thessaly, and exposed to invasion from the neighbouring Thracians,

the favourites of Ares (Od. 8. 361). Neither name occurs in the Catalogue.

307. πῇ τ' ἄρ, § 49, 3.

308. δεξιόφιν and ἀριστερόφιν may be either Locatives or Genitives.

309. ἔλπομαι with a Pres. Infin. means properly 'I comfort myself,' trust (that something *is* the case). *οὔ ποθι ἔλπομαι* is = *ἔλπομαι ὅτι οὔ ποθι* (as *οὔ φημι* is often equivalent to 'I deny').

οὕτω has a vague reference: the meaning seems to be 'I do not think the Greeks are anywhere so weak as to be especially in need of help.' Cp. 7. 198 *ἐπεὶ οὐδ' ἐμὲ νηΐδά γ' οὕτως ἔλπομαι ἐν Σαλαμῖνι γενέσθαι τε τραφέμεν τε*, and Od. 9. 419 *οὕτω γάρ πού μ' ἤλπετ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ νήπιον εἶναι*. Most commentators take οὕτω to be = 'so much as on the left': but this is harsh, and the other interpretation is well supported by passages such as those quoted.

310. δεύεσθαι πολέμοιο, lit. 'fall short of war,' *i.e.* fail in what is needed for war: cp. 17. 142 *μάχης ἄρα πολλὸν ἐδεύεο*.

312. ἀμύνειν, Inf. of purpose, 'are there to defend'; cp. l. 814 *χεῖρες ἀμύνειν εἰσὶ καὶ ἡμῖν*, also 9. 688., 15. 129.

315. πολέμοιο may be construed with ἐσσύμενον (cp. 11. 717 *ἐσσυμένους πολεμίζειν*), or with ἄδην ἐλόωσι, 'will drive him to his fill,' 'keep him going till he has enough'; cp. 19. 423 *ἄδην ἐλάσαι πολέμοιο*, Od. 5. 290 *ἄδην ἐλάαν κακότητος*. ἄδην is the reading of Aristarchus: others wrote ἅδην. It is probably from the root *sa*; see on 19. 402.

316. This line is not found in good MSS., and is clearly superfluous.

319. ὅτε μή is nearly = *εἰ μή*.

For the Opt. in l. 320 and l. 322 see § 34, 1, *a*.

326. ἔχε, 'hold thy way,' 'bear to the left.' νῶϊν is an ethical Dat. 'show us the way.'

333. ὁμὸν . . . νεῖκος, 'common' or 'mutual strife,' explained by ὁμόσ' ἦλθε μάχη in l. 377; cp. *ἄμυδις* in the simile (l. 336), and again l. 343.

340. ταμεσίχροας. For the place of the epithet in the Relatival clause cp. 14. 172 *τό ῥά οἱ τεθυωμένον ἦεν*, 15. 389 *τά ῥά σφ' ἐπὶ νηυσὶν ἔκειτο ναύμαχα κολλήεντα*.

343. ἐρχομένων, 'as they came,' Gen. governed by κορύθων, &c.

345. ἀμφίς, 'opposite ways,' cp. 2. 13 *ἀμφὶς . . . φράζονται*.

346. ἐτεύχετον. The MSS. generally have τετεύχετον, following Aristarchus: but this form is impossible. The true reading is preserved by the scholia, and on the margin of Ven. A. It is an irregular form for *ἐτευχέτην* (which could not be used in hexameter verse).

352. Τρωσὶν δαμναμένους = *ὅτι ὑπὸ τῶν Τρώων ἐδάμναντο*, construed with ἤχθετο as an Acc. of the *thing* or *matter* of vexation, § 37, 7.

358, 359. This highly wrought metaphor is suggested by the Homeric use of *τανύω* and kindred words to express the 'tension' or 'strain' of an equal combat. The contest in which the two armies are joined (*ὁμὸν*

νεῖκος, see the note on l. 333) is spoken of as a piece of rope (**πεῖραρ**), passed over both by the two gods (**ἐπαλλάξαντες**), and drawn tight (**τάνυσσαν**), by which accordingly they are knit together inseparably. For the notion of a god *stretching* or *drawing tight* a battle cp. 11. 336 ἔνθα σφιν κατὰ ἶσα μάχην ἐτάνυσσε Κρονίων, 14. 389 δή ῥα τότ' αἰνοτάτην ἔριδα πτολέμοιο τάνυσσαν κυανοχαῖτα Ποσειδάων καὶ φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ, also 16. 662., 20. 101. This is the main idea of the passage: a farther touch is given by **πεῖραρ ἐπαλλάξαντες**, a play between the literal sense, 'end of a rope,' and the abstract sense which we have in ὀλέθρου πείρατα, 'the ends of destruction' (= *utter* destruction), πεῖραρ ὀϊζύος, 'crisis of woe' (Od. 5. 289); cp. τέλος θανάτοιο, τέλος πολέμου, τέλος μύθου, &c. The same double use of **πεῖραρ** is seen in 7. 102 νίκης πείρατ' ἔχονται, 'the ends of victory are held' = 'victory is controlled,' and 12. 79 ὀλέθρου πείρατ' ἐφῆπται = 'destruction is made fast, secured' (cp. 2. 13 κήδε' ἐφῆπται).

Most editors take **ἐπαλλάξαντες** to be 'swaying to and fro': but this would require a different Tense. The sense of 'passing the rope over the two sides' so as to *join* them, which is adopted by La Roche, is satisfactory in every way.

For **τοί** in l. 358 it is probable that Aristarchus read **τώ**, and this reading has the advantage of making it clear that it is the two gods, not the armies, that draw tight the 'rope' of war. (Mr. Leaf in the *Journal of Philology*, xvi. 157.)

360. Note the play in **ἄλυτον—ἔλυσε**.

361. **μεσαιπόλιος**, 'half-grey': μεσαι- seems to be a Locative form (like χαμαί, πάλαι), so that the literal meaning is 'half-way to grey.'

363. **ἔνδον ἐόντα**, = ἐπιδημοῦντα, 'a visitor in (Troy) from' &c.: cp. 15. 438., Od. 16. 26.

364. **μετὰ κλέος**, 'after the report of war,' *i.e.* brought by the news, cp. 11. 227 μετὰ κλέος ἵκετ' Ἀχαιῶν.

372. **πῆξε**, 'he planted it' (the spear).

376. **ὃ δ' ὑπέσχετο** belongs in sense to the relatival clause, = 'and for which he promised.'

381. **συνώμεθα**, 'agree' (συνίημι). The regular Homeric form would be συνηόμεθα, § 13. **ἐπὶ νηυσί**, 'by the ships,' *i.e.* in the camp.

382. **ἐεδνωταὶ κακοί**, hard to satisfy in our character as receivers of the price for the bride. The verb ἐεδνόω is used in the Middle of the *father*, with the meaning 'to give away for a price' (ἔεδνον), as Od. 2. 53 ὥς κ' αὐτὸς ἐεδνώσαιτο θύγατρα. For this use of verbs in **-οω** cp. μισθοῦμαι *I lend for hire*, λυτροῦμαι *I ransom*.

385. **κατ' ὤμων**, 'over his shoulders,' close behind him.

393. **βεβρυχώς, δεδραγμένος**, § 26.

395. **ἀλύξας**, with **στρέψαι**, the Aor. Part. expressing exact coincidence: wheeling the horses would have been equivalent to escape. We

might rather have expected *ἀλύξαι στρέψας*, 'to escape by wheeling': but **στρέψαι** is better, as giving the *particular* thing which his terror prevented him from doing (**οὐκ ἐτόλμησεν**).

397. **περόνησε**, properly 'pinned,' 'fastened with a brooch' (*περόνη*): the use of such a word for a spear-thrust may be a piece of grim playfulness.

407. **δινωτήν**, 'rounded,' 'made of round pieces': Dat. of *material*, as Od. 19. 56 *δινωτὴν ἐλέφαντι καὶ ἀργύρῳ* (of a couch, cp. Il. 3. 391).

The **κανόνες** are in all probability the bars or straps that served to hold the shield: the left arm passing behind one, and the hand grasping the other (see Helbig, p. 229). Mr. Leaf has shown (*J. H. S.* iv. p. 289) that in Homeric times the shield usually hung from the neck by a baldrick (*τελαμών*): the use of *ὄχανα*, handles by which it was held on the left arm, having been introduced, according to Hdt. 1. 171, by the Carians. He accordingly supposes that the two *κανόνες* served to attach the ends of the baldrick to the shield. But the *κανόνες* are mentioned as a special feature of the shield; which may accordingly be meant to be exceptional in having both baldrick and handles; as was the case with the shields on an Egyptian relief figured in Helbig (*l. c.*).

409. **ἐπιθρέξαντος**, 'as it grazed (the shield) in its course': **ἐπί** must here have the sense of passing *over*.

423. Ancient critics were divided between the readings **στενάχοντε** and **στενάχοντα**. The analogy of similar passages (8. 334., 13. 538., 14. 432) is in favour of the Acc. Sing. The objection of Aristarchus was that Hypsenor is now dead; but this is hardly clear, though the wound is doubtless mortal.

424. **οὐ λῆγε μένος μέγα**, 'slackened not in fierceness': **λῆγε** is probably Intransitive, and **μένος** an Acc. of reference, § 37, 4.

426. **δουπῆσαι**, 'to fall,' a sense which is apparently derived from the formula *δούπησεν δὲ πεσών*.

431. **ὁμηλικίην**, in the collective sense, the body of *ὁμήλικες*.

434. **τὸν τόθ'** *κ.τ.λ.*, resumption of the sentence which left off with the name **'Αλκάθοον**, l. 428. Note that the words fit on equally well to the end of the parenthesis, **τόν** referring to **ἀνήρ** in l. 433.

439. **οἱ** is a true Dat. (§ 38, 1),—not governed by **ἀμφί**, which is used adverbially.

χιτῶνα χάλκεον is apparently a periphrasis for the *thorax*. (See the note on 4. 133.) The *chiton* proper was worn under the thorax, and was not a piece of armour; but the word is used loosely, as in the epithet *χαλκο-χίτωνες*, 'in garb of brass.' Cp. also Il. 3. 57 *λάϊνος χιτών*, 'a shirt of stones,' = 'death by stoning' (Helbig, p. 198).

443. **οἱ**, again an ethical Dat., 'his panting heart shook': cp. 1. 200 *δεινὼ δέ οἱ ὄσσε φάανθεν*, '*her* eyes appeared terrible.'

444. **ἀφίει μένος**, 'let go the fury' of the spear, *i. e.* allowed it to rest.

The Ἄρης spoken of here as controlling the *μένος* of the spear is not the personal god (who was in Olympus, and did not even know what was passing, ll. 521 ff.), but the 'spirit of war' that is always present in battle, and is thought to inspire weapons as well as men.

446. **ἦ ἄρα** *κ.τ.λ.* 'surely we may reckon it a fair set-off.' **τι** is adverbial, see on l. 120. **ἄξιον**, 'an equivalent,' 'a good price,—three for one': cp. 14. 471 *Προθοήνορος ἀντὶ πεφάσθαι ἄξιος.*

450. **Κρήτῃ**, 'for Crete,' the Dat. proper.

456. **ἑταρίσσαιτο**, 'should take as comrade.'

460. This quarrel of Aeneas with Priam is not elsewhere noticed.

461. Join **ἐσθλὸν μετ' ἀνδράσιν**, cp. 17. 590 *ἐσθλὸν ἐνὶ προμάχοισι.*

464. **κῆδος**, the grief due to a kinsman. **ἱκάνει**, 'reaches,' 'touches.'

470. **φόβος**, 'flight,' as elsewhere.

τηλύγετον, a word of unknown etymology (see on 5. 153), probably meaning 'tender' or 'caressed,' hence in the contemptuous sense, 'a spoiled boy,' 'minion.' Idomeneus, on the contrary, was *μεσαιπόλιος* (l. 361).

473. **νῶτον**, Acc. of 'part affected,' *φρίσσω* being properly Intrans.

477. **βοηθόον**, 'swift to the battle-call,' to be taken with **ἐπιόντα** as a predicate (= swiftly).

481. **μ' οἴῳ**, for *μοι οἴῳ*.

485. **ὁμηλικίη**, a collective Noun, here used as a predicate = 'one of the *ὁμηλικίη*': cp. Il. 12. 213 *δῆμον ἐόντα*, 'being one of the *δῆμος*.'

τῷδ' ἐπὶ θυμῷ, 'with this spirit,' 'keeping the spirit that we have': **ἐπί** somewhat as in 4. 175 *ἀτελευτήτῳ ἐπὶ ἔργῳ.*

491. **οἱ**, governed by **ἅμα**, as 1. 251 *οἵ οἱ πρόσθεν ἅμα τράφεν.*

493. **ἐκ βοτάνης**, 'after feeding': **ἐκ** expresses coming *straight* from.

499. **ἀλλήλων**, governed by **τιτυσκομένων**, which again is governed by **χαλκός** (l. 497). Cp. 6. 3.

504. **κατὰ γαίης**, 'down to the earth.'

507. **γύαλον**. The thorax consisted of two **γύαλα**, breast-plate and back-plate, joined at the side and over the shoulder: see on 4. 133.

διά, with **ἤφυσε**, by Tmesis.

512. **ὁρμηθέντι**, with **ἐπαΐξαι** and **ἀλέασθαι**, implying *coincidence* (see on l. 395): the quick movement (*ὁρμή*) might be either charging forwards (**ἐπαΐξαι**), or springing aside (**ἀλέασθαι**). The two infinitives follow **ἔμπεδα ἦν**, 'were not sound so as to,' 'had not the sureness for.'

515. **τρέσσαι** is a similar Inf.: 'for taking to flight,' = 'so that he could escape by flight.'

516. **βάδην**, 'step by step,' 'at a foot's pace.'

521. **τι**, 'at all.' **βρι-ήπυος**, 'mightily shouting' (**βρι-** as in *ὄ-βριμος*, *βρι-αρός*).

524. **ἐελμένος**, 'confined.'

525. **ἐεργόμενοι**, 'suffering themselves to be debarred,' cp. l. 110.

530. **αὐλῶπις**, 'with tubes for eyes,' *i.e.* eye-holes (Helbig, p. 205). This seems better than the explanation given on 5. 182.

532. **πρυμνοῖο**, the upper arm, the part next the shoulder.

542. **τετραμμένον**, with **Ἀφαρῆα** (not **λαιμόν**).

543. **ἐπὶ—ἐάφθη**, 'fell over' or 'with' him. **ἐάφθη** is probably from a root *ϝαπ-*, expressing violent motion, seen also in the reduplicated Present *ἰάπτω*. It only occurs here and in 14. 419.

545. **μεταστρεφθέντα δοκεύσας**, 'watching for his turning away,' as 8. 340 *ἑλισσόμενόν τε δοκεύει*, also 16. 313. For the use of the Aor. Part. cp. 13. 38.

546. **φλέβα**, 'artery.'

552. **παναίολος**, an epithet generally applied to light or flexible parts of the armour. It expresses the play of light on a shifting surface: see on 12. 167, 208.

556. **ἄνευ**, 'away from'; in this sense *ἄνευθεν* is more usual.

558. **ἐλέλικτο**, 'shook,' 'quivered': cp. 22. 448 *τῆς δ' ἐλελίχθη γυῖα* (of shaking in terror). Or perhaps 'kept wheeling,' *i.e.* turning this way and that; cp. 8. 340 *ἑλισσόμενόν τε δοκεύει*, also 18. 372 and 12. 49 (note). On the forms with **ἐλελ-** see *Hom. Gr.* § 53.

559. **σχεδὸν ὁρμηθῆναι**, 'to attack, charge, in hand to hand conflict,' *i.e.* to make a sudden *thrust* (opp. to *ἀκοντίσσαι*).

562. **ἀμενήνωσεν**, 'deadened the force of'; cp. 5. 887.

563. **βιότοιο μεγήρας**, 'begrudging it the taking of life.' The spear is baulked of its natural prey, the life of an enemy. For the personification see on 2. 444. The words might also be referred to Adamas, 'grudging him longer life'; but this does not fit the context so well. *μεγαίρω* is used of *disappointing* an effort, as 23. 865 *μέγηρε γάρ οἱ τό γ' Ἀπόλλων*, 'refused success in this.'

βιότοιο is a gen. of *material*, § 39, 4.

569. **Ἄρης**, in the half-impersonal sense, 'the fate of war'; see the note on l. 444.

570. **ἔπηξεν**, sc. *Μηριόνης*.

ἑσπόμενος, 'giving way' to the force of the blow: cp. 12. 398.

571. **ἤσπαιρε**, 'plunged,' 'struggled.'

577. **Θρηϊκίῳ**. Thrace was famous for swords, cp. 23. 808.

584. **ὁμαρτήδην**, 'together,' 'at the same moment,' cp. *ὁμαρτήσαντε* (12. 400).

585. **ὀϊστῷ**, with **ἀκοντίσσαι** by Zeugma.

590. **ἐρωῇ**, the 'swing' or impulse from the winnower.

592. **ἀποπλαγχθείς**, 'glancing off,' cp. 11. 351.

597. **παρακρεμάσας**, 'letting it hang at his side.'

τὸ δ' ἐφέλκετο μείλινον ἔγχος 'and (meanwhile) the ashen spear was trailed after him.' The Art. marks *contrast*.

600. **σφενδόνῃ**, in Apposition to ἀώτῳ, explaining it: 'wool that was a sling,' = the woollen band taken from a sling.

οἱ ἔχε, 'held for him,' handed him, (Agenor). **ποιμένι λαῶν**, added to explain **οἱ**, as in 21. 249 *ἵνα μιν παύσειε πόνοιο δῖον Ἀχιλλῆα.*

602. **θανάτοιο τέλοσδε**, 'to the end, consummation, of death.'

608. **ἔσχεθε**, 'held,' *i. e.* resisted (the spear).

611. **εἵλετο**, 'got out.' **ὑπό**, 'from under.'

612. **ἀμφί**, 'set upon,' *i. e.* with a double head which the handle (*πέλεκκος*) was let into. The battle-axe appears in the Iliad only here and in 15. 711.

615. **ἄκρον**, sc. **φάλον**, 'at the edge,' where the plume started.

616. **πυμάτης**. In a projecting object *πύματος* (like *πρυμνός*) denotes the end from which it starts (the root &c.), *ἄκρος* the point. The passage suggests that the nose was not protected by the helmet (Helbig. p. 207); cp. 5. 290 ff.

621. **ἀκόρητοι**, 'though you never have enough,' *i. e.* good warriors as you are.

622. **οὐκ ἐπιδευεῖς**, sc. *εἰσί*, 'there is no lack,' see on 9. 225. Perhaps we should read **ἐπιδευές**, sc. *ἐστι*. Contraction is rare in the declension of the adjectives in *-ης*.

The apodosis comes at l. 628 **νῦν αὖτ'** *κ.τ.λ.*

623. **ἣν** (*λώβην*), cognate Acc. **οὐδέ τι . . . ἐδείσατε**, 'and have not feared,' without being deterred by.

626. **κουριδίην**, see on 5. 414.

627. **μάψ**, 'wantonly.' **αὐτῇ** is emphatic: 'you carried off even her who had entertained you.'

630. **Ἄρηος** is best taken with **σχήσεσθε**, see on l. 315.

633. **οἷον δή** introduces a fact as an example, to support what has been said: it is especially used after an exclamation, as 15. 286 *ὢ πόποι, ἦ μέγα θαῦμα τόδ' ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ὁρῶμαι, οἷον δὴ αὖτ' ἐξαῦτις ἀνέστη κ.τ.λ.*: Od. 5. 182 *ἦ δὴ ἀλιτρός γ' ἐσσὶ . . . οἷον δὴ τὸν μῦθον ἐπεφράσθης ἀγορεῦσαι*: see also Il. 17. 587., 21. 55., Od. 11. 429., 18. 221. In this place the tone is ironical: 'for a sample of your wisdom and power, you do the will of violent men.'

635. **φυλόπιδος πολέμοιο**, like *νεῖκος πολέμοιο* (l. 271).

638. **ἐξ ἔρον εἶναι**, a phrase elsewhere found only in the formula *ἐξ ἔρον ἕντο* (1. 469, &c.).

649. **ἐπαύρῃ**, 'lay hold of,' 'get at,' cp. 11. 391.

650. **ἀπιόντος**, Gen. with **ἵει** as a verb of *aiming*, § 39, 5.

653. **ἑζόμενος δὲ κατ' αὖθι**, = *καθεζόμενος αὖθι.*

657. **ἀνέσαντες**, 'seating,' 'placing' (root **ἑδ-**).

658. **πατήρ**, viz., Pylaemenes: but he was already slain by Menelaus (5. 576). The ancient critics thought that the two lines 658, 659 which contain the contradiction must be interpolated: and certainly they are

not necessary for the connexion of the passage. But considering the number of subordinate figures in Homeric battles the wonder rather is that this should be the only contradiction of the kind.

667. **φθίσθαι.** The Aor. Inf. is used as with *θέσφατόν ἐστι* (Od. 4. 562).

669. **θωήν**, 'penalty,' for refusing to serve.

676. **τάχα δ' ἂν . . . ἔπλετο** is subordinate in sense,—part of what Hector did not know: 'so that soon victory (**κῦδος**) would have been with the Greeks.'

678. **πρὸς δέ**, 'and besides.'

679. **ἔχεν**, 'kept on,' fought in the same direction.

682. **θῖν'**, *i. e.* **θῖνα**: cp. 1. 350, Od. 6. 236.

685. **Ἰάονες.** This is the only place in Homer where this famous name occurs. Apparently it is = **Ἀθηναῖοι**, cp. l. 689.

ἑλκεχίτωνες, 'with long trailing *chiton*.' In archaic art, according to Helbig (p. 116), the long chiton is generally a mark of old age or high position, but was worn by all as a festival dress.

686. **Φθῖοι**, a name only found here.

687. Join **σπουδῇ νεῶν ἔχον**, 'were hard put to it trying to keep him from the ships.'

689. The structure of this sentence is irregular. The poet intended to say that the leaders of the Athenians were Menestheus, who was their chief, then Pheidas, &c.; but after the announcement of the subject (*οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναίων προλελεγμένοι*) he goes on with a parenthesis about Menestheus (**ἐν δ' ἄρα τοῖσιν . . . Μενεσθεύς**), and then completes his list in a fresh clause (**οἱ δ' ἅμ' ἕποντο** *κ. τ. λ.*). Cp. the anacoluthon in 11. 833 ff. *ἰητροὶ μὲν γὰρ . . . τὸν μὲν . . . ὁ δὲ . . .*, where (as in the text) a subject is divided between two clauses, the *first* of which is grammatically a parenthesis. Cp. also 8. 268–271 (with the note), 16. 401.

691. **Ἐπειῶν**, sc. *ἦρχον*, repeated from **ἦρχε**, l. 690.

692. In the Catalogue the **Ἐπειοί** have four leaders (2. 620 ff.), none of whom occur here: while Meges is there said to have been banished to Dulichium, and to be leader of the ships from that place and the Echinades.

693. **Medon** and **Podarces** appear in the Catalogue as commanders of two different contingents, both however from southern Thessaly (2. 704, 727). There is a slight contradiction involved in the statement that Medon dwelt in **Φυλάκη**, since the force from that place, according to 2. 695, was commanded by Podarces.

700. **ναῦφιν** is an ablatival Gen., § 39.

μετά with the Gen. is extremely rare in Homer.

701 ff. These lines explain why **Ajax** son of Oileus was not leading the Locrians, as we should have expected him to do: see the note on 2. 527–529.

704. **ἀμφί**, with **κεράεσσι**, = 'at the root of both horns.'

σφιν is the ethical Dat., = 'their (horns),' § 38, 1.

706. **ζυγὸν οἶον**, 'the yoke only,' *i.e.* they were as close as the yoke would allow them to be.

707. **τέμει**, sc. *ἄροτρον*. The form *τέμω* only occurs here. Possibly it means 'touches,' 'reaches,'—the sense that we find again in the Reduplicated Aor. *ἔτετμον*.

τέλσον, the end or head ridge of the field, as 18. 544, 547.

708. **μάλα** strengthens **παρβεβαῶτε**.

711. **κάματος** expresses the main idea, **ἱδρώς** is subordinate: hence the phrase **γούναθ' ἵκοιτο** fits **κάματος** only.

712. **οὐδέ** is here = *ἀλλ' οὐκ*.

719. In the Catalogue the Locrian Ajax is *λινοθώρηξ* (2. 529).

726. **ἀμήχανός ἐσσι**, the personal construction, § 36, 2: cp. 1. 546.

παραρρητοῖσι, 'the words of persuasion.' For this sense of the verbal adjective cp. *εὐκτά*, 'boasting' (14. 98), *φυκτά*, 'escape' (16. 128).

728. **περιίδμεναι**, 'to know beyond,' to excel in knowledge.

729. **αὐτός**, 'of yourself,' at your own will and pleasure: cp. 3. 66 *ἑκὼν δ' οὐκ ἄν τις ἕλοιτο*. For the sentiment cp. 4. 3.

731. The line is wanting in most MSS.

734. **καί** emphasises **πολέας**: the **τε**, as in the preceding line, marks the sentence as general (gnomic), § 49, 9.

καὐτός, for *καὶ αὐτός*, as 6. 260. For the sense cp. Od. 6. 185 *μάλιστα δέ τ' ἔκλυον αὐτοί*.

736. **γάρ** is used by anticipation, introducing the ground of the advice given in l. 740: cp. 2. 803.

περί, with **δέδηε**, as 12. 35 *ἀμφὶ . . . δεδήει τεῖχος*.

737. **κατὰ—ἔβησαν**, Tmesis, 'have passed over.'

742. See on 9. 235.

743. **ἔπειτα** is used in the second of two clauses expressing alternatives, meaning '(if not) then'; so 24. 356 *ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ φεύγωμεν ἐφ' ἵππων, ἤ μιν ἔπειτα . . . λιτανεύσομεν*: cp. also Od. 20. 63 (Hentze).

745. **τὸ χθιζόν**, Art. as in l. 794 *ἠοῖ τῇ προτέρῃ*, § 47, 2, *d*.

ἀποστήσωνται, lit. 'weigh back' (*ἵστημι* as 19. 247, &c.): hence 'make good,' 'make full payment for.'

749. The line is wanting in Ven. A. and some other MSS.

752. **ἀντιόω**, Fut., 'will deal with,' 'see to.'

754. The comparison of Hector to a snowy mountain is a violent hyperbole, unlike the Iliad, and is especially inappropriate where he is described as rushing swiftly through the battle.

762. **οἱ μέν** refers to the *last* mentioned, Adamas and Asius, **οἱ δέ** in l. 764 to Deiphobus and Helenus, by the figure called Chiasmus.

765. **τὸν δέ**. The Art. marks the antithesis: 'but him (the other)

they found, to wit Paris,'—'but instead they found Paris': cp. 1. 20, and see § 47, 2, *a*.

770. ποῦ τοι, *Dat. ethicus*, as if Paris had charge of them.

772. κατ' ἄκρης, 'from its highest point,' 'from top to bottom,' utterly. Cp. Virgil's imitation, Aen. 2. 290 *ruit alto a culmine Troja*.

773. Here τοι is the Particle, 'surely.'

775. The clause ἐπεί τοι— has no apodosis; see on 3. 59.

αἰτιάασθαι, Inf. with θῦμος (ἐστί), 'you have a mind for blaming.'

776. ἄλλοτε κ. τ. λ., = 'this is not a time when I am likely to shrink. ἐρωῆσαι, 'to recoil,' cp. l. 57: for the tense with μέλλω cp. l. 226.

779. δέ of the apodosis. ὁμιλέομεν, see on 11. 502.

787. ἐσσύμενον, with indefinite Subject, 'for one that is all eager': cp. 2. 234., 6. 268.

793. ἀμοιβοί, 'taking their turn,' replacing others who had gone home.

796. ὑπὸ βροντῆς. The thunder is imagined to cause the wind.

799. κυρτά, 'curling.' φαληριόωντα, 'rising in a ridge' or 'crest.'

ἐπί, here adverbial, 'after,' 'behind.'

805. σείετο, 'shook to and fro': apparently the helmet did not fit closely.

806, 807. προποδίζων, ὑπασπίδια, see l. 158.

810. αὔτως, = without following up your threats by action.

812. Διὸς μάστιγι, see the note on 12. 37.

814. ἄφαρ . . . εἰσί, lit. 'are straightway,' 'are (ready) at once,' *i. e.* you will speedily find that we too have hands to defend ourselves.

817. σχεδὸν ἔμμεναι ὁππότε, 'the time is at hand when —.'

820. πεδίοιο, 'over the plain,' § 39, 3, *b*.

824. ἁμαρτοεπές, 'blundering in speech,' cp. 3. 215.

825. οὕτω γε . . . ὡς, 'as surely — as.'

829. πεφήσεαι, 'shalt be slain,' from the root φεν-.

BOOK XIV.

THE fourteenth book is entitled Διὸς ἀπάτη—'the beguiling of Zeus'—from the contrivance by which the aid of Poseidon is secured to the Greeks for a little while longer, and the critical moment once more postponed. The agent in this last effort is Here. The story is as follows:—

The sudden noise of the battle is heard by Nestor, who is still with Machaon, and also by the three wounded chiefs, Agamemnon, Ulysses,

and Diomede. They come forth from their tents, and resolve to do what they can in spite of their wounds to stir up and direct the defence. Poseidon encourages Agamemnon and the rest of the army (ll. 1–152).

At this point Here resolves upon a new and bold device. She furnishes herself with the magic girdle of Aphrodite, obtains the aid of Ὕπνος, and lulls Zeus to sleep on Mount Ida (ll. 153–353).

On hearing of this Poseidon again encourages the Greeks, who under the guidance of the wounded kings arm themselves afresh for the final struggle. Hector, on encountering Ajax, is struck down by him with a stone, and compelled to retire. The Trojans are driven back across the rampart (ll. 354–522).

The anger of Achilles and his consequent absence are mentioned in two places, a speech of Agamemnon (l. 50), and a speech of Poseidon (l. 366). These references make us feel that he is uppermost in the thoughts of the Greeks.

Much difficulty has been felt in reconciling the part now played by Here with the action of Poseidon in the preceding book. If Poseidon has been watching for the moment when the eye of Zeus is withdrawn, and at once takes advantage of his opportunity, how comes it that Here, who is watching with no less interest (14. 153), does not also act? And when she does act, after much scheming and preparation, what really new result is attained? These considerations led Hermann to condemn a large part of the thirteenth and fourteenth books as an interpolation. By striking out 13. 39—14. 152 he made the action of Here follow immediately on the coming of Poseidon to the Greek camp.

On the other hand it has been pointed out by Nutzhorn[1] that this backwardness on the part of Here is justified by the earlier part of the Iliad. In the eighth book Here and Athene come down to the battle-field in spite of the command of Zeus, and are called back and rebuked by him. It is natural that a new attempt should be made by a different god, and that Here should wait a little before she is sufficiently encouraged by Poseidon's success. And this form of the episode has dramatic value in other ways. In the first place it is so contrived as to give variety to the poem. The thwarting of the will of Zeus (which is the ground idea) arises in an unexpected quarter. Poseidon is a new figure, and his presence leads to a series of new situations. In the second place the scenes of the episode are of gradually increasing interest. We see Poseidon first with Ajax and Idomeneus, and again, as the danger grows more pressing, with the three greater chiefs. Then the intervention of Here marks a new stage in the development of the action Without

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[1] *Entstehung der hom. Gedichte*, p. 160.

some such new element there would be a want of the sense of gradation or 'thickening of the plot' which is essential to dramatic effect.

If it is objected that the action of the two gods leads to no tangible result, the answer is that the poet's object is to raise expectations, not to satisfy them. The episode does not end with any definite event, precisely because it is an episode. Why does the victory of Menelaus over Paris, or the irresistible career of Diomede, lead to no solid advantage for the Greek cause? The reason lies in the poetical unity of the Iliad as a whole, which does not tolerate the appearance of a satisfying conclusion before the true conclusion is reached. In this case, accordingly, it is essential that Zeus should awake in time to turn the course of events back into its proper channel[1].

It must still be admitted that the situation at the opening of the fourteenth book does not quite harmonise with the end of the thirteenth. There is indeed an excellent formal transition: the noise of battle described in the last lines of book XIII is heard by Nestor in his tent. But what he sees, and presently relates to the wounded chiefs, is the storming of the rampart and disorderly flight of the Greeks,—not the comparatively successful resistance which is now being made by the help of Poseidon. We seem to be taken back to the end of the twelfth book, when the fortunes of the Greeks were at their lowest point. But in Nestor's view the main fact evidently is that the Trojans have carried the Greek fortification. Moreover, the poet wishes to find a motive for the action of the wounded kings. And the dark colours in which the state of things is now painted belong to the general heightening of the interest in the fourteenth as compared with the preceding book.

The last part of the book tells us how the Trojans were driven back across the palisade and ditch, the chief event being the combat of Hector and Ajax. This is introduced with curious abruptness (l. 402 *Αἴαντος δὲ*

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[1] When the rational sequence of events is neglected, we can generally see that it is sacrificed to some dramatic necessity. At the very beginning of the Iliad we are met by the insuperable difficulty that there is no sufficient reason why Achilles should have allowed Briseïs to be taken from him (see the note on Il. 1. 221). So in the present instance we might ask, not only why Here is so slow to act, but also why Athene and other gods who take the Greek side do not act at all. A modern scholar (Bischoff, in the *Philologus*, vol. xxxiv. p. 20 f.) has pointed out with perfect justice that the sleep of Zeus gave them time to secure all that they desired,—the victory of the Greeks and the destruction of Troy. It seems very unlikely, when we think of it, that they should have thrown away the opportunity. The true explanation is that the story is not, and cannot be, free from improbability. The poet is satisfied if the improbabilities do not jar upon his hearers, or injure the general effect of his work.

πρῶτος ἀκόντισε φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ), as though the meeting of the two heroes had been already described. Lachmann accordingly conjectured that we have here the latter part of a 'lay' which begins in the eleventh book, and breaks off there with a meeting of Ajax and Hector (11. 557 ff.). An equally good point of junction is obtained without going further back than the end of book XIII, where Ajax challenges Hector, and Hector replies with confident words. It is harsh, however, to suppose that even this meeting is still fresh in the mind of the hearer. Perhaps the difficulty is best got over by supposing the loss of one or two lines before l. 402.

The last fifteen lines of the book (ll. 508–522) do not stand well after ll. 440-507. Both passages describe the series of individual victories which marked the retreat of the Trojans: but evidently there is not room for two such descriptions, each with its own beginning and end (cp. l. 442 ἔνθα πολὺ πρώτιστος κ.τ.λ. with l. 509 ὅς τις δὴ πρῶτος, and again the concluding l. 507 πάπτηνεν δὲ ἕκαστος κ.τ.λ. with l. 522 ἀνδρῶν τρεσσάντων, κ.τ.λ.). It seems probable, therefore, that one of the two passages is an interpolation.

1. **πίνοντά περ.** This takes us back to the scene in Nestor's tent, where Nestor and Machaon drink the *κυκειών* of Pramnian wine: see esp. 11. 641 ff. **ἔμπης** = the Attic *ὅμως*.

3. **ὅπως ἔσται τάδε ἔργα**, *i. e.* 'what is to be done': cp. l. 61.

8. **εἴσομαι**, Fut. of *οἶδα* Join **ἐλθὼν ἐς περιωπήν**.

14. **ὀρινομένους**, 'driven,' 'in rout,' cp. 9. 243.

16. **πορφύρῃ**, 'is stirred,' 'troubled': *πορφύρεος* was applied originally to any turbid, murky colour. **κωφῷ**, *i.e.* making no plash; 'noiseless,' 'sullen.'

17. **ὀσσόμενον**, 'looking for,' awaiting with dread.

18. **αὔτως**, *i. e.* 'doing no more,' explained by **οὐδ' ἄρα τε** *κ.τ.λ.*

19. **κεκριμένον**, 'decided,' 'settled.'

26. **νυσσομένων**, 'as they pierced each other,' Mid. The Gen. depends on **χαλκός**, cp. 13. 499. We might have had the Dat. agreeing with **σφι**, but the other construction is more characteristic of Homer.

31. **πρώτας**, 'furthest forward,' *i. e.* furthest from the sea, as in 15. 654, 656 (but otherwise in l. 75, *q. v.*). The clause is subordinate in sense to **αὐτὰρ . . . ἔδειμαν**, the two clauses together meaning 'they built the wall by the sterns of the ships which they drew furthest towards the plain' (in prose, ἃς *πρώτας εἴρυσαν, τούτων ἐπὶ ταῖς πρύμναις ἔδειμαν*). This is said to explain how there were ships that were 'far from the battle,' so that the wounded heroes could be met **πὰρ νηῶν ἀνιόντες** (l. 28). Some commentators accent **πρυμνῇσιν**, from the oxytone Adj. *πρυμνός*, and take it to mean 'the hindmost ships,' *i. e.* those furthest

landwards, πρώτας being = 'nearest the sea.' But πρυμνὴ ναῦς can only mean the stern of a ship: cp. l. 51.

35. **προκρόσσας**, 'row after row,' cp. προθέλυμνος (13. 160). The passage is evidently imitated in Hdt. 7. 188 αἱ μὲν δὴ πρῶται τῶν νεῶν ὥρμεον πρὸς γῇ, ἄλλαι δ' ἐπ' ἐκείνῃσι ἐπ' ἀγκυρέων· ἅτε γὰρ τοῦ αἰγιαλοῦ ἐόντος οὐ μεγάλου, πρόκροσσαι ὡρμέοντο ἐς πόντον καὶ ἐπὶ ὀκτὼ νέας. Some (as Stein *a. l.*) take πρόκροσσαι of the vertical position of the files of ships, standing out like battlements. But a single row of ships drawn up in the usual way would answer to this description. κρόσσαι (the word is only found in the Plur.) seems to be applied to objects placed in a row, *e.g.* to the successive courses of stones in the pyramids (Hdt. 2. 125).

36. **στόμα**, the bay or opening, formed by the space between the two headlands (**ἄκραι**); cp. Od. 10. 90. The headlands were Rhoeteum and Sigeum.

40. **πτῆξε**, 'smote with dismay'; elsewhere Intransitive.

45. The reference may be to 8. 182 ὡς πυρὶ νῆας ἐνιπρήσω, κτείνω δὲ καὶ αὐτούς.

46. **μὴ ἀπονέεσθαι**, 'that he would not return': **μή** (instead of **οὐ** as with Verbs of *swearing*, see on 6. 133.

49. As to this anger of the Greeks see on 13. 109.

50. **ἐμοί** is construed with the whole phrase **ἐν θυμῷ βάλλονται χόλον** (= κεχολωμένοι εἰσί).

53. **ἐτοῖμα**, 'fulfilled,' turned into fact: cp. Od. 8. 384 ἠμὲν ἀπείλησας βητάρμονας εἶναι ἀρίστους, ἠδ' ἄρ' ἐτοῖμα τέτυκτο.

54. **παρατεκτήναιτο**, 'order otherwise': **παρά** repeats the idea already expressed by **ἄλλως**. Note that it does not here imply change *for the worse*.

59. **ὁπποτέρωθεν**, 'from which side,' *i.e.* whether from their own or the enemy's.

60. **ὡς** = ὅτι οὕτως, cp. 13. 133.

62. **ῥέξει**, 'is likely to do.' **νόος** is emphatic, being contrasted with **πόλεμον** in the next clause.

63. **βεβλημένον**, indefinite, cp. 13. 787.

67. **ἔλποντο δέ** κ.τ.λ., 'which they hoped would be.'

71, 72. **ὅτε** is temporal in both places: 'I knew when—and I know it) now when —.' The change to **ὅτι** in l. 72, made in most editions, is harsh and unpoetical; the two clauses are evidently meant to be parallel.

73. **ἔδησεν**, cp. Od. 4. 380 πεδάᾳ καὶ ἔδησε κελεύθου.

75. **πρῶται**, explained by **ἄγχι θαλάσσης** as 'the furthest' in the direction of the sea, *i.e.* the nearest to the sea. Cp. l. 31, where πρῶται (πεδίονδε) has the opposite meaning because it is used from the opposite point of view.

νῆες is Nom. by the attraction of the clause ὅσαι κ.τ.λ.

77. ὕψι, 'in deep water,' 'afloat.' ἐπ' εὐνάων, 'at anchor'; the εὐναί being blocks of stone thrown out as anchors at the bows, while the stern was fastened to the shore by the πρυμνήσια: see on 1. 436.

78. καὶ τῇ, 'even in it.' The suggestion that the Trojans may fight by night is ironical; such a thing was unknown in Homeric warfare.

79. ἁπάσας, *i. e.* the other ships as well.

80. οὐ νέμεσις, 'it is no matter for νέμεσις,' 'no blame.'

ἀνὰ νύκτα. Night is thought of as a *space* of darkness.

81. βέλτερον ὅς, 'it is better (with him) who —,' *i. e.* it is better when one &c.: cp. Od. 15. 72.

84. οὐλόμενε, 'miserable man!' see on 1. 2.

στρατοῦ, with σημαίνειν, which elsewhere governs the Dat.

89. ὀϊζύομεν, Impf., 'we have been suffering.'

90. τίς τε, 'some or other,' § 49, 9.

91. διὰ στόμα ἄγοιτο, 'suffer to pass through his mouth': see on 2. 250.

95. νῦν, *i. e.* 'as it is,' since you *have* uttered such a speech.

ὠνοσάμην, 'I blame'; properly 'I have blamed' (like ἔπλετο, 'has come to be,' 'is'). The idiom is common in Attic, as ἥσθην, 'I am pleased,' ἐπῄνεσα, 'I approve.'

98. εὐκτά, 'boasting,' see on 13. 726.

ἔμπης, 'still,' see on 1. 1: the meaning is, 'have (more) cause to boast, though they are (already) victorious.'

99. ἐπιρρέπῃ, 'turn the scale,' 'be decided as our lot'; the metaphor which is turned into a symbolical act in 8. 69–74.

101. ἀποπαπτανέουσι, 'will look about them away' (from the war), *i. e.* look out for escape, and so give up the fight.

104. καθίκεο, 'hast hit,' 'touched.'

108. ἀσμένῳ is in sense the predicate: 'it would be welcome to me.' So in prose, βουλομένῳ μοί ἐστι, &c.

113. γένος is Acc., see on 5. 544.

119. αὐτόθι, 'where he was,' at home.

121. θυγατρῶν, partitive Gen., (one) 'of the daughters.'

123. ὄρχατοι, 'rows,' *i. e.* plantations.

ἀμφίς, 'round' the fields, *i. e.* separating them: cp. 3. 115.

125. μέλλετε, see on 13. 226.

ἀκουέμεν, 'to have heard.' Homeric language does not distinguish the *fact* of hearing from the *impression* that remains with the hearer; cp. Od. 15. 403 νῆσός τις Συρίη κικλήσκεται, εἴ που ἀκούεις, also Il. 20. 204., 24. 543., Od. 3. 193., 11. 458. The Pf. ἀκήκοα, which would be the proper tense to express the *result* of hearing, is not found in Homer.

ἐτεόν (sc. ἐστι) is construed as a substantive, 'truth.' The principle is the same as in οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκοιρανίη (2. 204), &c.

126. **οὐκ ἄν** with the Opt. is a gentle form of request; see on 2. 250. **γένος**, Acc. of reference with **κακόν**.

127. **πεφασμένον**, 'set forth,' uttered: cp. 18. 295 *νοήματα φαῖν' ἐνὶ δήμῳ*, Od. 4. 159 *ἐπεσβολίας ἀναφαίνειν*.

130. **ἐκ βελέων**, 'out of range of weapons,' cp. 4. 465., 16. 122, &c.

132. **θυμῷ ἦρα φέροντες**, 'doing the pleasure of, giving way to, their temper,' *i.e.* 'in waywardness': see on l. 50.

135. **ἀλαοσκοπιήν**, see on 13. 10.

141. **δερκομένῳ**, 'as he beholds,' Dat. with **κῆρ γηθεῖ**, notwithstanding the Gen. **'Αχιλῆος**: see on 9. 636.

142. **ὥς** connects a wish with a state of things: here 'may he as surely perish' (as he exults over our defeat).

145. **κονίσουσιν**, 'will make dusty': cp. the common phrase *κονίοντες πεδίοιο*, 'raising (a track of) dust *in* the plain.' *κονίω* has a Transitive meaning here.

154. **στᾶσα**, 'taking her station.'

ἐξ Οὐλύμποιο, with **εἰσεῖδε**, is further defined by **ἀπὸ ῥίου**, 'looked forth from Olympus, from a peak.'

158. **εἰσεῖδε**. The clause here becomes independent, instead of carrying on the construction with **ἔγνω** (l. 154).

στυγερός implies either hate or fear: in this place they need not be distinguished; Here 'sickened' on beholding Zeus.

162. **ἐντύνασαν**, Acc. because it goes with **ἐλθεῖν**, 'to array herself and go': see on 2. 113. For **ἓ αὐτήν** it would be more correct to write **ἕ' αὐτήν**: the form ἑέ for ἐϝέ is here required by the metre.

165. **χεύῃ**, Subj., expresses Here's purpose where she is herself the agent, in contrast to **ἱμείραιτο**, an expected consequence of her action. The use, however, is irregular, the poet forgetting that the whole depends on a Past Tense (**φαίνετο** in l. 161); see § **34**, 2, *c*.

167. **ἐπῆρσε**, 'fitted,' 'made to close.'

168. **κρυπτῇ**, 'secret' or 'private,' explained by the clause *τὴν δ' οὐ θεὸς ἄλλος ἀνῷγεν*, = 'one that no other god could open.'

170. **ἀμβροσίῃ**, here imagined as a kind of cosmetic: cp. 19. 38, where it preserves the body of Patroclus.

171. **λίπ'**, *i. e.* *λίπα*, an adverb with *ἀλείψατο*.

172. ἑδανῷ, a word of unknown meaning, which only occurs here. It may be = 'eatable,' from root ἐδ- (so Brugmann): if so, it should be written *ἐδανός*. The derivation from *σϝαδ* (*ἁνδάνω*) is untenable.

τό ῥά οἱ τεθυωμένον ἦεν, 'sweet-scented oil that she had'; 13. 340.

173. **τοῦ**, Gen. with **ἀϋτμή**, 'from it when stirred.'

174. **ἔμπης**, 'even' (though stirred in the palace of Zeus).

176. **πλοκάμους**, 'plaits' (not 'locks' of hair), cp. 17. 52 *πλοχμοί θ' οἳ χρυσῷ τε καὶ ἀργύρῳ ἐσφήκωντο*. This artificial mode of dressing the hair is seen in the oldest Greek statues and vase paintings. The free

style characteristic of the best period of Greek art is not found before the fifth century B. C. (Helbig, p. 164).

φαεινούς, 'shining,' viz. with oil.

177. **ἐκ κράατος**, *i. e.* hanging down from the head.

178. **ἑανόν**, see on 3. 385.

179. **ἔξυσε**, 'smoothed'; **ἀσκήσασα**, 'having wrought it': the two words = 'wrought to due smoothness,' cp. 4. 110 *ἀσκήσας . . . ἤραρε*.

180. **ἐνετῇσι**, 'clasps,' 'brooches.' **κατὰ στῆθος**, 'on the breast,' *i. e.* at a point on it: **κατά** with Acc. as in *κατ' ὦμον* (used of a wound in the shoulder), *κατ' ἀσπίδα*, &c. See Helbig, p. 200 of the second ed.

182. **ἕρματα**, 'ear-rings.'

183. **τρίγληνα**, of three drops or beads, see on 8. 164.

μορόεντα, probably 'consisting of berries,' *i.e.* clustering, from *μόρον*, 'a mulberry.'

184. The **κρηδέμνον** appears to have been a kind of mantle, covering the back of the head and the shoulders, but leaving the face free (Helbig).

185. **νηγατέῳ**. The meaning of this word is unknown; see on 2. 43.

190. **πίθοιο**, Opt. equivalent to a gentle Imperative, see on 4. 93.

191. **τό γε** = 'therefore,' 'at the idea that,' § 37, 1.

196. **τετελεσμένον**, 'accomplished,' *i. e.* that can be accomplished.

199. **δαμνᾷ**, 2 Sing. Mid. of *δαμνάω*. But we should perhaps read **δάμνασαι**, which is metrically better.

203. **Ῥείας**, Gen. with **δεξαμένη**, as 1. 596.

205. **ἄκριτα**, lit. 'undistinguished,' as in 7. 337, hence 'involved,' 'with measureless issues.'

206. **ἀλλήλων**, governed by **εὐνῆς καὶ φιλότητος**.

208. **κείνω**, with **ἀνέσαιμι** (see on 13. 657).

213. **ἰαύεις**, cp. 9. 325 (with the note), 18. 258.

214. **κεστὸν ἱμάντα**, a thong or band of pierced work; probably not a piece of dress, but simply a charm. It was placed in the bosom (cp. l. 219) simply as the easiest way of carrying it safely (Helbig, p. 156). Cp. 3. 371, where the band of the helmet is *πολύκεστος ἱμάς*.

215. **θελκτήρια πάντα**, 'all manner of seduction': for *πάντα* cp. 1. 5.

217. **πάρφασις** is in apposition to **φιλότης ἵμερος** and **ὀαριστύς**: 'these things are the persuasion (means of persuasion) which beguiles' &c. For the concrete sense cp. *γένεσις* (l. 201), *ἀνάπνευσις* (11. 800), &c.

221. **ἄπρηκτον**, 'without accomplishment,' in the active sense. **ὅ τι** with ellipse of the antecedent; (in respect of) whatever &c.

225. **ἀΐξασα**, 'with a swift movement,' 'shooting down.'

226. **Πιερίην**, east of Mt. Olympus. **Ἠμαθίην**, the later Macedonia.

228. **ἀκροτάτας κορυφάς**, in apposition, explaining **ὄρεα**: a common construction in Homer, see l. 284, also 2. 145, 8. 48.

230. Note that Lemnos and its king take no part in the war.

240. **ποσίν**, 'for the feet'; **ὑπό** being adverbial, 'under it.'

248. **ὅτε μή**, see on 13. 319.

249. **ἄλλο** is used adverbially with **ἐπίνυσσεν** (§ 37, 1), 'taught me in another matter,' *i.e.* once already gave me a lesson. Some MSS. have the reading of Zenodotus, **τεῇ** *ἐπίνυσσεν* **ἐφετμῇ**, 'taught me by reason of, on the occasion of, a behest of thine.' For **ἄλλο** cp. *τόδε* in l. 298.

252. **ἔλεξα**, 'laid to rest.'

253. **νήδυμος**, see on 2. 2.

256. **χαλέπαινε ῥιπτάζων** = 'showed his rage by hurling.'

258. **ἄϊστον**, as a predicate with **ἔμβαλε πόντῳ**, 'would have cast me so that I had perished.'

265. **ἦ φῄς**, 'dost thou indeed think?' **ὣς—ὡς—**, 'will as surely—as he was angered about (**περι-**) Heracles.'

271. **ἀάατον**, an obscure word, found in the Od. with a different scansion (*ἀᾱᾰτος*). It is probably derived from *ἀάω* (which shows the same variation of quantity), and means 'not to be done foolishly against,' not to be treated with *ἄτη*, befooling.

272, 273. So in 9. 568 Althaea beats the earth in calling Hades and Persephone to witness. The gods of the nether world, however, are beneath sea and land alike, cp. 8. 478 *οὐδ' εἴ κε τὰ νείατα πείραθ' ἵκηαι γαίης καὶ πόντοιο, ἵν' Ἰάπετός τε Κρόνος τε κ.τ.λ.* Accordingly a victim sacrificed in taking an oath by them might be thrown into the sea, as in the case of Agamemnon's oath, 19. 267; see on 3. 310.

282. **ἑσσαμένω** is subordinate to **πρήσσοντε**.

284. **Λεκτόν**, in apposition, see on l. 228.

286. **πάρος Διὸς ὄσσε ἰδέσθαι**, 'before he met the gaze of Zeus,' *i. e.* came into his presence: cp. 15. 147 *ἐπὴν ἔλθητε Διὸς δ' εἰς ὦπα ἴδησθε.* Commentators generally take *ὄσσε* as subject.

288. **ἀήρ** is the lower misty region, **αἰθήρ** the bright upper air.

290. **ἐναλίγκιος**, *i. e.* taking the shape.

ἐν ὄρεσσι belongs in sense to the principal clause; see on 13. 340.

291. **χαλκίδα**, so called from its bronze colour. The divine name is the one which has a good meaning, see on 1. 403.

295. **περ** strengthens the whole phrase **οἷον ὅτε πρῶτον**—, 'even as when first.'

298. **τόδε** is adverbial, 'thus,' 'this time,' § 37, 1. Cp. Hdt. 5. 76 *τέταρτον τοῦτο ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἀπικόμενοι.*

308. **τραφερήν**, 'dry land,' lit. 'solid' (*τρέφω* as in 5. 903).

314. **τραπείομεν**, 'let us take our pleasure': see the note on 3. 441.

316. **περιπροχυθείς**, 'shed all round,' cp. *ἀμφεκάλυψε* (l. 294).

317–327. These lines are probably an interpolation. Such a piece of genealogical learning is unlike Homer, and doubtless comes from some later versifier of the Hesiodic school.

317. **Ἰξιονίης ἀλόχοιο**, Dia.

321. **Φοίνικος κούρης**, Europa, daughter of Agenor.

332. **τὰ δὲ προπέφανται ἅπαντα** is subordinate in sense, 'on the top of Ida, where all is open to view.' **τά**, 'the place' (vaguely).

The clause **εἰ νῦν** *κ.τ.λ.* has no grammatical apodosis. The intended apodosis—'we should be seen'—is sufficiently implied in *τὰ δὲ προπέφανται*, and its place is taken by the new sentence **πῶς κ' ἔοι** *κ.τ.λ.*, which draws out the notion further.

337. **ἔπλετο**, 'has come to be': so in l. 340, **εὔαδεν**, 'has pleased.'

342. **τό γε**, adverbial with **δείδιθι**, 'have not this fear.'

τινά is here *Acc. de quo* (§ 37, 7), 'fear not as to any one of gods or men, that he will see.' Cp. Od. 22. 39, 40—

οὔτε θεοὺς δείσαντες οἳ οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἔχουσιν,
οὔτε τιν' ἀνθρώπων νέμεσιν κατόπισθεν ἔσεσθαι.

345. Join **ὀξύτατον εἰσοράασθαι**, 'most keen for beholding.'

φάος blends the notions of 'light' and 'eye-sight.'

347. **τοῖσι**, 'for them,' **ὑπό** being adverbial.

349. **ἔεργε**, 'kept them off' (the ground).

354 ff. This message serves as a transition from the scene on Mt. Ida to the field of battle.

357. **πρόφρων**, 'with your will,' *i.e.* as much as you desire.

360. **ἐν φιλότητι**, with **εὐνηθῆναι**.

363. **μέγα**, with **ἐκέλευσε**, 'aloud.'

369. **ὀτρυνώμεθα**, 'bestir ourselves.'

370–387. Exception has been taken, not without reason, to the scene described in these lines. Poseidon puts himself at the head of the Greeks, and urges them to make a general exchange of arms,—the best warriors taking the largest shields &c. and giving inferior weapons to the less brave men. Such a proceeding is exceedingly improbable in itself—any exchange of arms being exceptional—and especially if it is to be imagined as carried out in the crisis of a battle. The difficulty is considerably diminished if (with Cauer and others, quoted in Hentze's *Introduction* to the book, p. 63) we strike out ll. 376, 377, 381, 382, thus getting rid of the idea of an exchange, and reducing the incident to a general putting on of the best arms within reach.

371. **ἀσπίδες**, Nom., cp. l. 75.

376, 377. It is evident that these two lines come in awkwardly, after the natural close of the speech.

377. **ὁ δέ.** The subject is the same, but the Art. marks the contrast between the acts, § 47, 1. There seems to be a play of sound in the two verbs **δότω—δύτω**.

381. **ἄμειβον**, 'changed,' *i.e.* directed the exchange.

382. **χέρεια**, = *χερείονα*, like *πλέες* for *πλέονες* (see on 2. 129).

386. **τῷ . . . μιγῆναι**, 'to meet it' (the sword).

οὐ θέμις, 'it may not be,' it is not to be thought of.

389. **τάνυσσαν**, see on 13. 358–360.

391. **ὁ μέν**, *i. e.* Hector, the *last* mentioned, by Chiasmus (13. 762).

392. The sea rises and dashes on the shore in sympathy with Poseidon as the god of the sea.

395. **πόντος** in Homer always means the deep sea.

399. **μάλιστα**, 'more than all,' qualifies **μέγα βρέμεται.**

403. **οἱ** is *Dat. ethicus* (§ 38, 1): Ajax 'was turned (so as to be) in a straight line for him,' so that he (Hector) had him right in the line of his throw.

404. **τῇ ῥα**, with **ἀκόντισε** (l. 402), 'shot his spear at the place where —.'

τελαμῶνε, 'the two baldricks,' which both passed over the right shoulder. The shield in Homeric times hung from the neck; cp. 13. 407.

409. **τόν** governed by *βεβλήκει* in l. 412, where the sentence is taken up again: see on 13. 197.

410. **τά ῥα πολλά**, 'one of the many which,' as Od. 5. 422 (*κῆτος*) *οἷά τε πολλὰ τρέφει κλυτὸς Ἀμφιτρίτη*: Od. 6. 150 *εἰ μέν τις θεός ἐσσι τοὶ οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἔχουσιν.*

411. **ἐκυλίνδετο**, 'were rolling about.'

τῶν ἓν ἀείρας repeats **χερμαδίῳ**,—'with one of these in his hands.'

413. **ἔσσευε**, 'sent spinning.' **περὶ δ' ἔδραμε**, sc. *Ἕκτωρ.*

419. **ἔγχος**, his second spear, cp. l. 402. **ἐάφθη**, see 13. 543.

428. **αὐτοῦ**, with **πάροιθεν.**

436. **ἀμπνύνθη**, 'came to himself': see on 5. 697.

449. **τῷ**, Dat. with **ἦλθεν ἀμύντωρ.**

452. **ἔσχεν**, 'held on,' 'kept its way.'

455. **πηδῆσαι**, 'has leaped.'

456. **κόμισε**, 'has received.'

457. **αὐτῷ σκηπτόμενον**, 'taking it for his staff': **αὐτῷ** is emphatic, the staff 'as it was,' ready to his hand; he would need no other on the way to Hades.

461. **καρπαλίμως**, with **ἀκόντισε.**

463. **λικριφίς**, 'sideways.'

465. **συνεοχμῷ**, 'the joining' (**συν-έχω**).

466. **νείατον**, 'the last,' in this case the highest.

474. **γενεήν**, 'in descent,' 'kinship,' *i. e.* he had a family likeness.

477. **ὁ δ' ὕφελκε**, = *ὑφέλκοντα*, 'as he was dragging him away.'

ποδοῖιν, Gen., 'by the feet.'

479. **ἰόμωροι**, 'arrow-heroes,' mere archers: see on 4. 242.

482. **εὗδει**, ironically of death.

484. **ἄτῖτος**, 'unpaid.' The long ι is against all analogy, see 13. 414. The common reading is **καί κέ τις**, but there is also MS. authority for **καί τέ τις** and **καί τις.** With this evidence we are entitled to restore

the τε (see § 49, 9), and the Homeric order **καί τίς τε** (cp. Lat. *quisque*).

485. **ἀρῆς ἀλκτῆρα.** The phrase recurs in 18. 100, 213. In all three places Aristarchus read **Ἄρεω**, Zenodotus **ἀρῆς**: the MSS. generally give **ἄρεως** here and in 18. 213, but **ἀρῆς** in 18. 100. **ἀρῆς** is supported by the recurring phrase *ἀρὴν ἑτάροισιν ἀμύνειν* (12. 334., 16. 512, &c.).

491. **Ἑρμείας**, as god of herds (*νόμιος, ἐπιμήλιος*).

493. **θέμεθλα**, the 'root' or 'bed' of the eye.

498. **αὐτῇ**, 'as it was,' helmet and all: cp. 8. 24., 9. 194.

499. **φῆ κώδειαν**, 'like a poppy-head': on **φῆ** see 2. 144.

500. **πέφραδε**, 'bade them mark it,' not quite the same as **ἔδειξε**.

503. **οὐδὲ γὰρ ἥ** marks a contrast to *πατρὶ καὶ μητρί* = 'for (as they will not, so) neither will —.'

504. **ἀνδρὶ ἐλθόντι** = 'by her husband's coming,' the Dat. being instrumental.

508–522. The appeal to the Muses in l. 508 and the list of Trojans slain by Greek chieftains are both indications that we have reached an important turning-point in the story.

516. **Ἀτρεΐδης**, viz. Menelaus.

522. **ἀνδρῶν τρεσσάντων**, 'when men have taken to flight,' Gen. Abs. For *τρέσαι*, 'to run away,' cp. Hdt. 7. 231 *ὄνειδός τε εἶχε ὁ τρέσας Ἀριστόδημος καλεόμενος.*

BOOK XV.

In this book the reaction in favour of the Greeks is suddenly brought to an end; the position of the armies is soon restored to that which they occupied when Poseidon interfered; and finally the Trojans press on to the Greek ships, and all but set fire to one of them. Thus the decisive moment is reached which is to bring Patroclus again to the field.

The action is simple in its general outline. It begins with scenes on Ida and Olympus, which show us the gods submitting with much ill-humour to the will of Zeus. The rest of the book traces the gradual progress of the Trojan attack: except that the poet turns aside for a few lines in the middle of the book to describe Patroclus hastening back to Achilles with the object of urging him to come to the rescue of the Greeks. The digression serves to mark the last stages of the Greek defence, and to allay the impatience with which we are now awaiting the crisis of the poem. The argument is as follows:—

Zeus awakes, and seeing the position of affairs rebukes Here and sends her to Olympus, to bid Iris and Apollo come to him. Ares, hearing of the death of his son Ascalaphus, is about to go down to avenge him, but is restrained by Athene (ll. 1–148).

Iris is sent by Zeus to Poseidon, who makes his submission (ll. 149–219). Apollo is next charged to restore Hector to strength, and drive the Greeks back to the sea. Hector accordingly returns to the battle. The Greeks on the advice of Thoas fall back: Apollo leads on the Trojans, levelling the rampart. The Greeks prepare to defend the ships, while the Trojans attack with their chariots (ll. 220–319).

Patroclus leaves Eurypylus to return to Achilles (ll. 390–404).

The battle is in suspense, while Ajax and Hector are opposed. Ajax is aided by Teucer with his arrows, also by Menelaus and Antilochus. At length the will of Zeus prevails, and the Greeks are forced back from the outer line of ships (ll. 405–652).

The final conflict is engaged within the camp. Ajax leaps from one ship to another, encouraging the Greeks to defend the tents. Hector fastens upon the ship of Protesilaus, and calls for fire. Ajax is forced back from the deck to the stern, but continues to repel the Trojans who endeavour to set fire to the fleet (ll. 635–746).

The references in this book to the main subject of the Iliad are unusually full. In the opening dialogue Zeus declares to Here his resolution to fulfil the prayer of Thetis (ll. 74–77). The promise which Zeus gives to Apollo,—that when the Greeks have been driven to the Hellespont he will himself bethink him of ways by which they may recover from their distress (ll. 234, 235),—may be regarded as a vague foreshadowing of the action of Patroclus and Achilles. Then we have the passage about the return of Patroclus (ll. 390–404). Again, in the final attack, Zeus is represented as looking for the flame of a burning ship, as the sign that the prayer of Thetis has been fulfilled (ll. 596–600).

The connexion with the immediately preceding books is maintained by the absence of the three wounded kings, and the confinement of the gods to Olympus, except under the direct commands of Zeus. The reference to Ares in the thirteenth book is taken up again (l. 110), evidently for the purpose of bringing out this element in the situation. The chief actors are the same—first Hector and Ajax, then Antilochus, Menelaus, and Teucer: but Ajax, son of Oïleus, does not appear.

Hentze observes (in his *Introduction* to the book, p. 94) that perhaps there is no part of the epic which in regard to arrangement of incidents and internal connexion (*Motivierung*) has raised so many difficulties as this. And certainly there is no part of his commentary which places before us a greater number of views and suggestions, proceeding from

scholars who seek either to smooth away discrepancies by striking out passages as interpolated, or to use these discrepancies as proof of different date or authorship. The following are some of the chief points which have been discussed :—

1. When Hector returns to the battle (ll. 262–280), Thoas advises the Greeks to retreat. The 'multitude,' he says, should return to the ships, while the best warriors withstand Hector. Yet the following lines indicate that the whole army keeps up the fight ; cp. l. 312 Ἀργεῖοι δ' ὑπέμειναν ἀολλέες, also the mention of arrows, which were not the weapons of the chiefs (l. 313), and the comparison to a herd attacked by wild beasts (l. 323). The contradiction perhaps would disappear if we knew how an army in Homeric times would effect its retreat behind fortifications. We may infer that it would fall to the chiefs to cover the movement ; but some support from the λαός might still be needed.

2. When Hector and the Trojans a second time pass the Greek rampart, they do so with their chariots (l. 385), for which Apollo has smoothed the way. Then ensues a battle in which the Trojans attack in chariots, while the Greeks mount on their ships (οἱ μὲν ἀφ' ἵππων, οἱ δ' ἀπὸ νηῶν ὕψι μελαινάων ἐπιβάντες). And when Hector and Ajax meet they fight over a ship (μιῆς περὶ νηός, l. 416). Yet in the same context we hear of squadrons (φάλαγγες, l. 408 and l. 448), masses of men (ἀολλέες, l. 494), and hand to hand fighting (l. 510), as though both armies were in the open field. So, a little later, the Greeks protect their ships with a 'barrier of bronze' (l. 566),—language which would not naturally be applied to men posted *on* the ships. Probably, however, the difficulty arises from a too narrow interpretation of the phrases ἀφ' ἵππων and ἀπὸ νηῶν. The Homeric 'horseman' did not keep to his chariot, but mounted and dismounted as the occasion required ; nevertheless he would be said to fight *from* a chariot. So doubtless in the defence of a line of ships drawn up on shore, which was evidently a recognised branch of tactics, we may presume that the defenders would be said to fight *from* the ships : but it does not follow that they were all on board. The analogy of the chariot rather suggests that in this kind of fighting the art lay in the use of the ship as a post of vantage or of retreat. As such it was superior in size and stability, as we see from the use of much larger spears (ναύμαχα)[1] : while the chariot had the advantage in the power of movement.

3. In the passage relating to Patroclus (ll. 390–404) it is said that he remained with Eurypylus as long as the Greeks and Trojans fought about the wall, but when he perceived the Trojans rushing at it, and the

[1] Helbig is of opinion that these spears were only used in the species of fighting now in question, not in naval battles properly so called. See on l. 389.

cry and flight of the Greeks, he hastened to Achilles. Here, apparently, fighting about the wall (τείχεος ἀμφεμάχοντο) is distinguished from attacking it (τεῖχος ἐπεσσυμένους). It may be that the text is in fault, and that we ought to read νηυσὶν ἐπεσσυμένους, as elsewhere (cp. l. 593). But the words as they stand are intelligible if we take them with the next clause (ἀτὰρ Δαναῶν γένετο ἰαχή τε φόβος τε), and regard it as expressing the main point:—'when he perceived that the Trojan attack had ended in their victory and the flight of the Greeks.'

4. The same passage raises a doubt which affects the whole question of books XIII–XV. As the story is told, the Trojans are represented as having *twice* passed the Greek rampart, first at the end of book XII, again in book XV. At which of these points did Patroclus leave the tent of Eurypylus? Taken by itself the language now used would be understood of the first time that the rampart was stormed:—or, rather, it implies that such an event had only happened once. In the context, however, it can only refer to the immediately preceding description of the Trojan advance (cp. l. 384 ὣς Τρῶες . . . κατὰ τεῖχος ἔβαινον with l. 395 τεῖχος ἐπεσσυμένους ἐνόησε Τρῶας). The inference drawn by many scholars is that in the original poem there was only one storming of the rampart, consequently that the whole episode of the interference of Poseidon and Here is a later addition. The alternative hypothesis—surely a more probable one—is that the poet has not felt it necessary to remind his hearers that the rampart had been already stormed. As a step in the course of events that success had been cancelled by the intervention of Poseidon and Here. The language used favours this view. When it is said that Patroclus waited so long as the Trojans and Greeks

τείχεος ἀμφεμάχοντο θοάων ἔκτοθι νηῶν,

the words seem intentionally wide, and intended to cover everything that happened before the attack reached the ships.

5. The last stage of the Greek defence is reached when they are driven from the outer line of ships, as is related in ll. 592–654. The first words of this passage have been objected to. They tell us that the Trojans 'rushed upon the ships'—whereas the attack upon the ships had then been going on for some time. This however involves no contradiction. The tense is the imperfect (νηυσὶν ἐπεσσεύοντο), which does not imply a *new* event, and the words are to be read with the next clause—Διὸς δ' ἐτέλειον ἐφετμάς, κ.τ.λ. A later writer would say that 'the attack which was going on began to prevail': Homer makes this into two clauses,—'the attack went on, the Trojans prevailed.'

It would seem, on the whole, that the difficulties now in question arise from our ignorance of the conditions of Homeric warfare, or from the tendency to lay undue stress on isolated expressions. For cases in which there is some reason to suppose interpolation see the notes on ll. 63 ff., l. 214, ll. 263–268, ll. 668–673.

3. **παρ' ὄχεσφιν.** The chariots had been left on the other side of the trench before the *τειχομαχία*, see 12. 76 ff.

10. **ἀπινύσσων,** 'lying senseless.'

13. **δεινά** qualifies the phrase **ὑπόδρα ἰδών,** = 'with a fearful scowl.'

14. **κακότεχνος,** with **δόλος.**

17. **ἐπαύρηαι, ἱμάσσω.** Subj. of deliberation (§ **29**, 3), though grammatically the clause is dependent.

18. The want of a caesura might be easily cured by reading **ὅτε τε κρέμω,** but possibly the unusual rhythm is intended to answer to the sense, by suggesting the idea of *swinging* in the air.

22. **παρασταδόν,** nearly = *παραστάντες*, 'at close quarters'; cp. l. 105 **ἄσσον ἰόντες.** The opposite word is *ἀποσταδόν* (l. 556).

λάβοιμι, Opt. § **34**, 1, *b*.

23. **ἵκηται,** the Subj. after a past Tense generally implies that the event is still future (§ **34**, 2, *c*). Either this is meant here—of course ironically,—or the Opt. **ἵκοιτο** should be read.

24. **ἀνίει,** 'let go its hold of,' 'left.'

33. **ἥν** is cognate Acc., § **37**, 2.

37. **τό,** § **47**, 2, *b*: see on 1. 340. **ὅς τε,** Masc. by attraction to the predicate **ὅρκος.**

41. **μή** is the negative used in swearing: it belongs only to the words **δι' ἐμὴν ἰότητα.** Cp. 10. 330., 19. 261 (note).

45. **παραμυθησαίμην,** without **ἄν,** because the Opt. expresses *concession*, 'I am ready to advise,' § **30**, 4. But in 9. 417 *καὶ δ' ἂν . . . παραμυθησαίμην* = 'I should advise.'

58. **παυσάμενον,** Acc. because it goes with **ἱκέσθαι,** 'that he cease from war and go,' see on 14. 162.

63 ff. The next few lines give a picture that does not answer to the course of events. The Greeks never reach the ships of Achilles; the *παλίωξις* does not begin with the death of Hector (see 15. 601 ff.),—on the contrary, the death of Hector causes a long pause in the war; finally, the taking of Troy lies quite outside the action of the Iliad, and certainly cannot fix the point at which Zeus will cease his anger (l. 72 *τὸ πρὶν δ' οὔτ' ἄρ' ἐγὼ παύω χόλον*). It is clear that ll. 64–71 are an interpolation. The **παλίωξις** is suggested by l. 601.

66. **Ἰλίου,** § **19**, 3.

71. This may refer to the Wooden Horse, *τὸν Ἐπειὸς ἐποίησεν σὺν Ἀθήνῃ* (Od. 8. 493).

Ἴλιος is elsewhere Fem.; we may read **αἰπύν,** as Faesi suggests, comparing 19. 97 *Ἥρη θῆλυς ἐοῦσα.*

80. The use of **ἄν** in a simile is irregular, § **33**, 1, *b*.

82. **εἴην,** Opt. of wish. **μενοινήῃσι πολλά,** 'forms many desires,' of going from place to place.

86. **δεικανόωντο,** 'welcomed,' 'pledged,' see on 4. 4.

87. **Θέμιστι**, with **δέκτο**, 'took *for* Themis,' *i.e.* in compliment to her.

90. **βέβηκας**, 'art afoot': the Pf. expresses simply the *attitude* of walking (§ 26), either coming or going. See on Il. 1. 221.

97. **πιφαύσκεται**, 'puts forth,' allows to be seen as his deeds; cp. 12. 280 *πιφαυσκόμενος τὰ ἃ κῆλα.*

103. **ἰάνθη**, 'softened,' 'cheered.'

νεμεσσηθεῖσα, 'in self-rebuke,' checking the rebellious temper; see on l. 211.

105. **ἄσσον ἰόντες**, see on 1. 567.

109. **ἔχετε**, Imper.

110. **ἔλπομαι**, see on l. 288.

111. See 13. 518 ff.

116. **ἰόντ'**, *i.e. ἰόντα*, see on l. 58.

124. **διὲκ προθύρου**, *i.e.* following Ares, who had already left the hall of Zeus.

128. **αὔτως**, *i.e.* without being the better for them.

129. **αἰδώς** has a vague meaning, 'sense of fitness,' 'discretion' in a moral sense): see on 13. 121.

130. **οὐκ ἀΐεις**, 'hast thou not heard'; for the tense see the note on *ἀκουέμεν*, 14. 125.

136. **κυδοιμήσων** 'to drive in wild confusion.'

153. **θυόεν νέφος**, cp. 14. 350.

154. **πάροιθε Διός**, with **στήτην**.

155. For **σφωϊν** Heyne rightly proposed **σφωε**: so Cobet, *Misc. Crit.* p. 258.

οὐδὲ ἐχολώσατο, *i.e.* was right well pleased, § 59.

162. The combination **εἰ οὐκ** (= *εἰ μή*) is regular in Homer, but only when the verb is in the Indicative: cp. Il. 4. 160., 9. 435., 20. 129.

164. **μὴ ταλάσσῃ**, construed with **φραζέσθω**, 'let him take heed,' as with a verb of fearing.

167. **ἶσον** is adverbial, 'alike,' 'on equal terms,' see on 1. 187.

171. **αἰθρηγενέος**, 'born of clear skies,' because the north wind comes with clear weather.

185. **ἀγαθός περ ἐών** is put in apologetically, like our 'with all respect.'

189. **πάντα**, with **τριχθά**, as in phrases with numerals, such as *δέκα πάντα*, 'ten in all' (19. 247).

191. **παλλομένων**, partitive Gen., 'of us when we drew lots': cp. Hdt. 3. 128 *παλλομένων δὲ λαγχάνει ἐκ πάντων Βαγαῖος.*

194. **οὐ βέομαι**, 'I will not live': *βείομαι* or *βέομαι* is 2 Aor. Subj. from the root *giv*, Gr. **βι-** (*βί-ος*). The true form is perhaps **βίομαι** (cp. *πίομαι*), which is preserved in the MSS. of the Homeric hymn to Apollo, l. 528. For the Subj. with *οὐ* see § 29, 6.

Διὸς φρεσίν, 'by the mind of Zeus,' *i.e.* at his will. Perhaps the literal meaning is 'by means of the *φρένες*—the vital organs—of Zeus': to 'live with the heart' of another being a phrase for absolute dependence (cp. our 'not able to call his soul his own').

196. **δειδισσέσθω**, 'threaten,' 'bully,' see on 2. 190.

197. The Datives **θυγατέρεσσιν** and **υἱάσι** are construed with **βέλτερον εἴη**, though in sense they belong rather to the Inf. **ἐνισσέμεν**: 'it were better (more fitted) for his daughters and sons, to scold them,' = 'better to scold his daughters and sons.' See on 7. 409. The reference is doubtless to Athene and Ares, who were also in the battle. The Opt. without *κεν* expresses *concession*: 'let him, if he likes, scold.'

202. **φέρω** is Subj., 'am I to bear?'

203. **μεταστρέψεις**, Intrans.

204. **Ἐρινύες**, see on 9. 456. **ἕπονται**, 'attend upon,' 'are at the service of.'

207. This line is referred to in Pind. Pyth. 4. 494 *ἄγγελον ἐσλὸν ἔφα* [sc. *Ὅμηρος*] *τιμὰν μεγίσταν πράγματι παντὶ φέρειν.*

209. **ἄν** is out of place here, as the meaning is general, not referring to a future case. The original doubtless was *ὁππότε* (ϝ)*ἰσόμορον.*

ὁμῇ πεπρωμένον αἴσῃ is an epexegesis of **ἰσόμορον**: lit. 'destined with like portion,' *i.e.* 'one to whom a like fortune is given.'

211. **νεμεσσηθείς**, 'with self-rebuke,' *i.e.* repenting of his purpose of resisting Zeus. For this sense of **νεμεσάομαι** cp. Od. 2. 64 *νεμεσσήθητε καὶ αὐτοί, ἄλλους δ' αἰδέσθητε κ.τ.λ.* So *νεμεσίζομαι* in Od. 1. 263., 2. 138.

212. **θυμῷ**, 'in my heart,' *i.e.* in earnest, not with words only.

214. This line is doubtless an interpolation, suggested by the *θεομαχία* of book XX—the only place where Hermes and Hephaestus are ranked as enemies of Troy.

215. **πεφιδήσεται**, Fut. with **αἴ κεν**.

224. **ἡμέτερον**, cp. 13. 257.

ἐπύθοντο, of hearing the actual noise: cp. 20. 61–66.

227. **ἔπλετο**, cp. 14. 95.

νεμεσσηθείς, see on l. 211.

228. **χεῖρας**, with **ὑπόειξε**, an unusual construction.

230. **τῇ**, 'therewith,' is the reading of the best MSS.: others have **τήν**. The construction with the principal verb is generally preferred to that of the participle.

240. **νέον**, 'newly,' *i.e.* lately. **ἐσαγείρετο**, 'was collecting again,' 'recovering.'

242. **νόος**, 'the purpose'; Zeus here acts without instruments, by his mere will.

245. **ἧσ'**, *i.e.* **ἧσαι**.

247. Join **τίς θεῶν**; 'who of the gods?'

ἄντην, 'face to face'; = 'who is speaking to me and asking?

248. **οὐκ ἀΐεις**; 'art thou not aware?' see on l. 130.

252. **ἄϊον**, 'breathed out.'

258. **ἱππεῦσιν**, the Dat. with ἐποτρύνω is unusual.

263–268. This simile has been already used in 6. 506–511 to describe the return of Paris to the field. It is less appropriate here as a description of the movements of a commander in rallying his forces (*ἐποιχόμενον στίχας ἀνδρῶν*, l. 279). But perhaps the poet meant it to apply only to Hector's rush to the scene of action, from the ford of Xanthus where he had been carried (14. 433 ff.). If so we should write in l. 270 **ὀτρυνέων** *ἱππῆας*—a reading mentioned by the scholiasts.

273. **ἠλίβατος**, only used as an epithet of *πέτρη*. It probably meant 'without moisture' (*λείβω*, *λιβάς*, &c.), being related to *ἀλίβας*, 'a skeleton,' as *ἄδμητος* to *ἀδάμας*, *ἀκάματος* and *ἄκμητος* to *ἀκάμας*. Cp. our phrase 'dry as a bone.'

274. **αἴσιμον**, 'fated,' 'their lot.'

275. **ὑπὸ ἰαχῆς**, 'because of, roused by, their cry.'

276. **εἰς ὁδόν**, with **ἐφάνη** (which implies motion).

277. **ἧος μέν**, 'so far,' explained by **αὐτὰρ ἐπεί** *κ.τ.λ*, to be = 'till they saw Hector': cp. 13. 143.

282. **ἄκοντι**, 'with the lance,' *i.e.* in wielding it.

284. **περὶ μύθων**, lit. 'over words,' for superiority in the play of words; as Od. 8. 225 *ἐρίζεσκον περὶ τόξων*. The reference is probably not to the serious debate of the Agora, in which the elders took the chief part: cp. Hdt. 6. 129 *ὡς δὲ ἀπὸ δείπνου ἐγένοντο οἱ μνηστῆρες ἔριν εἶχον ἀμφί τε μουσικῇ καὶ τῷ λεγομένῳ ἐς τὸ μέσον*.

287. **οἷον δή**, see on 13. 633.

288. **ἔλπετο**, lit. 'was comforted,' 'was pleased to think.' This is the original sense of *ἔλπομαι*, cp. Lat. *volup-tas*.

297. **πρῶτον**, with **ἀντιάσαντες**.

299. **θυμῷ**, with **δείσεσθαι**.

301. For this use of **ἀμφί** see on 3. 146–148.

305. **ἡ πληθύς**, Art. of contrast, cp. 2. 278.

309. **ἀμφιδάσειαν**, 'thick all round,' viz. with tassels, cp. *αἰγίδα θυσσανόεσσαν* (l. 229).

310. **ἐς φόβον ἀνδρῶν**, in a concrete sense = 'to the scene of flight'; cp. *ἐς πόλεμον φορέειν* (l. 533).

316. **ἐπαυρεῖν**, 'to reach,' 'take hold of,' cp. 11. 391.

320. **κατ' ἐνῶπα ἰδών**, 'looking in the face,' 'placing himself face to face with.' **ἐνῶπα** is an Acc. Sing., like the simple *ὦπα* in the phrases *εἰς ὦπα ἰδέσθαι*, &c.

321. **τοῖσι δέ**, apodosis, the **δέ** repeating the **αὐτάρ** of l. 320.

326. **ἀνάλκιδες**, 'without making a defence,' 'helpless.'

328. **κεδασθείσης ὑσμίνης**, 'the close order of battle being now broken,' cp. l. 303 *ὑσμίνην ἤρτυνον*.

330. τὸν μέν, viz. Arcesilaus, the *last* mentioned (13. 762).

Lines 333–336 are repeated from 13. 694–697.

344. καὶ σκολόπεσσιν is subordinate in sense to τάφρῳ, 'the trench with its palisade'; hence ὀρυκτῇ is construed with τάφρῳ only.

350. λελάχωσι, Subj. with οὐ as an emphatic negative, § 29, 6.

354. ἔχον, 'guided.'

357. ἐς μέσσον, *i.e.* of the trench, so as to fill it up.

γεφύρωσεν, 'embanked'; γέφυρα in Homer means a mound or dam, not a bridge.

360. πρὸ δ' Ἀπόλλων, sc. *ἔβαινε*, understood from προχέοντο.

362. ψάμαθον, sc. *ἐρείπῃ*, or a similar verb understood out of ἔρειπε.

363. ἀθύρματα, 'a plaything,' *i.e.* of the sand.

364. ἀθύρων, 'playing': we should make this the principal verb, 'amuses himself with levelling it again.'

365. ἤϊε, an epithet of unknown meaning.

369. εὐχετόωντο. We expect a Participle, answering to κεκλόμενοι, see § 58, 1, also the notes on 3. 79., 8. 347.

371. χεῖρ', *i. e.* χεῖρε.

372. ἐν Ἄργεΐ περ, 'in Argos,' not merely here: the point being that they did not start without the promise of return from Zeus.

382. καταβήσεται, 1 Aor. Subj.: so in l. 384 κατὰ τεῖχος ἔβαινον, 'passed over the wall.'

389. ναύμαχα, Nom. from the attraction of the clause τά . . . ἔκειτο. Naval battles are unknown in Homeric times; 'ship-fighting' weapons, however, were needed for such a defence as the Greeks were now making.

κολλήεντα, 'made with clinchers,' *i.e.* of pieces clinched together: cp. l. 678.

391. τείχεος, Gen. because ἀμφεμάχοντο here means 'fought about,' *i. e.* disputed the possession of.

393. λόγοις, 'with talk': the word *λόγος* occurs only here and in Od. 1. 56.

394. ἀκέσματα, with ὀδυνάων, 'as means of healing the dark pains.'

409. μιγήμεναι, 'to get among.'

410. στάθμη, 'a rule.'

412. σοφίης, 'art': the word only occurs here, and the Adj. σοφός is post-Homeric.

415. ἄντ', *i.e.* ἄντα. This line should follow the preceding one closely.

418. The force of γε is to show that ἐπέλασσε is to be taken strictly, 'brought up to the ship, but no further.'

426. στείνεϊ, 'press,' 'hard struggle.'

428. ἀγῶνι, 'gathering,' or 'place of gathering'; this is the original sense of *ἀγών*, cp. 24. 141 *ἐν νηῶν ἀγύρει.*

438. **ἔνδον ἐόντα**, see on 13. 363.

441. **ὠκύμοροι**, 'swift in bringing fate': generally it means 'suffering a swift fate,' 'short-lived.'

443. **παλίντονον**, see on 8. 266.

447. **πεπόνητο**, 'was busied.'

450. **ἱεμένων**, partitive Gen., with **οὔ τις**.

456. **εἰσορόωντα**, 'keeping him in view,' watching the battle.

460. **ἀριστεύοντα**, 'as he was proving himself the *ἀριστεύς*,' the hero of the day.

465. **ἐπὶ τῷ ἐρύοντι**, 'as he (Teucer) was drawing it on him (Hector).'

467. **ἐπικείρει**, 'cuts short,' brings to naught.

468. **ὅ τε**, 'in that,' 'in respect that,' § **48**, 2: the snapping of the string is a proof that a god is working against him.

473. **μεγήρας**, 'taking up a grudge': cp. 13. 563.

476. **μὴ ἕλοιεν**, deprecatingly, 'let us at least hope that they will not take': see on 8. 512.

484. **βλαφθέντα**, 'broken down,' 'failing': cp. 16. 331.

489. **Διόθεν**, 'by power from Zeus'; this is the only Adverb in *-θεν* formed from the name of a person.

490. **Διὸς ἀλκή**, 'the valour that is from Zeus.' **ἀνδράσι**, 'among men'; *i.e.* it is easily seen in man when Zeus gives or takes away valour.

491. **κῦδος ὑπέρτερον**, 'the glory of overcoming' (cp. 12. 437).

492. **οὐκ ἐθέλῃσιν**, 'refuses,' a single notion, hence **οὐκ** is admissible.

496. This passage was often imitated, *e.g.* by Callinus, 1. 6:—

τιμῆέν τε γάρ ἐστι καὶ ἀγλαὸν ἀνδρὶ μάχεσθαι
γῆς πέρι καὶ παίδων κουριδίης τ' ἀλόχου·

where *τιμῆέν τε καὶ ἀγλαόν* is an amplification of the Homeric **οὔ οἱ ἀεικές**. Cp. also Tyrt. x. 1 ff., Simonid. fr. 105.

502. **ἄρκιον**, 'sure': see on 2. 393, and cp. 13. 773 *νῦν τοι σῶς αἰπὺς ὄλεθρος*.

505. **ἐμβαδόν**, 'on foot.'

508. **γε** emphasises **ἐς χορόν**, contrasting it with **μάχεσθαι**.

510. **ἢ αὐτοσχεδίῃ μῖξαι** is in Apposition to **τοῦδε**, so that the Comparative has both constructions: cp. Od. 6. 182 *οὐ μὲν γὰρ τοῦ γε κρεῖσσον καὶ ἄρειον ἢ ὅθ', κ.τ.λ.*

511. **ἤ—ἠέ**, 'either—or.' **ἕνα χρόνον**, 'once for all.'

513. **ὦδ' αὔτως**, 'thus without change,' thus hopelessly.

517. **πρυλέων**, 'champions,' see on 11. 49.

520. **ὕπαιθα**, 'from before him' (lit. under).

528. **ὅς**, sc. Dolops.

530. **γυάλοισιν ἀρηρότα**, 'well-fitted with its plates,' *i.e.* consisting of (two) plates well fitted together.

536. **κύμβαχον**, 'the head' or 'top.'

537. **αὐτοῦ**, 'from him' (Dolops). Some refer it to **κύμβαχον**.

543. **ἐλιάσθη**, 'gave way,' 'sank' (headlong).

544. **ἐεισάσθην**, from *εἶμι*, 'made a move forward,' cp. l. 415.

545. **κασιγνήτοισι**, 'kinsmen'; Melanippus was cousin to Hector.

547. **ὄφρα μέν**, 'for a time,' *i.e.* 'till the time came,' referring to **αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ** *κ.τ.λ.*, cp. 13. 143.

555. **περὶ ἕπουσι**, 'deal with,' 'handle.'

556. **ἀποσταδὸν μάρνασθαι**, 'to fight holding aloof, without coming to close quarters,'—here perhaps a euphemism for declining battle, like our 'fight shy' (§ **60**): but cp. 17. 375.

557, 558. **πρίν γ' ἠὲ—ἠὲ—**. The speech continues in the ironical vein: 'we cannot decline battle before we either slay or are slain,' meaning 'we cannot decline at all, but must either' &c. There is a somewhat harsh change in the clauses **ἠὲ—ἠὲ—**, since *Ἀργείους* must be understood as Object to **κατακτάμεν** and again as Subject to **ἑλέειν**. However the main antithesis, 'slay or be slain,' is clearly given by the verbs **κατακτάμεν—κτάσθαι.**

561–564. These lines are repeated from 5. 529–532.

566. **ἐν θυμῷ ἐβάλοντο**, 'took to heart,' 'gave heed to.'

569. **οὔ τις νεώτερος**, = *οὔ τις τῶν νεωτέρων*: **σεῖο** is governed by **θάσσων** in the next line; 'none of the younger warriors is swifter or so mighty.'

571. **εἴ . . . βάλοισθα**, a form of wish, here equivalent to an exhortation, cp. 10. 111, 222. The ending **-σθα** is very rare in the Opt., see § **2**.

575. **ἀνδρὸς ἀκοντίσσαντος**, with **ὑπό**, 'from before the spear-throw.'

580. **βλημένῳ**, Aor. 'which has just been struck.'

581. **ἐτύχησε βαλών**, = *τυχήσας ἔβαλε* (12. 189), 'has hit his mark (*ἐτύχησε*) and so wounded.'

587. **ἀμφὶ βόεσσι**, 'over the oxen,' in an attack on them; cp. l. 633 *βοὸς ἀμφὶ φονῆσι*.

598. **ἐξαίσιον**, 'not according to *αἶσα*,' 'undue,' 'monstrous.' Or perhaps simply 'out of the ordinary course,' turning aside the natural order of events. With the former interpretation the word is one of the few traces of the poet's sympathy for the Greeks.

599. **πᾶσαν** is emphatic, 'accomplish to the full.'

602. **ὀρέξειν**. The MSS. vary between this form and the Aor. **ὀρέξαι**: the context seems to require a Future Infinitive.

605–637. In this description of Hector's attack we may distinguish three successive stages, each illustrated by a striking comparison. First his furious onset is met by unbroken ranks, compared to a rock beaten upon by wind and waves (ll. 605–622). Then he fills them with terror, as a great wave falling upon a ship makes the sailors tremble (ll. 623–629). At length he breaks in, as a lion dashes into a herd of oxen, and slays one, while the rest are put to flight (ll. 630–638).

609. **μαρναμένοιο**, 'as he fought,' Gen. with **κροτάφοισι**.

614. **ὑπὸ Πηλεΐδαο βίηφι**, 'at the hands of the son of Peleus' (*Πηλεΐδαο βίη* = *Πηλεΐδης*).

618. **ἴσχον**, 'held their ground.'

620. **κέλευθα**, 'coming'; the Plur. has the force of an abstract.

625. **ὑπὸ νεφέων**, 'rising up under the clouds,' as 16. 374 *ὕψι δ' ἄελλα σκίδναθ' ὑπὸ νεφέων*. The picture suggested is that of the wave seen against the clouds as it is about to fall.

626. Most MSS. have **ἀήτης**, but **ἀήτη** was the reading preferred by the ancient critics, and is found in Ven. A. **δεινός** with a Fem. substantive is defended by the similar use of *κλυτός* (Il. 2. 742., Od. 5. 422); but the word is suspicious on another ground, viz. that it usually lengthens a preceding vowel, as if *δϝεινός* (*Hom. Gr.* § 394).

628. **τυτθόν**, 'by a little,' 'hardly.'

630. **ὅ γε**, Hector: the form of the sentence is changed after the simile (l. 637 **ἐφόβηθεν ὑφ' Ἕκτορι**), so that **ὅ γε** has no verb. This anacoluthon is softened by the Nom. **λέων** at the beginning of the simile: see § **58**, 4.

631. **εἱαμενῇ**, 'flat-lying land,' cp. 4. 483.

634. **πρώτῃσι καὶ ὑστατίῃσι**, *i.e.* now with the foremost, now with the hindmost.

635. **ὁμοστιχάει**, 'ranges himself with.'

640. **ἀγγελίης**, according to some ancient grammarians a Nom. = *ἄγγελος*, but see on 3. 206.

641. **τοῦ . . . ἐκ πατρός**, 'from him as his father.'

642. **ἀρετάς**, cognate Acc. with **ἀμείνων**.

645. **πάλτο**, 'he was thrown against,' 'let himself be dashed against.'

646. **ποδηνεκέα**, in the relatival clause, see on 13. 340.

647. **βλαφθείς**, 'caught,' see on 6. 39., 16. 331.

653. **εἰσωποί**, 'facing'; they (the Greeks) were now behind the first line of ships, and therefore had them in sight as they looked towards the Trojans. That this is the meaning seems to be shown by the next words, **περὶ δ' ἔσχεθον ἄκραι νῆες**, 'the furthest ships encircled them.'

656. **αὐτοῦ**, 'where they were.'

662. **ἐπὶ μνήσασθε**, Tmesis.

666. **μηδὲ τρωπᾶσθε**, return to a finite Verb: cp. l. 369.

668 673. These lines were condemned by Aristarchus, on the ground that no darkness has been mentioned. The distinction that is made in ll. 672, 673 is also unsuited to the context, since all except Ajax had fallen back (*ἀφέστασαν*, l. 675).

670. **ἠμὲν—καί**, for *ἠμὲν—ἠδέ*. **πρός**, 'in the direction of.'

677. **ναύμαχον**, see on l. 389.

678. **βλήτροισι**, 'clamps,' or 'clinchers,' for fastening the several pieces together; cp. *κολλήεντα*, l. 389.

679. **κελητίζειν**, 'to ride,' cp. Od. 5. 371, where Ulysses bestrides a plank *κέληθ' ὡς ἵππον ἐλαύνων.* It is evident from these passages that riding was known as a show performance, but it does not seem to have been in ordinary use: see on 10. 513.

680. **συναείρεται**, Aor. Subj., 'has harnessed together': for this sense of the word see on 10. 499.

681. **σεύας**, 'urging on their way.'

δίηται, 'drives at speed': so *διώκω.*

684. **ἄλλοτ' ἐπ' ἄλλον ἀμείβεται**, 'passes in turn to (*ἐπαμείβεται*) now one, now another,' cp. 6. 339 *νίκη δ' ἐπαμείβεται ἄνδρας.*

οἱ δὲ πέτονται, '*while* they still fly on.'

685. **ἐπί**, as in *ἐπῴχετο* (l. 676).

690. **αἴθων**, 'dark red.'

695. **χειρί.** This immediate personal agency is not elsewhere ascribed to Zeus: cp. l. 242, where it is his *mind* which influences events.

705. **Πρωτεσίλαον.** As he was the first to be slain in the war (2. 701 ff.), so his ship is the first to be set on fire.

709. **ἀμφίς**, 'apart.' The MSS. have **οὐδέ τ' ἀκόντων**, but **τε** has no force here, § 49, 9: read *οὐδ' ἔτ'*.

713. **μελάνδετα**, 'bound with black,' with black (*i.e.* iron) bands to secure the hilt.

714. **ἀπ' ὤμων**, viz. when the warrior was not using his sword at the moment.

716. **οὐχί** is a form which only occurs here and in 16. 762. Zenodotus read **οὐκ ἐμεθίει.** Aristarchus rejected the form *ἐμεθίει*, but we do not know what he read: perhaps **οὔ τι.**

719. **ἦμαρ**, in a wide or metaphorical sense, 'day of requital'; see on 13. 98. For **ἄξιον** cp. 13. 446.

720. **νῆας ἑλεῖν** explain **ἄξιον ἦμαρ**, the requital of taking the ships.

721. **θέσαν**, cp. 1. 2 *ἄλγε' ἔθηκε.* **κακότητι**, cp. 13. 108.

729. **θρῆνυν**, probably (as Mr. Leaf suggests) the bridge or gangway over the hold, connecting the after and fore decks.

730. **δεδοκημένος**, 'on guard,' 'at bay.'

735. **ἀοσσητῆρας**, 'helpers,' 'comrades.' The root is ***sek***, Gr. *ἕπ-ομαι*, Lat. *sequor*, *socius*.

736. **τεῖχος ἄρειον**, as 4. 407, 'a wall built for war.'

738. **ἑτεραλκέα**, = *ἑτέραν ἀλκὴν διδόντα*, 'giving fresh help,' able to furnish a reserve force: see the note on 7. 26. **δῆμος** does not properly mean the actual body of men (*λαός*), but the district which they belong to.

740. **κεκλιμένοι**, 'hard upon,' cp. 5. 709 *λίμνῃ κεκλιμένος Κηφισίδι.*

741. **ἐν χερσί**, 'in the strong hand': cp. 16. 630.

οὐ μειλιχίῃ, 'not in lukewarmness.'

742. **ἔφεπε**, 'went to work,' plied his spear.

744. χάριν, Acc. describing the sum or result (§ 37, 3), 'the pleasure of Hector who had commanded it,' *i.e.* yielding compliance to Hector's command.

BOOK XVI.

With the sixteenth book the story of the Iliad returns once more into its main channel. The sense of expectancy roused by the vicissitudes and delays of the preceding books is fully satisfied; and from this point to the end of the poem the march of events is not sensibly interrupted. The argument of the book is simple; it is as follows:—

Achilles allows Patroclus to go with the Myrmidons to the aid of the Greek army, warning him not to pursue the Trojans too far. Meanwhile Ajax is at length forced to retreat, and a Greek ship is set on fire (ll. 1–129).

Patroclus, wearing the armour of Achilles, falls upon the Trojans, and forces them back from the burning ship. After some resistance he drives them across the trench, slaying many (ll. 130–418).

The Lycian chief Sarpedon comes to the rescue. Zeus wishes to save his life, but yields to Here, and suffers fate to take its course. Sarpedon is slain by Patroclus. His companion Glaucus is healed by Apollo of the wound which he received in the τειχομαχία, and defends the body. The battle which follows ends with the flight of the Trojans. Zeus commands Apollo to send Sleep and Death to carry the body of Sarpedon home to Lycia (ll. 419–683).

Patroclus forgets the warning of Achilles and pursues the Trojans to the city wall. Hector is encouraged by Apollo to attack him. Patroclus slays Hector's chariot-driver, Cebriones: a long battle follows over his body. At length Patroclus is disarmed by Apollo, and slain by Euphorbus and Hector (ll. 684–857).

The sixteenth book is in some respects the most important in the Iliad. The episode which it relates—the *Patrocleia* or story of the victorious career and death of Patroclus—is of the highest tragic interest, and is also the poetical device by which the *dénouement* or 'untying of knots' in the story of the Iliad is brought about. The 'knots' or dramatic problems which meet us in the earlier part of the poem are mainly two, viz. (1) what is to be the result of the defeat which Zeus is bringing upon the Greeks? and (2) how is the wrath of Achilles to be appeased? In the natural course of things the victory of

the Trojans would mean the destruction of the Greek army, except Achilles and his men. The poet's task is to find a different issue from the position which he has created,—one that shall be at once interesting in itself, consistent with the memories or legends of the war, in harmony with the character of his hero, and springing naturally out of the previous circumstances. The story of the sixteenth book fulfils these requirements. The intervention of Patroclus at the supreme moment saves the Greeks: the death of Patroclus brings the wrath of Achilles to an end, quenched in the stronger passion of grief for his friend. Thus the book constitutes the pivot upon which the plot of the Iliad hinges. It opens an escape from the difficulties which up to that point have been closing round the Greeks; and it prepares the way for the events of the remaining books,—the victory of the Greeks, the reconciliation with Achilles, and the final appeasing of his spirit.

Along with the cardinal importance of the Patrocleia in relation to the structure of the Iliad, we have to notice its value in other ways for the development of the story. The agents and forces which it brings into play do not merely give a new turn to events, and lead to new combinations; they bring about a change in the whole position and circumstances of the hero. Achilles, who has been losing our sympathies by his arrogance and indifference to the distress of his countrymen, suddenly becomes an object of the profoundest compassion. Such a change, amounting to a *περιπέτεια* or complete reversal of fortune, has always been recognised as the most powerful source of dramatic effect. Moreover, the *ἀριστεία* of Patroclus forms an excellent prelude to the later battles. Coming after the defeat and humiliation of the other Greek chiefs, and before the final manifestation of the prowess of Achilles, it has the effect of an additional grade in a scale, a middle platform, by which the chief hero is set aloft, out of reach of all comparison with other warriors.

It remains to consider the means by which the leading incidents of the sixteenth book, the sending forth of Patroclus, and his death, are brought into connexion with the preceding narrative. Why is it, in the first place, that Achilles allows Patroclus to come to the aid of the Greeks, but will not aid them himself? And again, what is the necessity or ground for the determination of Zeus that Patroclus shall be slain? In regard to the former question it must be admitted that it is difficult to account for the action of Achilles on an intelligible principle, and still more difficult to trace any such principle in the text of Homer. What we do find in Homer is the art by which this want of motive is disguised. The sending of Patroclus in place of Achilles is first heard of in the eleventh book, where Nestor suggests a reason for it. 'If,' he says, 'Achilles is held back by fear of some warning given from Zeus, let him send thee forth' (11. 794 ff.). This is duly

repeated by Patroclus (16. 36 ff.), and Achilles at once answers that that is not the reason of his holding aloof from the war. But he gives no reason which does not equally tell against sending Patroclus. His answer is virtually the confession of the poet that there is no reason. Yet the two speeches (16. 20–100), though they do not logically account for the action of Achilles, nevertheless furnish it with a tolerable poetical motive. That is to say, the entreaty of Patroclus, and the reason which he gives, are sufficient to prepare us for what follows and to remove the sense of harshness which entire absence of motive would involve.

On the question of the death of Patroclus it is worth observing, that the poet takes pains to lead up to it, and even to suggest a cause which will bring it about. When Achilles first sends Patroclus to enquire as to the wounded Machaon, we are told that 'it was the beginning of evil for him' (11. 604). And when Patroclus addresses his entreaty to Achilles, 'he was destined to entreat death and fate for himself' (16. 44, 45). Then we have the more definite warning of Achilles, which we know will be disregarded, against pursuing the Trojans to the city (16. 91 ff.), with the reason given, that 'a god may step in—Apollo loves them right well.' These intimations serve not only to lay stress on the death of Patroclus as a crisis in the story, but also to soften the causeless nature of the event.

Among the subordinate actors of this book we have especially to notice the Lycian leaders, Sarpedon and Glaucus. These were prominent in book XII, but are not heard of in the intervening books XIII–XV. The fortunes of Sarpedon form in several ways the counterpart to those of Patroclus. The sense of being determined by an irresistible fate is the leading *motif* in both. Ajax, who is so prominent in the last books, is now in the background; but this is because he is especially a hero of defence.

4. **αἰγίλιπος**, an unexplained word.

7. **δεδάκρυσαι**, 'art in tears,' § 26.

22. **τοῖον**, referring to **μὴ νεμέσα**, 'such that you should not condemn me.' **βεβίηκεν**, 'holds in its power,' 'constrains.'

23–27 repeat Nestor's words, 11. 658–662; and similarly ll. 36–45 are a repetition of 11. 794–803. The events of books xii–xv are ignored.

30. **φυλάσσεις**, 'cherish,' used like *τρέφω* in Attic poets (*e.g.* Soph. Aj. 1124 *ἡ γλῶσσά σου τὸν θυμὸν ὡς δεινὸν τρέφει*).

31. **αἰναρέτη**, Voc., 'accursed in thy heroism.'

περ emphasises **ὀψίγονος** in contrast to **Ἀχαιοῖσιν**: Patroclus ironically asking if Achilles, in now leaving the Greeks to perish, is doing a service to some later generation.

33. **οὐκ ἄρα ἦν**, = 'is not, as we thought he was'; cp. 8. 163.

35. **ὅτι**, 'because,' gives the ground of the assertion just made; (I know that) 'the sea is your true mother, since you are so hard of heart.' Cp. the note on 4. 32, also *Hom. Gr.* § 269 (2).

36. **θεοπροπίην ἀλεείνεις**, 'shrink from a divine warning,' cp. 11. 794.

40. **ὤμοιϊν**, with **θωρηχθῆναι**, as l. 64 *ὤμοιϊν τεύχεα δῦθι*.

43. 'A little is a breathing-space,' *i.e.* a little space is enough to enable men to recover breath. **ὀλίγη** is Fem. by attraction to **ἀνάπνευσις**: see on 11. 801.

50, 51. Achilles does not necessarily mean that Thetis has told him nothing (cp. 9. 410–416): he only denies that anything she may have told him is the reason of his refusing to fight. So in the New Testament: 'Neither hath this man sinned nor his parents,' = 'it is not that this man hath sinned' (Prof. Packard, in the *Trans. of the Amer. Phil. Assoc.* 1876).

53. **τὸν ὁμοῖον**, 'his peer,' the Art. is used as with words of comparison, § 47, 2, *d*.

ἀμέρσαι, 'to do a mischief to,' 'spoil.' The literal sense of *ἀμέρδω* seems to be 'to dull,' 'to bedim,' hence 'to impair,' deprive of possessions or rights.

54. **ὅ τε**, Art. as a Relative, referring to **ἀνήρ**.

προβεβήκῃ, 'stands forth,' is pre-eminent.

55. **τό** refers to the following sentence, the meaning being *αἰνὸν ἄχος ἐστὶν ὅτι κούρην κ.τ.λ.*

57. **πόλιν**, Lyrnessus, according to 2. 690 ff.

59. **μετανάστην**, 'a sojourner' (= the Attic *μέτοικος*): **ἀτίμητον**, because such a one could have no rights or assured position. The Acc. is governed by **ἐκ** (**χειρῶν**) **ἕλετο**: *ἐξείλετο* takes a double Acc. (15. 460., 17. 678).

60. **προτετύχθαι ἐάσομεν**, 'we will let them go their way,' *i.e.* put them away from us. The common explanation is 'let them have happened before,' *i.e.* 'treat them as past and done with'; but this is not the exact force of the expression. The Inf. **προτετύχθαι** is not = *ὥσπερ προτετυγμένα*, but = *ὥστε προτετυγμένα εἶναι*. And it is more natural to take **πρό** = 'forth,' 'away'; cp. *προ-ίαψε* (1. 3), *προβέβηκε* (of stars far *on* their course, 10. 252), *πρὸ ὁδοῦ ἐγένοντο*, 'had got forward on the way' (4. 382), &c.

οὐδ' ἄρα πως ἦν, = 'it may not be,' see on l. 33.

61. **ἦ τοι**, = Attic *καίτοι*, 'though I did think.' **ἔφην** need not refer to any actual speech; cp. however 9. 650-655.

62. **ἀλλ' ὁπότ' ἂν δή**, 'but only when': this form is more emphatic than the Inf. after *πρίν*.

66. **ἀμφιβέβηκε**, 'has settled round'; elsewhere *ἀμφιβαίνω* with a Dat. means 'to bestride' (a fallen warrior).

68. **κεκλίαται**, see on 15. 740.

69. **ἐπὶ πᾶσα βέβηκε**, 'has all come upon them'; the 'whole city' put for 'all the citizens,' as *δῆμος* (15. 738).

71. **ἐναύλους**, 'channels,' 'water-courses.'

72. This is one of the passages which Grote regarded as inconsistent with the Embassy of book ix. But Achilles does not refer to a reconciliation, such as Agamemnon then offered; he rather means that if Agamemnon 'were of gentle mind' to him, *i.e.* behaved as a good friend generally, such mischief would not arise. For this meaning of **ἤπια εἰδείη** cp. Od. 15. 557 *ἀνάκτεσιν ἤπια εἰδώς* (of Eumaeus), also Il. 4. 361 *ἤπια δήνεα οἶδε· τὰ γὰρ φρονέεις ἅ τ' ἐγώ περ.*

74. Here, as in the earlier books (v–viii), Diomede is recognised as the chief warrior after Achilles.

75. **μαίνεται**, 'rages unchecked,' said of a victorious career, cp. 8. 111.

76. **οὐδέ πω ἔκλυον**, 'I have not yet heard,' *i.e.* he has not yet come to the rescue.

78. **περιάγνυται**, 'echoes round.'

80. **ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς**, 'even so,' *i.e.* although it is Agamemnon's own fault that the Trojans are so triumphant. This is the leading thought of the speech, as we see from ll. 61–64 **ἦ τοι ἔφην γε . . . τύνη δ'** *κ.τ.λ.* —'I did resolve not to help the Greeks, but —.' Thus **ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς**— in substance repeats l. 60 *ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν προτετύχθαι κ.τ.λ.* —'Agamemnon has done a grievous wrong, but I will send him help.'

81. **ἔμπεσε**, 'throw yourself.' **πυρός**, Gen. of *material*, § **39**, 4.

83. **μύθου τέλος**, the final, decisive word.

θείω, Subj. of purpose, § **29**, 1.

84–86. As Grote pointed out, Achilles has already (in book ix) rejected the very things which he is now anxious to secure. But this is only part of the change of temper which he proclaims. And now the danger is (as Phoenix warned him, 9. 601–605) that the Greeks will be victorious without him, and thus he will sacrifice his revenge and the gifts of Agamemnon as well. Patroclus therefore is only to relieve the immediate danger, and to leave him to do the rest on his own terms (*ἐπὶ δώροις*, 9. 602). Afterwards, indeed (19. 147 ff.), Achilles treats the gifts with as much disdain as ever: but the change is equally true to nature. Grief for Patroclus then fills his mind with the same absorbing force which the wrath had exercised. The present passage may be defended as showing him in a calmer mood, when the glory and rewards of victory have their natural place in his thoughts. Possibly, however, the lines 84–86 are interpolated. They come in awkwardly between the introductory **πείθεο** *κ.τ.λ.* and the injunction itself. They may have been suggested by the words *ἀτιμότερον δέ με θήσεις* in l. 90, which some rhapsodist wished to make more explicit.

97. **αἲ γὰρ** *κ.τ.λ.* The wish has the tone of a curse like Nestor's

ἐν πυρὶ δὴ βουλαί τε γενοίατο κ.τ.λ., 2. 340), = 'I do not care if Trojans and Greeks both went to perdition, and you and I were left to take the city of Troy.'

99. **νῶϊν** can only be a Nom., as *σφῶϊν* in Od. 23. 52.

ἐκδῦμεν is 2 Aor. Opt.: cp. *δύη* (for **δῦ-ιη**) in Od. 18. 348., 20. 286.

104. **φαεινή.** The adj., at the end of the line, belonging to a substantive in the next line, is against Homeric usage.

106. **φάλαρα,** 'cheek-pieces,' or, according to Helbig (p. 212), 'bosses' or 'knobs' on the side of the helmet.

108. **ἀμφ' αὐτῷ πελεμίξαι,** 'to shake it (the shield) from its place round him (from covering his body).' *πελεμίζω* means 'to cause to reel.' In the Mid. it is applied to the movement of a man who loses his footing and staggers backward.

111. 'Evil was buttressed up by evil': the different evils formed a mutually supporting mass, which resisted all remedy.

114 ff. At the end of the fifteenth book Ajax has retreated to the stern of a ship (15. 729): but this detail is now ignored.

115. Join **αἰχμῆς ὄπισθεν,** 'behind the spear-head.'

παρὰ καυλόν, lit. 'past the shaft,' *i.e.* just where it ends, just at the point.

122. **ἐκ βελέων,** 'out of range.'

124. **ἄμφεπεν,** 'was busy with,' 'took hold of.'

127. **ἰωήν,** the 'rush' or 'blast.'

128. **μὴ ἕλωσι,** 'they must not take!' expressing fear that they will, § 29, 5. The clause is grammatically independent.

φυκτά, 'means of fleeing,' 'flight': see on 13. 726.

129. **ἀγείρω,** Aor. Subj., expressing conditional purpose, § 31, 1.

131–139, nearly the same as 3. 330–338.

140–144. These lines were rejected by Zenodotus. Apparently they are intended to account for the circumstance that the spear of Achilles is not lost with the rest of his armour: cp. 19. 387 ff., where the four lines describing the spear (ll. 141–144) recur.

142, 143. The play of sound in the words **πῆλαι** and **Πηλιάδα** is evidently intentional.

145. **ζευγνῦμεν,** Inf. with irregular **ῡ**, cp. *τιθήμεναι*, 23. 83, 247.

150. **ἅρπυια,** a personification of the storm-wind, imagined as a semi-divine being in the form of a mare.

152. **παρηορίῃσιν,** 'the side harness': the *παρήορος* was a spare horse, fastened to one of the yoke-horses or to the yoke itself.

154. **ἕπετο,** 'kept up with,' played his part with.

157. **περὶ φρεσίν,** 'about,' *i.e.* filling, the *φρένες*.

160. **ἀπὸ κρήνης,** with **λάψοντες.** This use of **ἀπό** is rare: but cp. l. 226, also 1. 598.

162. **ἄκρον,** 'on the surface.'

φόνον αἵματος, 'life-blood' (of their prey). **φόνος** is 'slaughter,' then, in a concrete sense, 'slaughter-stuff,' 'blood-shed.' **αἵματος** is a kind of Gen. of *material*,—'*φόνος* consisting of *αἷμα*'—, like *ἀνέμοιο θύελλα, νέφος ἀχλύος*. In such phrases it is the *wider* notion that is put in the Gen.

163. **περιστένεται**, 'is choked,' 'chock-full': the verb only occurs here and in 21. 220 *στεινόμενος νεκύεσσι*, said of the river choked with dead. The point here is that the wolves, though gorged, are still ravenous.

172. **σημαίνειν**, with **ἡγεμόνας ποιήσατο**. A distinction is intended between *σημαίνειν*, 'to lead' (the divisions), and **ἤνασσεν**.

177. **ἐπίκλησιν**, 'in name,' *i. e.* his surname was 'son of Borus.'

180. **χορῷ καλή**, 'beautiful in the dance.'

187. **μογοστόκος**, for the derivation see on 11. 270.

188. **πρό** is adverbial, 'forth to the light.'

199. **κρίνας**, 'ordering them,' cp. 2. 446 *κρῖν' ἄνδρας κατὰ φῦλα κατὰ φρήτρας*.

200. **μὴ λελαθέσθω**, Aor. Imper. with **μή**, contrary to the rule which obtained in later Greek: cp. 4. 410.

202. **ὑπό**, of time, 'during,' here and in 22. 102.

203. **χόλῳ**, 'with gall,' in the literal sense.

207. **μ'**, for *με*, a second Acc. after **ταῦτα ἐβάζετε**: cp. 9. 59.

πέφανται, 'is set before you,' see on 11. 734.

208. **ἕης**, for *ἧς*, a form only found here. Read perhaps **οἵης** (◡ –).

211. **ἄρθεν**, 'were fitted,' 'closed': cp. *ἀρτύνθη δὲ μάχη*.

214. **ἄραρον** is here Intrans., or rather it is = *ἀλλήλους ἄραρον*, which is used in this sense in 12. 105.

218. **προπάροιθε**, 'in the forefront' (not of *time*).

221. **ἀνέῳγε**, with Acc. of the covering taken off, as with *ἀποκαλύπτω*, &c.

227. **οὔτε τεῳ** *κ.τ.λ.* The form of the clause is changed, so that *οὐδέ τις ἄλλος* (l. 225) does not construe with it: see § 58, 1.

ὅτε μή, like *εἰ μή*, 'unless,' 'except.'

231. **μέσῳ ἕρκεϊ.** The tent, like every house, had its court-yard in front, where the altar of **Ζεὺς** *ἑρκεῖος* was.

234. **Σελλοί.** There was an ancient variant *ἀμφὶ δέ σ'* **Ἑλλοί**, probably giving the true form of the name, of which **Ἑλλάς, Ἕλλην**, &c. are derivatives. But **Σελλοί** is at least as old as Sophocles (cp. Trach. 1167).

235. **ὑποφῆται**, = *προφῆται*, givers of oracles. **σοί**, 'for thee,' as *thy* prophets.

243. **ἐπίστηται**, Subj. 'shall know,' *i. e.* 'shall be found to be able.'

245. **ἐγώ περ**, '*I*' (not he alone), 'I myself.'

259. **αὐτίκα**, *i. e.* immediately after they set out on their march (**ἐστιχον**, cp. 2. 287 *ἐνθάδ' ἔτι στείχοντες ἀπ' Ἄργεος*). The parenthesis

ὄφρ' ἐν Τρωσί . . . ὄρουσαν anticipates the description which follows in ll. 259-276. Perhaps we should read **αὐτίκα δή.**

260. **ἔθοντες,** 'after their wont'; see on 9. 540.

262. **τιθεῖσι,** sc. the children, by provoking the wasps.

263. **τίς τε, § 49, 9.**

264. **οἱ δέ,** apodosis.

265. **πᾶς πέτεται.** The slight anacoluthon caused by the change to the Sing. gives a certain liveliness of style: cp. the use of *ἕκαστος* in apposition to a Plural.

272. **καὶ θεράποντες,**—(he) 'and his followers,' = 'and whose followers too are the bravest,' put in by way of afterthought.

273, 274. Patroclus here repeats the language of Achilles, 1. 411, 412.

280. **ὀρίνθη,** 'was shaken' (with terror).

281. **ἐλπόμενοι,** in Apposition to **φάλαγγες,** by a construction *ad sensum*: cp. 18. 604. For the meaning see on 15. 228.

παρὰ ναῦφι, = *παρὰ νεῶν*, the next line implying motion *from* the ships.

287. **ἱπποκορυστάς,** 'wearing helmets (with plumes) of horse-hair,' see on 2. 1.

300. **αἰθήρ,** properly upper air, here includes the high clouds which break up 'from the face of the sky' (**οὐρανόθεν**) and leave it clear. See on 8. 558.

302. **ἐρωή,** 'recoil'; there was no sudden giving way in the war.

304. **προτροπάδην,** 'in downright flight,' lit. 'turning right away' (in the direction of their retreat): **πρό** as in l. 60.

308. **αὐτίκ' ἄρα,** with **στρεφθέντος,** 'at the moment when he turned away.'

312. **στέρνον,** with **οὖτα** (l. 311), not with *γυμνωθέντα*.

παρ' ἀσπίδα, 'past the shield,' uncovered by it.

314. **ἔφθη ὀρεξάμενος,** 'was first in delivering a blow,' with an Acc. of the part wounded; so in l. 322, and 23. 805. It appears to be a construction *ad sensum*, *ἔφθη ὀρεξάμενος* being = *ἔβαλε*.

321. **τοῦ δ'—ὦμον.** After **ὁ μέν** (l. 317) we expect *ὁ δὲ* (*Θρασυμήδης*), but the form of the clause is changed. **τοῦ** may be taken with **ἔφθη** (cp. 11. 51 *φθὰν δὲ μέγ' ἱππήων*), or perhaps with **ὦμον.**

322. **πρὶν οὐτάσαι,** 'before he (Maris) gave the blow.'

323. **ὦμον,** with **ἔφθη ὀρεξάμενος,** cp. l. 314.

324. **ἄχρις,** *i. e.* close by the shoulder.

329. **ἀμαιμακέτην,** 'of monstrous size,' see on 6. 179. The word is predicative, = *ὥστε ἀμαιμακέτην εἶναι.*

331. **βλαφθέντα.** The word describes any failure or break-down: here probably 'hustled,' 'entangled,' and so put at a disadvantage. Cp. 15. 484, 647.

333. **ὑπεθερμάνθη,** 'was hot with blood'; **ὑπό** = 'by reason of.'

338. **καυλόν**, here the hilt of the sword.

340. **ἔσχεθε**, 'held on,' *i. e.* was not cut through.

341. **παρηέρθη**, 'swung (loose) at his side'; cp. *παρήορος*.

343. **ἐπιβησόμενον**, Aor. Part. (Indic. *ἐπεβήσετο*), see on 5. 46.

350. **πρῆσε**, 'blew out,' 'made to spirt'; cp. 1. 481.

352. **ἐπέχραον**, 'assail,' Aor. of similes. The Pres. is not found: it would be *χραίω* (for *χραϝ-yω*, like *καίω, δαίω*). For the form cp. *δάηται*, 2 Aor. Subj. of *δαίω, burn*.

353. **αἵ τε** refers to **ἄρνεσσιν** and **ἐρίφοισι**, instead of following **μήλων** in Gender. For similar change between Fem. and Neut. cp. 5. 140., 11. 245.

354. **ἀφραδίῃσι**, 'heedlessness.' **διέτμαγεν**, 'have been scattered.'

358. **ὁ μέγας**, to distinguish him from Ajax son of Oïleus, the last mentioned (in l. 330): § **47**, 2, *d*.

361. **σκέπτετο**, 'watched' (= Attic *ἐσκοπεῖτο*).

362. **ἑτεραλκέα νίκην**, 'victory by other strength' (than their own), see on 15. 738.

363. **σάω**, Impf. as if from a Pres. *σάωμι* (= *σαόω*): see § **8**, 2.

364. **οὐρανὸν εἴσω**, 'towards the sky,' *i. e.* spreading over it. **εἴσω** in Homer does not necessarily mean 'within.'

365. **αἰθέρος ἐκ δίης**, 'coming out of the clear upper air.' This phrase does not contradict **ἀπ' Οὐλύμπου**: the cloud seems to come out of the cloudless sky, and the overclouding spreads from the top of the mountain.

τείνῃ, so l. 567 *Ζεὺς δ' ἐπὶ νύκτ' ὀλοὴν τάνυσε*: cp. also 17. 547.

367–383. The narrative here is not free from difficulty. It has been asked (1) why is the trench mentioned while nothing is said of the wall? (2) how is Hector able to cross the trench, when the other chariots are stopped by it (l. 369)? (3) what has become of the space levelled by Apollo, through which the Trojans have already passed (15. 355 ff.)? On the two last points it may be enough to point out that the trench is not represented as a complete or insuperable barrier. It is only said that *many* chariots broke down in it (l. 370), and that this caused fatal disorder (l. 377). The omission of the wall is less intelligible. As it was a mere palisade (12. 36), perhaps the hearer in Homeric times would understand that when once passed by an attacking army it would no longer be a serious obstacle.

367. **οὐδὲ κατὰ μοῖραν**, 'in no regular fashion,' *i. e.* in hideous disarray: § **59**.

369. **οὕς**, after **λαόν**, is a construction *ad sensum*: cp. l. 281. There seems to be a play of sound in **ὀρυκτῇ—ἔρυκε**.

371. **ἄξαντ'**, *i. e.* *ἄξαντε*, the Dual being used distributively for each *pair* of horses. So for **ἅρματ' ἀνάκτων** the original reading doubtless was *ἅρμα ϝανάκτων*, the Sing. being used as in l. 351 *ἄνδρα ἕκαστος*.

πρώτῳ ῥυμῷ, the foremost point, where the yoke was fastened. It is evident that traces were not used; cp. 6. 38.

374. **ἄελλα**, the whirl of dust.

375. **ὑπὸ νεφέων**, see on 15. 625.

τανύοντο, 'strode out,' *i. e.* galloped: cp. Od. 6. 83.

378. **ἄξοσι**, sc. of their own chariots.

381. This line is wanting in the best MSS.

384. **βέβριθε**, 'is loaded,' 'oppressed,' viz. by the rain, cp. 5. 91 *ὅτ' ἐπιβρίσῃ Διὸς ὄμβρος*.

388. **θεῶν ὄπιν**, 'the regard of the gods.'

389. **τῶν**, 'of these men.'

390. **κλιτῦς**, 'slopes,' such as would be cultivated.

392. **ἐπὶ κάρ** is obscure. The corresponding adjective *ἐπικάρσιος* is used in Od. 9. 70 of ships driven by a wind that comes suddenly from a new quarter (*αἱ μὲν ἔπειτ' ἐφέροντ' ἐπικάρσιαι*), probably = 'athwart their course.' In later Greek it means 'crosswise,' 'at right angles' to whatever is the main direction in the case. Here the notion may be that the streams leave their channels and 'cut across' the slopes of the hills. The word **κάρ** is probably connected with *κείρω*: cp. *ἐπικείρω*, 'to cut short,' used (*e.g.*) in l. 394 of intercepting a retreat. The explanation 'headlong' (from *κάρη*, *head*) has little point in the two Homeric passages, and is at variance with the later use.

μινύθει, Intrans., 'are wasted.'

394. Patroclus had cut his way through the Trojans and passed the trench before them (ll. 377–380): he now cut off their retreat.

395. **πόληος**, with **ἐπιβαινέμεν**, 'to set foot in the city.'

397. This line is probably an interpolation. The mention of the river is out of place, and **μεσηγύς** gives a good sense if taken absolutely, 'in the mean space,' *i. e.* 'between them and the city': cp. 11. 573. **τείχεος** is the wall of the city; they remained outside.

398. **ποινήν**, 'the price of bloodshed,'—used ironically of payment in kind.

400. See on l. 312.

401. **ὁ δὲ Θέστορα** *κ.τ.λ.* The sentence is interrupted by a parenthesis about Thestor, and resumed in l. 404 **ὁ δ' ἔγχεϊ νύξε** *κ.τ.λ.*, in the form of a clause answering to the parenthesis. Cp. 13. 689, 690 (with the note).

403. **ἀλείς**, 'crouching.'

405. **αὐτοῦ ὀδόντων**, 'the teeth of the man.'

406. **δουρὸς ἑλών**, 'taking him by the spear.'

407. **ἱερόν**, perhaps in the original sense, 'goodly,' 'mighty' (Sanscr. *ishiras*): see on 5. 499.

419. **ἀμιτροχίτωνας**, 'having a dress without *μίτρη*,' *i. e.* simply wearing no *μίτρη*. The **μίτρη** was a broad belt worn about the loins.

over the *thorax*; so that *ἀμιτροχίτωνες* cannot refer to the *chiton* proper—with which the *μίτρη* had no connexion—but is used like *χαλκοχίτωνες*, 'clothed in brass' (Helbig, p. 201).

428. **ἀγκυλοχεῖλαι**, 'with crooked beak.' But the derivation from *χεῖλος* is unsatisfactory: probably we should read *ἀγκυλοχῆλαι*, 'with crooked claws' (Wackernagel in *K. Z.* xxix. 125).

430. **κεκλήγοντες**, found here and in 17. 756, is a 'metaplastic' participle, *i.e.* it implies a Pres. *κεκλήγω*, related to the Pf. *κέκληγα* as *ἀνώγω*, *πεπλήγω* to *ἄνωγα*, *πέπληγα*. There was an ancient variant **κεκληγῶτες**, with which we may compare *τετριγῶτας* (2. 314).

432–458. These lines have been suspected because Here is not now on Mount Ida with Zeus (15. 78 ff.). Cp. the note on ll. 666 ff.

433. **ὅ τε**, 'in that.' **μοι**, *Dat. ethicus.*

435. Join **φρεσὶν ὁρμαίνοντι**, cp. 10. 4 *πολλὰ φρεσὶν ὁρμαίνοντα.*

438. **δαμάσσω**, *i. e.* suffer him to be vanquished.

441. **πεπρωμένον αἴσῃ**, lit. 'destined with a portion,' see on 15. 209. Note that *αἶσα*, *μοῖρα*, &c. do not mean death except by a euphemism, like our word 'fate.'

449. **τοῖσιν**, viz. the immortals.

454. Join **πέμπειν Θάνατον φέρειν μιν**; the place of **μιν** obeys the general rule that enclitics follow the first word in the sentence. Cp. 21. 347 *χαίρει δέ μιν ὅς τις ἐθείρῃ*. Some take **μιν** with **πέμπειν**, 'send him for Death to carry'; though apparently supported by l. 681, this involves a use of the Acc. with the Inf. that is not Homeric.

467. **οὔτασεν**, here of a *throw*, contrary to the general rule.

468. **ἔβραχε**, used of the *crash* of armour, &c., here denotes the harsh snort or roar of the horse: **μακών** is applied to any animal's cry of pain.

470. **διαστήτην**, 'parted,' 'wheeled asunder,' *i. e.* with their hinder quarters, since their necks were still fast in the yoke (La R.): cp. l. 371 as to the absence of traces.

472. **τοῖο** is Neut.; 'this (state of things).'

474. **ἀΐξας**, 'with a quick movement,' making a dash: cp. 8. 88 *φασγάνῳ ἀΐσσων.*

475. **ἰθυνθήτην**, 'were turned right,' the opposite of **διαστήτην**. **τάνυσθεν**, 'got into straight order,' out of the entanglement of reins; or perhaps 'got into their stride,' cp. the Impf. *τανύοντο*, 'galloped' (l. 375). **ῥυτῆρσι**, 'reins' (not *traces*).

476. **τώ**, the two combatants. **ἔριδος πέρι**, 'to fight out their quarrel,' see on 7. 301.

481. **ἔρχαται**, 'are closed in,' 'are packed,' from *ἔργω*: cp. 5. 89.

ἀδινόν, 'close,' 'tight': cp. *πυκιναὶ φρένες*: the notion apparently being that the heart, midriff, &c. are solidly packed together in their places. For the different meanings of the word see Buttmann,

Lexil. s. v. Others (as Mr. Leaf on 2. 87) make the primary notion to be 'quick, restless motion'; here accordingly 'throbbing.'

482–486 repeated from 13. 389–393.

487. **ἀγέληφι**, Dat. 'amid the herd,' = *ἐν εἰλιπόδεσσι βόεσσιν.*

491. **μενέαινε**, 'was full of mettle'—'showed fight.'

492. **πολεμιστὰ μετ' ἀνδράσι**, 'warrior (chief) among men'; *μετ' ἀνδράσι* implies comparison, like the Gen. in *δῖα θεάων, δῖα γυναικῶν.*

494. **ἐελδέσθω**, 'be thy desire.'

θοός has a wide meaning,—a man of action, spirit, &c.: cp. l. 442.

500. **νεῶν ἐν ἀγῶνι**, see on 15. 428.

504. **αὐτῷ**, sc. the spear.

506. **ἵππους**, viz. the horses of Sarpedon.

507. **ἐπεὶ λίπον**, 'when they (the horses) had parted from,' cp. l. 371. Aristarchus read **λίπεν** (so Ven. A. and other good MSS.), taking it as an Aor. Pass. = *ἠρημώθησαν*, 'when the chariot was bereft of its masters.'

509–531. This passage is rejected by Hentze as an interpolation, inserted to reconcile the account of the battle over the body of Sarpedon with the wounding of Glaucus in the *τειχομαχία* (12. 387 ff.). It is true that in the preceding speech (16. 497) Sarpedon takes no notice of the wound, which in 12. 392 he is expressly said to have observed. But unless 12. 290–429 is condemned on other grounds (see the introduction to book xii), this contradiction cannot have much weight.

510. **αὐτόν** is emphatic: he was himself suffering from a wound.

512. **τείχεος**, with **ἐπεσσύμενον**, as in 12. 388.

515. **πάντοσ'**, *i. e. πάντοσε*: Verbs of *hearing* take an adverb of motion to a place, as 11. 21 *πεύθετο γὰρ Κύπρονδε μέγα κλέος.*

516. **ἀνέρι.** The Dat. with Verbs of *hearing* is rare in Homer, and only used in prayer to a god, -doubtless to indicate that the hearing is a favour to the suppliant.

517. **ἀμφί**, 'on both sides,' *i. e.* all over.

519. **τερσῆναι**, 'to get dry' (also *τερσήμεναι*, Od.): cp. *φορέω*, Inf. *φορήμεναι, φορῆναι.*

αὐτοῦ, the wound.

522. **οὗ παιδός**, so Aristarchus: the MSS. have **ᾧ παιδί.** The Dat. is more usual with *ἀμύνω.*

531. **εὐξαμένοιο**, Gen. with **ἤκουσε**, in spite of **οἱ**: see on 14. 26. In this place **εὐξαμένοιο** is nearly = *εὐχῆς*, so that the construction may be compared with Od. 4. 767 *θεὰ δέ οἱ ἔκλυεν ἀρῆς.*

540. **ἀποφθινύθουσι** may be Intrans. (as in 5. 643), since **θυμόν** may be an Acc. of respect. So 1. 491 *φθινύθεσκε φίλον κῆρ.*

542. **εἴρυτο**, 'upheld.' **δίκῃσι τε καὶ σθένεϊ ᾧ**, cp. Aesch. fr. 298:

ὅπου γὰρ ἰσχὺς συζυγοῦσι καὶ δίκη,
ποία ξυνωρὶς τῶνδε καρτερωτέρα;

544. **νεμεσσήθητε**, see on 15. 211.

548. **κατὰ κρῆθεν**, an obscure phrase, perhaps 'down from the head' (*κάρη*), *i.e.* from head to foot, completely. There was also a reading *κατ' ἄκρηθεν*, = *κατ' ἄκρης* (13. 772).

554. **λάσιον κῆρ**, explained as 'shaggy breast'; but this use of *κῆρ* is strange, see on 2. 851.

558. According to the account in 12. 397 ff. this is not correct. Sarpedon tears down a breast-work, but it is Hector who **πρῶτος ἐσήλατο τεῖχος Ἀχαιῶν** (12. 438).

559. **εἰ** with the Opt. expressing wish: see 15. 571.

561. **αὐτοῦ**, emphatic, 'the leader himself,' opp. to his arms.

574. **ἱκέτευσε**, 'had come as suppliant' (*ἱκέτης*, lit. one that *comes*).

581. **ἑτάροιο**, 'objective' Gen. with **ἄχος**.

587. **ἀπὸ τοῖο**, *i.e.* from the neck.

589. **ῥιπή**, 'the throw,' *i.e.* the range.

591. **δηΐων ὕπο**, 'because of, under stress of, enemies.'

598. **μιν**, sc. Glaucus. **κατέμαρπτε**, 'was coming up with.'

600. **ὡς**, = *ὅτι οὕτως*, 'that a brave man had thus fallen': cp. 23. 648.

602. Cp. 5. 506 *μένος χειρῶν ἰθὺς φέρον*.

609. **ὑπασπίδια**, 'under cover of the shield,' cp 13. 158.

612. **πελεμίχθη**, 'staggered,' 'quivered'; see on 13. 148.

613. **ἀφίει μένος**, see on 13. 444.

614, 615. These two lines, which repeat 13. 504, 505, are omitted here by nearly all the MSS.

617. **ὀρχηστήν**, 'a dancer,' a contemptuous way of accounting for the nimbleness with which Meriones had avoided the spear (l. 610).

621. **ὅς κε**, after **πάντων**, used distributively.

628. **ἐπέεσσι**, with **χωρήσουσι**, 'will not give way before words.'

630. **ἐπέων δ' ἐνὶ βουλῇ**. The sentence takes this form because the phrase *τέλος πολέμου* suggests *τέλος μύθου* (9. 56., 16. 83). Thus, instead of the simple point that the issue of war lies in deeds, not words, we get the conceit that as the issue of war lies in deeds, so the issue of words lies in counsel, *i.e.* it is only an issue of words that is settled by counsel. Cp. Ion, fr. 63 (Nauck): *βουλὴ μὲν ἄρχει, χεὶρ δ' ἐπεξεργάζεται*.

635. **τῶν**, with **δοῦπος**, which also governs **χαλκοῦ τε ῥίνου τε**—'a noise of them, the noise of brass.'

636. **βοῶν**, 'shields.' Aristarchus proposed to omit the **τ'** after **βοῶν**, doubtless on the ground that **ῥινοῦ** and **βοῶν** are not distinct, both words referring to the shields.

637. **νυσσομένων**, with **τῶν**, 'piercing one another'; cp. 14. 26.

638. **φράδμων**, 'watchful,' acute.

642. **περιγλαγέας**, 'overflowing with milk.'

646. **αὐτούς**, 'the men' implied in **ὑσμίνης**.

649. **αὐτοῦ**, explained by ἐπ' ἀντιθέῳ Σαρπηδόνι.

650. **δηώσῃ, ἕληται**, Subj. of deliberation, though depending on a past tense, § 34, 3. Possibly we should read **δηώσει'** and **ἕλοιτο**, like **ὀφέλλειεν** in l. 651. If anything were meant by a change of mood it should be that the Opt. expressed the less immediate alternative, whereas the reverse is the case.

653. **ὄφρα**, properly 'until': 'thought it to be better *until* he should drive back,' seems to mean 'thought it better that he should go on *so far as* to drive back,' *i.e.* that he should *at least* drive back. See on 4. 465.

657. **ἔτραπε**, 'turned,' sc. his chariot.

658. **ἱρὰ τάλαντα**, 'the heavenly scales,' cp. 8. 69 ff. No *visible* sign is meant here; the phrase is a concrete way of representing the decisive influence of Zeus.

660. **βεβλαμμένον** does not necessarily mean 'dead,' but 'struck down,' the powers of life 'thrown out of gear': cp. l. 331.

661. **ἀγύρει**, 'the gathering-place.'

662. **ἐτάνυσσε**, see on 13. 359.

666–683. This digression has been suspected on the ground that Apollo is not now on Mt. Ida with Zeus. We have seen that in the corresponding passage, ll. 432–458, the same question arises as to the presence of Here. It is difficult to know how much weight should be given to inconsistencies of this kind, which may be due to the vague notions of the poet as to the nature and powers of the gods. In this place it is clear that l. 684 does not fit on smoothly to l. 665. And we expect some account of the fate of Sarpedon's body. Still it seems by no means improbable that these two passages were interpolated in order to bring the Homeric story of Sarpedon into harmony with local legend, as well as with monuments or places which were associated with his name.

667. **εἰ δ' ἄγε**, a formula in which **εἰ** is (practically at least) a mere interjection: see on 1. 302., 6. 376.

κάθηρον takes a double Acc., like Verbs of *taking away*: cp. 18. 345., 21. 122.

668. **ἐκ βελέων**, see on 14. 130: not to be taken with **ἐλθών**; the sense being, 'go, and when out of range of weapons cleanse,' &c.

670. **ἀμβροσίῃ**, thought of as an unguent; so 19. 38, cp. 23. 186.

671. **φέρεσθαι**, in the Middle sense, 'to carry with them'; cp. φέρειν in l. 454.

686, 687. These lines are not quite consistent with 647 ff., where the question is whether Patroclus is to be slain at once, or to drive the Trojans further towards the city. Here it is implied that if Patroclus had refrained from the pursuit the will of Zeus would have been of no

effect. The difficulty perhaps arises (as in the instance discussed under ll. 666 ff.) from the want of a clear conception of divine power.

688. **τε** is here gnomic, § **49**, 9.

689, 690. These two lines are wanting in Ven. A and other good MSS.: they recur in 17. 177, 178.

697. **φύγαδε μνώοντο**, 'turned their thoughts to flight,' cp. 5. 252.

698–711. This scene does not harmonise very well with the rest of the narrative. It is clear from ll. 713, 714 that the Trojans are still in the plain, and Apollo is with them (ll. 720, 728). It is hardly possible that Patroclus should have already tried to scale the wall. Moreover the passage is almost entirely made up of lines that occur elsewhere: thus l. 698 = 21. 544, l. 659 = 11. 180; and ll. 702–711 are closely parallel to 5. 436–444.

702. **ἀγκῶνος**, an angle or 'bend.'

708. **πέρθαι**, 'to be sacked,' a non-thematic Aor., § **3**.

714. **λαούς**, Acc. before **ἀλῆναι**.

720. **μιν**, with **προσέφη**.

723. **στυγερῶς ἀπερωήσειας**, 'you would shrink back in fearsome fashion,' *i.e.* you would suffer for shrinking back. Cp. Od. 21. 374 *τῷ κε τάχα στυγερῶς τιν' ἐγὼ πέμψαιμι νέεσθαι*, also Od. 4. 672 *ὡς ἂν ἐπισμυγερῶς ναυτίλλεται εἵνεκα πατρός*.

735. **τόν οἱ** is the reading of the MSS., but involves the neglect of the digamma in *ϝοι*. Modern editors (following Bentley) write **ὀκριόενθ' ὅν οἱ**. A better change perhaps would be **τὸν οὐ**, 'a stone which his hand did *not* quite cover.'

736. **οὐδὲ δὴν χάζετο**, 'did not long give way from,' an ironical way of saying 'was not long of reaching': cp. 11. 539 *μίνυνθα δὲ χάζετο δουρός*. The best MSS. generally have **ἅζετο**, 'respected': but this word always takes an Acc. **φωτός**, the man struck, viz. Cebriones.

740. **σύνελεν**, lit. 'took together,' 'crushed into one': cp. Od. 20. 95. **ἔσχεν**, 'held,' *i.e.* withstood the blow.

742. **αὐτοῦ**, 'just there,' emphasising **πρόσθε ποδῶν** = 'before his feet as he stood.'

ἀρνευτῆρι, 'a diver,' cp. 12. 385.

745. **κυβιστᾷ**, 'tumbles,' 'throws somersaults': cp. 18. 604.

746. **καὶ πόντῳ**, *i.e.* as well as on land (*ἐν πεδίῳ*, l. 749).

747. **τήθεα**, 'oysters.' They are not thought of here as delicacies, but as possible means of satisfying the hunger of a crew at sea.

748. **δυσπέμφελος**, 'rough,' 'stormy' (sc. *πoντός*).

752. **οἶμα**, the 'rush' or 'spring.'

756. **δηρινθήτην**, Aor., 'joined battle.' Their combat does not lead to anything decisive, but is merged in the general battle of ll. 764–776.

758. **μέγα φρονέοντε**, 'with high spirit.'

762. **κεφαλῆφιν**, Gen., 'by the head.'

766. **πελεμιζέμεν**, with **ἐριδαίνετον**, 'contend in tossing about, swirling.'

767. **τανύφλοιον**, 'with well stretched bark,' *i.e.* smooth and stiff (Helbig, p. 134).

768. **τανυήκεας**, 'long-pointed,' epithet applied elsewhere to a sword.

775. **μαρναμένων**, 'as they fought,' governed by **χερμάδια** and **ἀσπίδας**.

777. **μέσον οὐρανὸν ἀμφιβεβήκει**, 'bestrode, stood high in, mid heaven.' No precise point of time is meant: nevertheless it is hard to reconcile this passage with 11. 84 ff., where the Aristeia of Agamemnon takes place about the time of the midday meal.

779. **μετενίσετο**, 'moved past': *μετά* as in *μεταβαίνω*, &c.

781 ff. Notice the change from the position described in ll. 760 ff., where Hector and Patroclus contended for the body of Cebriones. Hector now seems to be in a different part of the field: cp. ll. 818, 820.

789. **δεινός**, with emphasis, 'in terrible fashion.'

ἰόντα, 'as he went': **τόν** does not go closely with **ἰόντα**.

792. **στρεφεδίνηθεν**, a strong expression, 'went wheeling round.'

793–804. There is some difficulty in reconciling this account with the passages in the next book which represent Hector as spoiling Patroclus of his armour (see 17. 125, 187, 205). And l. 805 *τὸν δ' ἄτη φρένας εἷλε κ.τ.λ.* follows more naturally on ll. 791, 792 (*στρεφεδίνηθεν δέ οἱ ὄσσε*), the bewilderment being an effect of the blow given by Apollo, not of the loss of armour. But if the lines in question are condemned, we must also reject l. 815 and l. 846. And we expect some reference to the armour, which was the armour of Achilles himself, and if not taken off as the passage relates, must have been pierced by the weapons of Euphorbus and Hector.

803. **τερμιόεσσα**, commonly explained as 'reaching to the feet,' from *τερμίς* a foot (Hesych.). But the word would mean 'furnished with a *τερμίς*,' and Mr. Leaf suggests that this *τερμίς*—lit. 'end' or 'fringe'—was the 'appendage, apparently of leather, which we frequently find hanging from shields in vase-paintings' (*J. H. S.* iv. p. 286). However this may be, it is clear that 'fringed' is the most probable meaning of *τερμιόεις*.

805. **ἄτη**, 'blindness,' *i.e.* bewilderment.

811. **πρῶτ' ἐλθών**, 'having come for the first time,' 'being just come.'

διδασκόμενος, 'learning,' as a beginner.

823. **ἐβιήσατο**, 'overpowers.'

825. **ἀμφί**, 'over,' of the *object* of a contest. The Gen. is rare with *ἀμφί*, but is found in this use with *περί*.

827. **πεφνόντα**. This word is proparoxytone according to Aristarchus, and in the MSS., though it is an Aor. Participle.

830. **κεραΐζέμεν**, the MS. reading, was changed by Bekker to **κεραϊ-ξέμεν**, to suit ἄξειν in l. 832. If the Pres. is retained we must translate 'you thought you *were* laying waste our city,' as though the slaughter caused by Patroclus was equivalent to laying waste the city.

834. **ὀρωρέχαται**, Pf. Mid. of ὀρέγω, 'are astretch,' *i.e.* are put to their full stride.

835. **ὅ σφιν ἀμύνω**. The Art. ὁ is used as a Relative, with a causal force, = 'in that I —.'

852. **βέῃ**, 'shalt live,' see on 15. 194.

857. **ἀνδροτῆτα** is the reading of nearly all MSS., here and in 22. 363., 24. 6. If the meaning is 'manhood' we may conjecture that the true form, required by the metre, is **ἀδροτῆτα**. Such a form, with **ἀδρ-** instead of **ἀνδρ-** (for the original **ἀνρ-**), would be parallel to *ἄβροτος* instead of *ἄμβροτος* (for *ἀμρ-*). Another trace of this *ἀδρ-* may be found in the phrase Ἐνυαλίῳ ἀνδρειφόντῃ (2. 651, &c.), in which the metre clearly points to the form *ἀδρι-φόντης* (or *ἀδρο-φόντης*), 'man-slaying.'

BOOK XVII.

THE seventeenth book relates the course of the battle which followed upon the fall of Patroclus, down to the time when the news of that disaster was brought to Achilles. The main subject is the contest over the body of Patroclus, which the Greeks, though driven back to the lines of their camp, succeed at last in recovering. The ancient title *Μενελάου ἀριστεία* is very partially applicable. Menelaus is brought into prominence by the absence of so many of the greater chiefs, but Ajax is still the chief support of the defence. The argument is as follows :—

Menelaus defends the body of Patroclus, and kills Euphorbus, but retreats on the approach of Hector, calling Ajax to his aid. Hector seizes the armour, and retreats (ll. 1-139). Glaucus upbraids him, upon which he puts on the armour of Patroclus, and exhorts the Trojan allies. Ajax and Menelaus call upon the Greek leaders (ll. 140–261). The Trojans at first have the advantage, and gain possession of the body, but Ajax repulses them (ll. 262–318). Then Apollo encourages Aeneas, assuring him that Zeus is siding with the Trojans. The Greeks are exhorted by Ajax to close their ranks over the body. The centre of the battle is shrouded in mist (ll. 319–399).

Achilles does not yet know of the death of Patroclus (ll. 400–411).

The battle is still obstinate (ll. 412–423).

The horses of Achilles weep for his loss (ll. 424–440). Zeus pities and promises to save them, though Hector is to be victorious for that day (ll. 441–455). Automedon, the driver of the chariot, is joined by Alcimedon. Hector and Aeneas advance to attack them, but they call upon the Ajaces and Menelaus, who come to their aid, and Hector and Aeneas retreat (ll. 456–542).

The contest over the body again waxes fierce: Athene comes down to encourage Menelaus: Apollo rebukes Hector. Then Zeus gives victory to the Trojans (ll. 543–596). Idomeneus is nearly killed by Hector. Ajax begs Menelaus to seek out Antilochus, and send him to tell Achilles of their loss and peril (ll. 597–699). Menelaus and Meriones take up the body of Patroclus and carry it out of the battle, while the Ajaces keep the Trojans at bay (ll. 700–761).

The narrative of the seventeenth book, it is evident, holds a place of secondary importance in relation to the main story of the Iliad. Its interest lies chiefly in the enhanced value which it gives to the events of the preceding and succeeding books. Patroclus having led the Greeks far across the plain of Troy, it becomes necessary to bring them back, on the one hand to show the immediate effect of his fall, and on the other hand because the fullest room has to be left for the impending victories of Achilles. Again, the book serves to prepare us for the scene in which Achilles hears of the death of his friend. This, the critical moment in the history of the wrath is intentionally delayed, obviously with the view of raising expectation to the highest pitch. The poet even stops in the middle of the desperate battle over Patroclus to tell us that Achilles had not yet heard the tidings (ll. 400–411). The successive steps taken by Ajax and Menelaus (ll. 628–693), and the shock which the message gives to Antilochus (ll. 694–700), have the same poetical purpose.

It is doubtless owing in the main to the subordinate character of the incidents, rather than to any want of poetical skill, that they do not exhibit the rapid and simple movement of the preceding book. In some cases, however, it is not improbable that the effect has been marred by interpolation. Hentze has called attention to the number of places about the middle of the book in which the poet gives a short general description of his main subject, in the form which marks either the entrance upon a digression or the return from one. Thus we have—

(1) l. 366 *ὣς οἱ μὲν μάρναντο κ.τ.λ.* (introduces description of darkness over the battle—mention of Antilochus).

(2) l. 384 *τοῖς δὲ πανημερίοις ἔριδος μέγα νεῖκος ὀρώρει κ.τ.λ.* (return to main subject).

(3) l. 400 τοῖον Ζεὺς ἐπὶ Πατρόκλῳ ἀνδρῶν τε καὶ ἵππων
ἤματι τῷ ἐτάνυσσε κακὸν πόνον.
(digression—Achilles has not yet heard the tidings).

(4) l. 412 οἱ δ' αἰεὶ περὶ νεκρὸν ἀκαχμένα δούρατ' ἔχοντες
νωλεμὲς ἐγχρίμπτοντο κ.τ.λ.

(5) l. 424 ὣς οἱ μὲν μάρναντο κ.τ.λ. (introduces incident of the horses of Achilles).

The repetition of these forms at such short intervals certainly breaks upon the continuity of the story, and critics have naturally sought to reduce their number. Lachmann got rid of four by striking out ll. 366–423, and some recent writers reject the fifth as well, viz. l. 424 with the incident which it introduces. On the whole the arguments for rejecting ll. 366–388 seem to have most weight. The passage about Antilochus and Thrasymedes, ll. 377–383, can hardly be genuine (see the note *a. l.*), and the preceding description, ll. 366–376, is connected with that digression, is itself of little value, and may well be only an exaggerated repetition of the shorter mention of the darkness at l. 270. The other passages—the reference to Achilles (ll. 400–411), and the incident of Automedon and the horses (ll. 424 ff.)—serve at least to deepen the impression of the Patrocleia.

In the latter part of the book the chief passages suspected are ll. 459–542 (the sequel of the passage about the horses), and ll. 543–592 (where Athene and Apollo encourage the two sides). The points at issue are briefly noticed in the notes.

The most marked characteristic of the battles in this book is the 'cloud' or thick mist which covers the centre of the field, where the body of Patroclus is. It is described in three different places, ll. 268 ff., 366 ff, 644 ff., but (as has been said) the genuineness of the second of these is doubtful. The last contains the famous prayer of Ajax (l. 647 ἐν δὲ φάει καὶ ὄλεσσον), in answer to which the cloud is rolled away. It is not easy to understand the meaning of this marvellous feature. At first it is represented as a protection from the Trojan attack (l. 272), as in 5. 506 ἀμφὶ δὲ νύκτα θοῦρος Ἄρης ἐκάλυψε μάχῃ Τρώεσσιν ἀρήγων: but generally it seems merely to increase the toil of the combatants, as in the parallel case of Sarpedon (16. 568 ὄφρα . . . μάχης ὀλοὸς πόνος εἴη). Poetically, therefore, as a mark of divine sympathy, it heightens the interest of the battle: and it adds at the same time to the sense of delay and expectancy which belong to this part of the story. Another characteristic—subserving a like object—is the number of prophecies. Zeus foretells the victory of Hector, and his speedy death (ll. 201–208): also the escape of the horses of Achilles, and the term of the Trojan success (ll. 451–455). We may add the dying prophecy of Patroclus (16. 851–854). These intimations are rightly placed in the part of the Iliad where the hearer begins to

look forward to the end, and so to realise the course of the story as a whole.

2. **Πάτροκλος δαμείς**, 'that Patroclus had fallen'; it is this *fact* that is the logical subject to **ἔλαθε**.

17. **μή σε βάλω** is in form independent, 'see that I do not strike you,' but is practically a subordinate clause, dependent on **ἔα**. It is a good illustration of the way in which **μή** with the Subj. comes to be used in Final clauses: 'do this, let not that happen' = 'do this *lest* that happen.'

19. **οὐ μὲν καλόν**, 'nay, it is not well.' **ὑπέρβιον**, Adverb.

21. **μέγιστος** is in sense the predicate, = 'whose spirit is greatest.'

22. **περὶ σθένεϊ βλεμεαίνει**, 'swells with the fulness of strength.' The phrase *σθένεϊ βλεμεαίνει* (without *περί*) occurs in 8. 337: hence *περί* is to be taken as an adverb, = 'exceedingly.'

24. The slaying of Hyperenor is mentioned in 14. 516, but without the details which Menelaus now fills in.

25. **ὤνατο**, 'made light of': this form occurs only here.

28. **εὐφρῆναι**, 'has gladdened.'

31. **μηδ᾽ . . . ἐμεῖο** is subordinate in sense, 'instead of standing up against me,' § 57. Accordingly **πρίν** in the next line goes with **ἰέναι**.

32. So Hesiod, Op. 216 *παθὼν δέ τε νήπιος ἔγνω*. Cp. Liv. 22. 39 *neque eventus modo hoc docet,—stultorum iste magister est.*

35. **ἐπευχόμενος δ᾽ ἀγορεύεις**, 'and (over whom) thou dost utter boasting speech.'

37. **ἀρητόν**, 'prayed about' (*i.e.* against), 'accursed.' Many MSS. have **ἄρρητον**, 'unspeakable,' but the word is not Homeric in this sense.

42. **ἀδήριτος**, 'unfought,' since **πόνος** implies battle.

ἤ τε—ἤ τε, cp. 11. 410. **ἀλκῆς** and **φόβοιο**, are governed by **πόνος**, the Gen. being used to express a vague connexion or description: 'whether the struggle end in (take the side of) victory or flight.' This Gen. appears when two alternatives are opposed; as Od. 1. 24 *οἱ μὲν δυσομένου Ὑπερίονος οἱ δ᾽ ἀνιόντος.*

44–46. Repeated from 3. 348–350.

47. **ἀναχαζομένοιο**, governed by **στομάχοιο**.

51. **Χαρίτεσσιν ὁμοῖαι**, 'like (the hair of) the Graces.'

52. **πλοχμοί**, 'plaits,' cp. 14. 176.

54. **ἀναβέβροχεν**, Pf. of **ἀναβρέχω**, is the reading of Zenodotus. Aristarchus read **ἀναβέβρυχεν**, a form that can hardly be explained.

58. **βόθρον**, 'the trench,' in which the olive was set.

59. **τοῖον**, Masc., used predicatively, = 'thus': cp. 16. 164.

65. **δηῶν**, 'rending,' 'making havoc of it.'

70. **φέροι**, 'would have carried off.' Opt. with **κεν** used as the Indic. with **ἄν** in Attic, § 30, 6.

71. **ἀγάσσατο,** 'had grudged': cp. **μεγαίρω** (13. 563).

73. **Μέντῃ.** In the Catalogue *Εὔφημος* is the only leader of the *Κίκονες*. The name Mentes recurs in the Odyssey.

75. **ἀκίχητα,** Neut. Plur. used in a half abstract way, 'without hope of attainment': cp. **φυκτά,** 'escape' (16. 128).

76–78. Repeated 10. 402–404.

83. **πύκασε φρένας ἀμφὶ μελαίνας,** 'covered (lit. packed close) the midriff (till it was) black on both sides': cp. 10. 271 *πύκασεν κάρη ἀμφιτεθεῖσα,* and see on 1. 103.

89. The -ῳ of ἀσβέστῳ must be scanned as one syllable with **οὐδ'.** Perhaps we should read **οὐδ' υἷα λάθ'.**

93. **νεμεσήσεται,** Aor. Subj., see § **29**, 5.

98. **πρὸς δαίμονα,** 'against a higher power.' This use of **πρός** is very rare in Homer, and indeed only found in this book (ll. 104, 471). Cp. *ποτὶ ῥόον,* l. 264.

100. **μ',** *i.e.* *μοι,* § **51**, 5.

νεμεσήσεται, Fut. or perhaps Subj. (§ **29**, 6).

102. **πυθοίμην,** 'learn of,' 'discover.'

105. **φέρτατον,** 'the most tolerable.'

112. **παχνοῦται,** 'is stiffened,' chilled with fear.

115. **παπταίνων,** with Acc. 'looking about for,' so 4. 200.

121. **νέκυν περ,** his body at least (since we cannot save himself).

προφέρωμεν, 'bear forth' (from the battle).

122. This line recurs l. 693 and 18. 21. It is here premature, as we have not yet heard that Hector has taken the arms (l. 125). Moreover it gives a false opposition to the emphatic **νέκυν περ** of l. 121.

133. **λέων,** 'a lioness': Homer uses **λέων** (Masc.) for both sexes.

135. **ἐπακτῆρες,** 'hunters.'

139. **μέγα πένθος ἀέξων,** 'letting his sorrow swell in his heart.' The phrase occurs several times in the Odyssey (11. 195, &c).

141. **ὑπόδρα,** 'with a scowl,' see on 1. 148.

142. **ἐδεύεο,** 'dost fall short in': Impf. with **ἄρα,** see on 16. 33.

143. **αὔτως,** 'for naught,' lit. 'with nothing more,' nothing for the *κλέος* to rest upon.

147. **περί,** 'about,' in defence of: Gen. as in l. 157.

οὐκ ἄρα with Impf., as in l. 142.

χάρις, 'matter of thanks,' the phrase is one like *οὐ νέμεσις,* 'it is no blame,' see on 9. 316.

149. **πῶς κε σαώσειας,** 'how should you save,' *i.e.* how can we expect you to save. **μεθ' ὅμιλον,** 'amid the throng,' 'through the press of battle': *μετά* as 2. 143.

155. **ἴμεν** is best taken as an Inf., 'will listen as to going,'—'will be persuaded to go.' The clause is conditional in form, with *implied* apodosis, 'if any one will go, (let him)': see on 6. 150.

πεφήσεται, Fut. Pf. of *φαίνομαι*, only found here: cp. 11. 147 *ἀναφαίνεται αἰπὺς ὄλεθρος*.

161. **χάρμης**, 'from the battle,' ablatival Gen., as 5. 456.

163. **λύσειαν**, 'would release,' deliver up.

164. **τοίου**, *i.e.* great enough (to induce them to exchange)

165, = 16. 272.

167. **κατ' ὄσσε ἰδών**, 'looking him in the eyes.'

173. **ὠνοσάμην**, see on 14. 95.

176–178, = 16. 688–690.

181. **ἀλκῆς** is most naturally taken with **μεμαῶτα**, cp. 13. 197 *μεμαότε θούριδος ἀλκῆς*. Some take it with **σχήσω**, and perhaps it should be regarded as belonging to both.

183–185, = 8. 172–174., 15. 485–487.

187. **ἐνάριξα**, with double Acc., *person* and *thing*, cp. 15. 343.

197. **γηράς**, Aor. Part., as if from an Indic. *ἐγήρāν*.

198. **ἀπάνευθεν**, with **κορυσσόμενον** in l. 199.

202. **σχεδὸν εἰσι**, so Aristarchus: most MSS. have **σχεδόν ἐστι**.

204. **ἐνηέα**, 'gentle.'

205. **οὐ κατὰ κόσμον**, because it was against the due order of things that Hector should win the armour of a mightier hero (Achilles).

207. **ὅ** is adverbial, = 'in that,' 'because.' **τοι**, *Dat. ethicus*, 'take for you' = 'do you the service of taking in charge.' The negative goes with the whole phrase **νοστήσαντι δέξεται**, 'never will Andromache take your armour on your return from battle.'

210. **ἥρμοσε**, Intrans., as in 3. 333., 19. 385.

213. **ἰνδάλλετο**, 'showed himself,' 'filled all eyes.'

214. Aristarchus read **μεγαθύμῳ Πηλεΐωνι**, and so Ven. A: the other MSS. have **μεγαθύμου Πηλείωνος**, which is probably right. There is no instance of *ἰνδάλλομαι* with a Dative meaning 'to seem like.'

221. **γάρ** refers forward to the main point of the speech, l. 227 **τῷ τις νῦν** *κ.τ.λ.*; 'since I did not call you hither—let every one now,' &c.

πληθὺν διζήμενος, 'because I wanted a host of men,' *i.e.* merely for the pleasure of having them here.

224. **ὑπό**, 'from before.'

225. **δώροισι**, 'by gifts,' *i.e.* by exacting gifts.

226. **θυμὸν ἀέξω**, viz. with food and drink: cp. 261 *μένος μέγα οἶνος ἀέξει*: also 19. 161–170.

228. 'For that is the sweet converse of war,'—an oxymoron, since **ὀαριστύς** properly means 'social meeting': see on 13. 291.

229. **καὶ τεθνηῶτά περ**, 'though already slain,' so that there is the less to do.

231. The division of a single suit of armour is difficult to understand.

233. **βρίσαντες**, 'pressing on,' throwing their weight into the attack: cp. l. 512.

236. **ἐπ' αὐτῷ**, emphatic, 'over it as it lay.'

237. Ajax appeals to Menelaus as commander in the absence of Agamemnon. From the same point of view in l. 249 Menelaus couples himself with Agamemnon as giver of feasts to the chiefs.

239. **αὐτώ περ**, 'ourselves,' *i.e.* without the body of Patroclus.

240. It matters little whether we read (here and in l. 242) **πέρι δείδια** or **περιδείδια**. The meaning in either case is 'I fear about.' The Gen. is used with **περί** of the object of a *contest.*

243. It seems best here to take **νέφος** as Object after **καλύπτει**: 'Hector spreads the cloud of war over the whole field.' This construction is supported by 14. 359 *μαλακὸν περὶ κῶμα κάλυψα*, cp. 14. 343 *νέφος ἀμφικαλύψω*, also 17. 132. It is possible to take **νέφος** as Nom., with **Ἕκτωρ** in Apposition (like 11. 347 *νῶϊν δὴ τόδε πῆμα κυλίνδεται ὄβριμος Ἕκτωρ*): but the metaphor is a harsh one.

250. **δήμια**, 'at the public cost,' the *γερούσιος οἶνος* (4. 259) provided by the people. Cp. the note on 18. 301 (*καταδημοβορῆσαι*).

254. **αὐτός**, 'of himself,' without waiting for exhortation.

256. **ὀξύ**, 'clearly.'

259. **ἀνδρειφόντῃ**, see on 16. 857.

260. **ᾗσι φρεσίν**, *i.e.* by his own powers of memory.

264. **κῦμα**, 'the waves' (of the sea), the Sing. in a collective sense; see on 1. 482. **βέβρυχεν**, 'roar,' *i.e.* dash with a roar. **ποτὶ ῥόον**, 'against the stream' of the river.

ἄκραι ἠϊόνες, 'projecting points of beach,' sandy headlands: cp. Od. 6. 138 *ἐπ' ἠϊόνας προὐχούσας.*

265. **ἁλός**, in its proper sense, 'the salt water.'

ἔξω, 'forth' (from the sea).

268. **φραχθέντες**, 'making themselves a screen' of shields: cp. 15. 566 *φράξαντο δὲ νῆας ἕρκεϊ χαλκείῳ.*

Join **ἀμφὶ κορύθεσσι**, taking **σφιν** as a true Dat., 'about their helmets.'

272. **μίσησεν**, 'hated,' 'could not bear that —'; Aor. of the *access* of feeling.

277. **ἐρύοντο**, Impf., 'sought to drag off.'

καὶ τοῦ, 'that same,' the dead body. The commentators join **καὶ Ἀχαιοί**, against the order of the words: the contrast with **Τρῶες** is sufficiently marked by emphasising **τοῦ**.

278. **ἐλέλιξεν**, 'wheeled,' *i.e.* rallied; cp. l. 283, also *Hom. Gr.* § 53.

283. **ἑλιξάμενος**, 'wheeling,' turning to bay. **διὰ βήσσας**, with **ἐκέδασσε**.

285. **ῥεῖα** with **ἐκέδασσε**. For **μετεισάμενος** see on 13. 90.

290. **ἀμφί**, 'on both sides,' *i.e.* of both feet, nearly = *ἀμφοτέρους*: cp. 18. 414 *ἀμφὶ πρόσωπα καὶ ἄμφω χεῖρε.*

294. **αὐτοσχεδίην**, originally a Fem. adjective, sc. πληγήν. 'a blow given at close quarters.'

295. **ἤρικε**, 'was shattered': Aor. of ἐρείκω with Intrans. meaning.

297. **αὐλόν**, the sheath or 'tube' by which the head of the spear was fastened to the shaft: cp. Od. 9. 156 αἰγανέας δολιχαύλους. In prehistoric weapons this part is made of bone or horn.

300. **αὐτοῖο**, emphatic, 'where it (the body) lay,' cp. l. 236.

302, 303, = 4. 478, 479.

309. **τόν** takes up **Σχεδίον** in l. 306: cp. 13. 197 (note).

310. **ἀνέσχε**, 'came out.'

314, 315. Repeated, 13. 507, 508.

321. **ὑπὲρ Διὸς αἶσαν**, 'beyond the portion (*i.e.* destiny) decreed by Zeus.'

324. **Ἠπυτίδῃ**, a patronymic taken from his calling: cp. 7. 384 ἠπύτα κῆρυξ.

325. **φίλα φρεσὶ μήδεα εἰδώς**. Knowledge and feeling are not clearly distinguished: 'whose heart was ready with kindly wisdom.' See on 6. 351.

327. **πῶς ἂν** κ.τ.λ., 'how can you deliver Troy'? Apollo begins by assuming that Aeneas thinks the gods hostile, this being the most polite way of accounting for his inactivity.

εἰρύσσαισθε, Plur. meaning 'you and the Trojans.'

328. **ὡς δὴ ἴδον** κ.τ.λ. Apollo goes on to tell Aeneas that others have not been hopeless, even with the gods against them; then that the gods are not really adverse; finally he puts plainly what he had begun by hinting, l. 332 **ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ** κ.τ.λ.

330. **καί**, 'even.' **ὑπερδέα**, 'very scanty,' by Hyphaeresis for ὑπερδεέα: cp. ἐνδεής.

331. **βούλεται**, 'wishes *rather*,' cp. 1. 112.

334. **μέγα**, with **βοήσας**; 'with a loud shout.'

338. **ἔτι**, with **εἶναι**, which is in sense the main verb.

γάρ, cp. l. 221.

340. **μηδ' . . . πελασαίατο**, *i.e.* 'let us hope that they will not bring': see on 15. 476.

354. **εἶχε**, 'was able,' cp. 16. 110 οὐδέ πῃ εἶχεν ἀμπνεῦσαι.

ἔρχατο, 'were packed together,' formed a barrier, cp. l. 268.

359. **μάλα**, with **ἀμφ' αὐτῷ βεβάμεν**, 'to take their stand well over him.'

361. **ἀγχιστῖνοι**, 'thick and fast,' cp. 5. 141. The word does not come from the Superl. ἄγχιστα, but from ἄγχι, through a verb ἀγχίζω: cp. προμνηστῖνοι, 'one after another.'

363. **ἀναιμωτί**, 'without bloodshed,' *i.e.* without some loss.

366–376. As to these lines see the introduction, p. 323.

368. **μάχης ἐπί θ' ὅσσον**, = ἐφ' ὅσον τε μάχης, 'over so much of the

battle as,' 'over that part of it in which —.' This seems to have been the reading and interpretation of Aristarchus. It leaves the τε unexplained, for there is no parallel for *ἐπί θ' ὅσον = ἐφ' ὅσον τε*. The MSS. have *μάχης* **ἐπί θ' ὅσσοι**, Eustathius **ἔπι ὅσσοι** (so Wolf and Bekker). The simplest reading would be **ἐπὶ ὅσσον**, with hiatus after *ἐπί*, as in *ἐπίορκος*, *ἐπιόψομαι*.

372. **ὀξεῖα**, 'undimmed.'

373. **γαίης**, Gen. of *place* after a negative, § 39, 3, *a*.

μεταπαυόμενοι, lit. 'ceasing by turns,' with intervals of rest.

377–383. These lines seem to be an interpolation. They were probably meant to reconcile the statement that all the *ἄριστοι* were in the middle of the battle over Patroclus with the subsequent mention of Antilochus.

381. **ἐπιοσσομένω**, 'looking out for,' watching against.

384. **πανημερίοις**. This word often means, 'for the *rest* of the day'; but even in this limited sense it is not appropriate here.

ὀρώρει, 'was astir,' raged.

387. **παλάσσετο**, Sing., perhaps because the parts of the body enumerated are thought of as a mass (= *μέλεα*); or because **γούνατα** is the most prominent in the list.

μαρναμένοιιν Dual, generally explained of the two opposed sides. Possibly it is distributive, referring to the several *pairs* of combatants; see on 16. 370. Some good MSS. have **μαρναμένοισιν**.

The text of this passage, however, can hardly be sound. The combination **καμάτῳ τε καὶ ἱδρῷ παλάσσετο** is defended on the ground that **ἱδρῷ** contains the governing notion (*κάματός τε καὶ ἱδρώς* = 'the sweat caused by toil'). But (1) in other places where the phrase occurs (13. 711., 17. 745) *κάματος* is evidently the important word; and (2) *ἱδρῷ παλάσσετο*, 'was bespattered with sweat,' is an extremely harsh expression. On the whole it seems probable that ll. 384–388 were added along with ll. 377–383, in order to mark the return to the main subject.

390. **λαοῖσιν**, 'his men.' **μεθύουσαν**, in the literal sense, 'dripping,' 'soaked.'

392. **κυκλόσε**, 'in a ring,' *i.e.* pulling it every way as they stand round.

ἰκμάς, 'the moisture.' **ἔβη**, 'passes from' the skin.

398. **ἄγριος** is emphatic, explained by the following clause: hence the Asyndeton.

401. **ἐτάνυσσε** = 'brought to a height': see the note on 13. 359.

402. **Πάτροκλον τεθνηότα** expresses the *thing* known—that P. was dead.

404. **τό**, 'wherefore' (cp. 19. 213, &c.). Some take it to refer to the Inf. **τεθνάμεν**, as in l. 406 *τό* refers to *ἐκπέρσειν*. This would leave *τό* **μιν** *κ.τ.λ.* without connexion with the preceding clause.

405. ἐνιχριμφθέντα πύλῃσιν. Achilles had forbidden Patroclus to advance near the city; but he may be supposed to see that the injunction had been disobeyed.

406. Achilles did not suppose that he had been slain, nor again (οὐδὲ τό) that he would take Troy: hence he expected him to return.

407. οὐδὲ σὺν αὐτῷ, 'nor with himself,' = nor even with him.

408. τό γε, that he should not take Troy. νόσφιν, 'apart,' secretly.

410. δὴ τότε γ' οὔ οἱ ἔειπε, = 'then indeed (it turned out that) she had not told him'; *i.e.* a thing had come to pass which she had never told him. At the beginning of book XVIII Achilles is represented as foreboding the death of Patroclus, and remembering a prophecy of Thetis which pointed to it.

416. γαῖα χάνοι, a form of wishing for death—not implying an earthquake, as Virgil seems to have understood, Aen. 4. 24 *sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat*: see on 4. 182.

417. ἄφαρ, 'at once,' *i.e.* without doubt.

418. εἰ μεθήσομεν, 'if we are to give up.'

424. σιδήρειος, 'hard as iron,' *i.e.* unyielding, ceaseless.

431. ἀρειῇ, 'scolding,' harsh words.

437. ἐνισκίμψαντε, lit. 'sticking fast,' *i.e.* stiffening their necks, with heads bent to the ground. So of a spear, l. 528 *οὔδει ἐνισκίμφθη*.

440. ζεύγλης, 'the yoke-cushion,' *i.e.* one fastened under the yoke, where it rests on the horse's neck. Such a cushion would confine the mane, but only so long as the horse's head was in the usual position.

443. ἄνακτι, 'as your master.'

445. ἔχητον, Subj. after the Aor. δόμεν, because the fulfilment of the purpose is still future, § 34, 2, *c*.

450. καὶ τεύχεα, 'so much as the arms.'

αὔτως, 'as it is,' without better reason (than the arms).

453. σφίσι, viz. the Trojans, implied in Ἕκτωρ.

454. This purpose of Zeus is carried out with tolerable exactness, as the Trojans are driven back by Achilles just before they reach the ships, and the sunset immediately follows (18. 240). See on 11. 193, 194.

459–542. This passage, which forms a sequel to the incident of the horses weeping for their charioteer, has been pronounced spurious by some critics. It certainly seems unlikely that at the height of the contest over Patroclus the two chief Trojan warriors should be tempted away by the hope of seizing the horses: and the more so as Hector has already made the attempt, and has been warned by Apollo that they are not within his reach (ll. 75–78). The same may be said of Ajax and Menelaus, whose absence at the the call of Automedon amounts to stopping the main action of the book. The words which mark its renewal (l. 543 *ἂψ δ' ἐπὶ Πατρόκλῳ τέτατο κ.τ.λ.*) seem hardly sufficient. On the other hand the Trojans are not fighting in the close

order of the Greeks (l. 564), so that the movements of individual heroes are freer: and the attempt of Automedon to join in the fighting offers a new opportunity to Hector.

460. ἵπποις, 'with the chariot,' Dat. in the comitative use, § 38, 3.

462. ὀπάζων, 'pressing on' (in pursuit).

464. ἱερῷ, cp. the note on 16. 407.

465. ἐπίσχειν, 'to direct,' 'drive aright.'

471. οἷον, 'in respect that thus —'; see on 13. 633.

475. γάρ shows that this question gives the reason for the following Imperative ἀλλὰ σὺ κ.τ.λ.

476. δμῆσίν τε μένος τε, taken with ἐχέμεν in somewhat different senses (by Zeugma): 'to hold (*i.e.* exercise) the taming and control the fiery temper.'

477. εἰ μή, 'except'; *ἄλλος εἰ μή* = *ἄλλος ἤ*.

479, 480. ἀποβήσομαι, because the *παραιβάτης* leaves the chariot as soon as he reaches an antagonist whom he wishes to engage. See on 5. 226, 227, where the same lines occur, and 11. 49.

481. βοηθόον, 'swift at the call to battle'; elsewhere an epithet applied only to warriors.

486. τῶδε, = 'here.' ἐνόησα, 'I perceive,' Aor. as 14. 95.

487. ἡνιόχοισι, used loosely, to include the *παραιβάτης*: for κακοῖσι means 'unwarlike.'

488. The best MSS. have τῷ or τῶ, but the Dual gives a better connexion.

489. The MSS. are divided between ἐθέλεις and ἐθέλοις. The Indic. suits the context best, since Hector would not speak as if the willingness of Aeneas were doubtful.

ἐφορμηθέντε γε νῶϊ, 'our onset,' governed by τλαῖεν. The construction is 'endure us so as to fight,' = 'endure to fight with us.'

499. ἀμφί, with πλῆτο, see on l. 83.

502. ἐμπνείοντε μεταφρένῳ, cp. 13. 385 *πνείοντε κατ' ὤμων*.

506. ἤ κ'—ἀλοίη, change to independent construction.

509. τὸν νεκρόν, Art. of contrast, to νῶϊν δὲ ζωοῖσιν *κ.τ.λ.*

οἵ περ ἄριστοι, = *τοῖς ἀρίστοις οὖσι*: cp. 1. 230.

510. βεβάμεν. Inf. of purpose, 'for them (the *ἄριστοι*) to bestride it.'

512. ἔβρισαν, 'have pressed,' 'thrown themselves': cp. l. 233.

514. θεῶν ἐν γούνασι κεῖται. The origin of this famous phrase is obscure. The most probable account is that resting on the lap was symbolical of complete power and possession. Objects were dedicated to the gods by being placed on the knees of their statues, which were sitting figures; cp. 6. 273 *τὸν θὲς Ἀθηναίης ἐπὶ γούνασιν*.

522. ἶνα, the mass of sinew, called in Od. 3. 449 *τένοντας αὐχενίους*.

524. μάλ' ὀξύ, with κραδαινόμενον as a predicate, 'right keen as it was.'

526–529, = 16. 610–613.

531. **μεμαῶτε**, with **σφωε**, 'in their eager rush' (with their swords).

538. **Μενοιτιάδαο θανόντος**, with **ἄχεος**, 'my grief for the death of —.'

539. **μεθέηκα**, 'I have let go,' 'lightened.'

540. Join **ἐς δίφρον θῆκε**.

543 ff. The descent of Athene from Olympus can hardly have been at the bidding of Zeus, who is on Mt. Ida, as we hear directly afterwards (l. 594). Moreover, the change in the mind of Zeus (l. 546 *δὴ γὰρ νόος ἐτράπετ' αὐτοῦ*) is inconsistent with l. 596, where he still gives victory to the Trojans. Zenodotus rejected ll. 545, 546. There is, however, a further and somewhat marked contradiction between the words of Menelaus about Hector (l. 565) and those of Apollo in l. 587. Hence many reject the whole scene, ll. 543–592.

547. **πορφυρέην**. This word contains the point of the comparsion; cp. **πορφυρέῃ νεφέλῃ** in l. 551. Hence it must mean 'dark,' 'turbid,' —an epithet that may be due rather to association with the ideas of storm and gloom than to the violet and indigo among the colours of the rainbow. For its use as a *τέρας πολέμοιο* cp. 11. 27. The sentiment which looks upon it as a sign of hope and comfort is foreign to Greek imagery.

558. **ἑλκήσουσι**, 'are to drag about, tear.' The Fut. with **εἴ κεν** is rare; but see 5. 212., 15. 213.

564. **θανών**, 'his death.' *ἐσεμάσσατο*, 'has touched to the quick.'

571. **καὶ ἐργομένη μάλα περ χροός**, an unusual order, for *καὶ μάλα περ χροὸς ἐργομένη*: cp. 1. 217 *καὶ μάλα περ θυμῷ κεχολωμένος*.

573. **ἀμφὶ μελαίνας**, see on l. 83.

575. **'Ηετίωνος**, not the father of Andromache, since his sons were all killed by Achilles, 6. 423.

577. The substantive **εἰλαπιναστής** defines **ἑταῖρος** (as in the combinations *βοῦς ταῦρος*, &c.), 'a companion who is a giver of feasts.'

587. **οἷον δή**, 'considering how,' see on 13. 633.

589. **νεκρόν**, sc. Podes, cp. l. 581. **σὸν δ' ἔκτανε** is paratactic, § 57.

594 ff. In this overclouding of Ida, accompanied by thunder, we may trace the original notion of the aegis as the 'storm-cloud' of Zeus.

599. **ἐπιλίγδην**, shearing away the surface; the word explains **ἄκρον**, cp. Od. 22. 279 *λίγδην, ἄκρην δὲ ῥινὸν δηλήσατο χαλκός*.

609. **δίφρῳ**, the chariot, as the next line shows, of Meriones. It was a matter of course that Idomeneus, having failed to wound Hector, should retreat to a chariot.

611. **αὐτῷ**, 'the master,' Meriones.

612. The sentence here returns to the main subject, Idomeneus, to explain why it was not his own chariot.

τὰ πρῶτα λιπών, 'when he originally left,' *i.e.* at the beginning of the day.

613. ἐγγυάλιξεν, would have 'put in their hands,' 'presented them with.'

615. 'Came as *φάος*,' *i.e.* his coming was salvation.

617. τὸν βάλ' *κ.τ.λ.* Takes up the sentence begun at l. 610, τόν also referring to αὐτός in the preceding line.

618. πρυμνόν can hardly be put for *ἄκρον*, as the commentators say. It is not elsewhere applied to a spear, but might possibly mean the thick part of the head. Düntzer reads *πρυμνούς*.

621. ἐκ πεδίοιο, with ἔλαβεν: cp. 16. 668.

627. ὅ τε, after οὐδ' ἔλαθ' Αἴαντα Ζεύς, = 'Ajax perceived that Zeus—'; cp. 1. 537 *οὐδέ μιν Ἥρη ἠγνοίησεν ἰδοῦσ' ὅτι κ.τ.λ.*

ἑτεραλκέα, 'by strength not their own,' see on 7. 26., 15. 738.

631. ἀφήῃ. The MSS. show great variety here,—*ἐφείη, ἀφείη, ἀφίει, ἀφήει*, &c. The Subj. is required by the general Homeric rule, § 83, 1, *c*.

633. αὔτως, 'merely,' without doing anything more.

639. σχήσεσθαι, 'will be held back,' checked in his course.

ἐν νηυσὶ πεσέεσθαι, 'that he will fall upon the ships,' of a hostile attack, as in 13. 742: see on 9. 235.

647. καὶ points to ὄλεσσον as one of two alternatives: 'let it be in the light if you destroy us' (as well as if you save us): cp. 5. 685 *ἔπειτά με καὶ λίποι αἰών*, = 'then I am content to die or live.'

657 ff. This simile has already been used in book XI to describe Ajax, ll. 659-664 being identical with 11. 550-554.

658. ὅς τ' ἐπεὶ *κ.τ.λ.* The sentence is not finished grammatically: it is interrupted by the description οἵ τέ μιν *κ.τ.λ.*, and resumed at 664 ἠῶθεν δ' *κ.τ.λ.*

659. βοῶν, Plur. with an indefinite sense: 'the fat of some ox.'

666. περί, see on line 240.

667. πρὸ φόβοιο probably means 'away in flight,' πρό being used as in *πρὸ ὁδοῦ ἐγένοντο* (see on 16. 60).

671. ἐπίστατο, 'it was his character'; cp. 14. 92 *ὅς τις ἐπίσταιτο ᾗσι φρεσὶν ἄρτια βάζειν*: and the similar use of οἶδα, as 16. 73., 17. 325.

676. πτώξ, 'the hare'; lit. the animal that *crouches* (*πτήσσω*): used as an adjective in 22. 310 *πτῶκα λαγωόν*.

677. ἀμφικόμῳ, 'with leaves all round,' 'full-foliaged.'

681. ἴδοιτο, so Aristarchus, and the best MSS.: ἴδοιο is also an ancient reading. The change to the Third Person is not more harsh than in 16. 586: cp. also 17. 705. Some supply ὄσσε as Nom. to ἴδοιτο: but this is not according to Homeric usage.

685. εἰ δ' ἄγε, see on 16. 667.

686. μὴ with the Ind. ὤφελλε because it is an expression of *wish*.

689. Τρώων, 'belongs to, is with, the Trojans': cp. 3. 457.

692. εἰπεῖν, αἴ κε σαώσῃ, 'say to him if he will save,' *i.e.* ask if he will: see on 7. 375 (*H. G.* § 294).

694. **κατέστυγε**, 'sickened': cp. 14. 158 *στυγερὸς δέ οἱ ἔπλετο θυμῷ.*

699. **ἔστρεφε**, 'guided about,' *i.e.* kept at hand wherever they were wanted in the battle.

703. **ἔνθεν**, = *ἀφ' ὧν* (*ἑταίρων*).

705. **ὅ γε.** For the change to the Third Person see on l. 681.

710. **ἰέναι**, in the Future sense, 'will go forth.'

717 ff. So, according to the *Aethiopis* of Arctinus, when Achilles himself fell, the body was carried by Ajax, while Ulysses kept the Trojans back.

720. **ὁμώνυμοι**, 'even as we have one name.'

723. **ἐπί**, 'thereat,' in rage at seeing it.

727. **ἕως μέν**, 'so far,' 'until' (the time given in the next clause): see on 13. 143.

728. **ἑλίξεται**, Aor. Subj., of what happens repeatedly.

732. **κατ' αὐτούς**, 'over against them,' *i.e.* at the point for attacking them, cp. 1. 484 *κατὰ στρατόν* (of the ship arriving) 'off the camp.'

τῶν δέ, apodosis.

735–741. These lines are condemned by some critics, perhaps rightly. The words **ὣς οἵ γ' ἐμμεμαῶτε νέκυν φέρον** come well in l. 746, after the simile of the mules, but less appropriately here, where the preceding lines describe the Ajaces, not those who carried the body.

736. **ἐπὶ τέτατο**, 'was *intense*, was at its height, behind them,' cp. 14. 389 *ἔριδα πτολέμοιο τάνυσσαν*, and the note on 13. 358 ff.

737. **πόλιν**, governed by **ἐπεσσύμενον** (cp. 12. 143, 15. 395, Od. 6. 20), rather than by **φλεγέθει**, which is elsewhere Intrans.: cp. 21. 13.

739. **ἐπιβρέμει**, lit. 'roars on to,' *i.e.* the wind drives on to the fire with a loud blast.

741. **ἐρχομένοισιν**,' as they retreated.'

742. **ἀμφιβαλόντες**, 'putting on,' 'arming themselves with'; we expect the Middle (cp. 5. 738), but the Participle *βαλόμενος* is impossible in hexameter verse.

747. **ἰσχανέτην**, 'held back' (the Trojans); the same as l. 752 *μάχην ἀνέεργον ὀπίσσω Τρώων.*

748. **τετυχηκώς**, nearly = *τετυγμένος*, 'fashioned,' 'made to be': 'whose form stretches out dividing the plain.' **διαπρύσιον**, from *διαπρό*, see on 11. 275.

749. **ἀλεγεινά**, 'grievous,' 'cruel,' the cause of distress (*ἀλέγω*).

750. **πεδίονδε τίθησι**, 'sets,' causes to flow, 'towards the plain.'

751. **πλάζων**, 'thrusting it aside,' *i.e.* out of its course.

755. **τῶν** has no construction except the attraction of **ψαρῶν** and **κολοιῶν**: see on 4. 433.

756. **οὖλον**, lit. 'thick,' close in the texture, hence 'in full, unbroken, cry.' Here, as in 16. 430, the ancient texts were divided between **κεκλήγοντες** and **κεκληγῶτες**. The Part. is construed *ad sensum*, **νέφος ψαρῶν**

being = ψῆρες. Cp. Od. 11. 15 Κιμμερίων ἀνδρῶν δῆμός τε πόλις τε, ἠέρι καὶ νεφέλῃ κεκαλυμμένοι.

761. **Δαναῶν**, with **τεύχεα**, 'of the Greeks as they fled.'

BOOK XVIII.

The eighteenth book consists of two parts. The first consists mainly of scenes which serve to show us the effect upon the mind of Achilles of the news that his companion has fallen. The second relates how the armour which was lost with Patroclus is replaced by new armour, the work of Hephaestus. The two parts are connected by the presence of Thetis, first with her son, then in the house of Hephaestus. The argument is as follows:—

Antilochus brings the news of the death of Patroclus. Thetis hears the cry of her son, and comes with the Nereids. She promises to obtain new armour for him (ll. 1–147).

The body of Patroclus is near falling into the hands of the Trojans, when Iris, sent by Here, bids Achilles go and show himself at the trench (ll. 148–238). Here brings on sunset (ll. 239–242).

Assembly of the Trojans: Polydamas advises retiring into the city (ll. 243–314).

Lament of Achilles over the body of Patroclus (ll. 315–355). Dialogue of Zeus and Here (ll. 356–378).

Thetis goes to Hephaestus, who promises to make new armour for Achilles (ll. 369–477). The shield is fully described (ll. 478–617).

The scene at the beginning of the book, in which Thetis and Achilles are the actors, is the necessary complement of the Patrocleia. While the death of Patroclus is the external event upon which the plot of the Iliad hinges, it is the effect of that event on the mind of Achilles that is the ultimate source of interest,—the true crisis of an epic of which the 'wrath of Achilles' is the true subject. It is in this dialogue that the change of purpose resulting from the death of Patroclus is enacted, as it were, before the eyes of the hearer. Achilles makes his confession to Thetis, repents bitterly of his quarrel (l. 107 ὡς ἔρις ἔκ τε θεῶν ἔκ τ' ἀνθρώπων ἀπόλοιτο, κ.τ.λ.), and desires only to return to the field, in order to avenge his friend (l. 114 νῦν δ' εἶμ' ὄφρα φίλης κεφαλῆς ὀλετῆρα κιχείω). Thus the situation created in the first book by the quarrel and all its consequences is finally brought to an end.

The relation of this passage to the events of the first book is further

emphasised in the working out of the scene. The appearance of Thetis at once reminds us that it is the second time that she has come at the call of her son. Her complaint on hearing his voice strikes again the key-note of the Iliad—the shortness and unhappiness of the life to which the hero is destined. The dialogue which follows is evidently meant to recal the former meeting, to contrast it with the new state of things, and thus to place before us the main outlines of the story, the crisis of which we have now reached. We see that the prayer of Thetis, which up to this time has been the motive force behind the action of the poem, can be so no longer. The boon that she obtained from Zeus has turned to bitterness (l. 80 ἀλλὰ τί μοι τῶν ἦδος;), and Achilles has to go back to her for counsel and help. In doing so he reveals the change which, as has been already pointed out (p. 307), is the true dramatic περιπέτεια, viz. the change from anger against Agamemnon to grief and thirst for vengeance. Of this new situation the remaining events are the natural and obvious consequence. The scene therefore has a double value, first as being in itself—*i. e.* simply as an event—the turning point or catastrophe of the story, and secondly from the way in which it brings the last part of the poem into palpable relation to the beginning.

The interval between the meeting of Thetis with Achilles and her arrival at the house of Hephaestus is filled by incidents of a subordinate character. The changes of scene are frequent, and there is little interdependence between the action that goes on at different places. The Trojan assembly, the lament of Achilles, the dialogue of Zeus and Here, and the making of the new armour are more or less contemporaneous. Moreover, the transitions from one to another are not made with the smoothness that belongs to the Homeric manner. Partly on these grounds, and partly owing to difficulties of detail, the genuineness of much of this part of the book has been seriously contested. The following are the questions most worth notice:—

(1) The circumstances which lead to the appearance of Achilles on the rampart do not tally with the picture given in book XVII of the rescue of Patroclus. Though Lachmann exaggerates the differences in detail [1], it must be allowed that the two passages cannot be easily read as parts of a connected story. The passage in book XVII loses somewhat in point if it is not the account of a *final* rescue. Again, there is no apparent reason why the sending of Iris to Achilles should be secret (ll. 168 and 185), since Zeus certainly did not wish the body to fall

[1] He makes a curious mistake in saying that in the seventeenth book the two Ajaces are represented as carrying the body of Patroclus on their backs (*Betrachtungen*, p. 79). The only discrepancy is that the carrying of the body (by Menelaus and Meriones) is not expressly noticed in book XVIII.

into the hands of the Trojans. On the other hand, it may be thought that the last lines of book XVII (especially the words πολέμου δ' οὐ γίγνετ' ἐρωή) are a hint that Patroclus is not yet safe. We may compare the end of book XV, where the last stage of the Greek defence runs over into the next book (16. 101 ff.), just as the last stage of the contest over Patroclus is made to do here. And the interference of Here may be regarded as in defiance of the injunctions of Zeus, repeated in book XIV, and not withdrawn till book XIX. For difficulties of language see the notes on ll. 151, 168, 192, 209, 231. The interpolation (if it is one) doubtless extended from αὐτὰρ 'Αχαιοί in l. 148 to the same words in l. 231.

(2) If the appearance of Achilles is an addition, the scene of the Trojan assembly must be condemned with it. Further reason has been found in the two speeches, which are generally regarded as below the Homeric level. See the notes on ll. 245, 259, 272, 274, 294. Bergk and others reject the whole passage about the Trojans, ll. 243–315. But possibly the original text contained the three lines 243, 244, 314. After a day of fighting we expect some notice of both the armies.

(3) The short dialogue between Zeus and Here (ll. 356–368) must also be struck out if the appearance of Achilles is not part of the original story. It has however been condemned on its own merits by nearly all critics ancient and modern. Wolf gives it as a decisive instance of a passage inserted by the supposed διασκευασταί, for the purpose of connecting two originally distinct rhapsodies (*Prolegomena*, c. xxx). It can hardly be thought to have much value of that kind, since the journey of Thetis makes a much more natural transition from the Troad to Mount Olympus. But it may fairly be regarded as a specimen of the kind of accretion to which the Homeric poems were liable during the period of oral transmission.

It will be seen that these three passages all turn on the notion that the contest over the body of Patroclus was ended by Achilles showing himself to the Trojans over the rampart of the Greek camp. It can hardly be maintained that this incident is necessary to the story, and all the three passages can be detached without violence from the context. It seems possible, therefore, though it cannot quite be proved, that we have in them a series of additions to the original text.

The difficulties that have been felt in regard to the latter part of the book are mainly chronological. It has been argued that Thetis does not reach Olympus till the day after the Patrocleia, consequently that the making of the arms occupies a whole day, during which the two armies are idle[1]. It is true that several events are placed in the interval after Thetis leaves Achilles (ll. 148–368), and that one of them is the sunset (l. 239): but we may suppose that the poet, in returning to

[1] Bekker, *Hom. Blätter*, ii. p. 232.

Thetis, goes back to the beginning of that interval, and that the journey of the goddess takes no appreciable length of time. Thus the making of the arms will occupy the time from the scene between Thetis and Achilles to the dawn of the next day.

The book ends with a digression that takes our thoughts wholly away from the story of the Iliad. The divine pictures with which Hephaestus adorns the shield of Achilles do not illustrate anything in the context in which they are placed, and indeed have no relation to history or legend. They are representations of common ever-present objects; the great phenomena of nature—earth and sea, sun, moon and stars—then the various events and occupations that make up the round of human life. The passage, therefore, has properly no dramatic interest. It comes in as a sort of interlude, like some of the choral odes of Euripides, to fill a pause in the action of the poem. For the history of the earliest Greek art it is obviously a document of first-rate importance.

Within the last few years—even since the first edition of this book was published—archaeology has thrown much new light upon the character of the art represented in the Homeric poems. The discoveries of Schliemann at Mycenae have been followed up by other finds, which have revealed the traces of a pre-historic civilisation of which the coasts and islands of the Aegean were the seat. To this civilisation the term 'Mycenaean' has been applied. The date of it is still a matter of dispute, but the evidence seems to show that it covered a period of several centuries, and that the age of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*—an age of Achaean chiefs, united more or less closely in an Achaean nationality—falls within that period, and probably towards the end of it. This appears, in the first place, from the general correspondence in geographical area between the sites of Mycenaean remains and the Homeric Catalogue of the ships. The eastern districts of European Greece—Argolis, Attica, Boeotia, Thessaly—with Laconia and Crete, hold the chief place in both lists. Again, the fortified citadels of which we find the foundations and even the walls at Tiryns, at Mycenae, at Hissarlik, answer to the Homeric palaces, such as those of Priam and his sons on the acropolis (*ἐν πόλει ἄκρῃ*). In historical Greece the acropolis was generally reserved for the temples of the gods. And the plan and structure of the palaces offers many points of comparison. In the poems, as in the existing remains, we find the *αὐλή* or enclosed court, with its porticoes, and the altar of *Ζεὺς ἑρκεῖος* in the middle; the *μέγαρον*, with the central *ἑστία* surrounded by pillars, against one of which the mistress of the palace may be seen leaning as she spins (Od. 6. 307); and even such details as the bronze plating of the walls, the frieze of blue (*θριγκὸς κυάνοιο*), the door-sills of wood or stone. Finally, in the arts of design, with which we are especially concerned in the eighteenth book of the

Iliad, we find remarkable coincidences between Homer and the Mycenaean objects, both in *technique* and in style of treatment.

In respect of *technique* the most striking feature is the inlaid metal work, and the use of metal, especially gold, of different colours. On a dagger-blade found in one of the graves at Mycenae there is a picture of a lion-hunt, formed by various metals inlaid on a thin bronze plate (Schuchardt, p. 230 of the translation). The lions and the men are inlaid in gold, the trousers and shields of the men in silver, the shield-straps and other accessories in a black substance. On a second dagger-blade from the same grave there are three lions inlaid in gold, with manes of a somewhat redder gold: some lines are given by means of a lighter gold. In another grave was found a dagger-blade with a representation of ducks hunted by cats, in a river in which plants of papyrus are growing—doubtless an Egyptian subject. The cats, the bodies of the ducks and the plants are inlaid in gold, the wings of the ducks are silver, the fish are of a dark substance. On one of the ducks a drop of blood is given in red gold. Another dagger-blade is ornamented with flowers, each with three inlaid stamens, and there are similar flowers on the gold plate covering the hilt (*Ibid.* p. 264). There is also a cup of silver, ornamented with inlaid gold-work representing flower-pots with lotus-plants (*Ibid.* p. 240).

These objects find their counterpart in several pictures of the Homeric shield. There is a vineyard (561–565), with dark-coloured grapes, poles of silver, a ditch round it of cyanus (blue paste), and a fence of tin: there is a herd of oxen (573–578), wrought of gold and tin, with four herdsmen all of gold: and a dance of youths, with golden daggers hanging by silver belts (598). Again, in the ploughing scene the earth as it is turned up by the plough is shown 'dark-coloured, though of gold' (χρυσείη περ ἐοῦσα).

Moreover, in choice of subjects and in the manner of treatment there is a remarkable agreement between the Mycenaean remains and the shield of Achilles. All the pictures, as has been said, are taken from incidents of everyday life. The siege represented on the shield (509 ff.) finds a parallel at Mycenae in a representation of warriors fighting outside a city, on the walls of which women and children are seen with uplifted hands. Similarly the lion-hunt already mentioned may be compared with the scene of two lions carrying off a bull from the herd. The details are different, but the *genre* of the design is evidently the same.

Finally, the correspondence may be traced in the way in which the various scenes of the shield are arranged. We do not indeed know exactly what the arrangement was. It is not difficult to devise a probable scheme, but no one scheme proposed is clearly the right one. We can see, however, that the composition of the scenes is governed by the principle of balance and symmetry. The city at peace, with its

wedding and its law-suit, is contrasted with the city at war, represented doubtless in a corresponding number of scenes. The pictures of country life appear to be intended to illustrate the seasons of the year. The same principle is splendidly exemplified by the two gold cups, of the best period of Mycenaean workmanship, found in 1889 at Vapheio near Sparta (Schuchardt, p. 350). On each cup is a beautiful design, in *repoussé* work, representing a group of bulls. On one cup the bulls are wild: of the three shown in the design one has been caught in a net, in which he is struggling fiercely, another has just tossed a man on his horns, a third is rushing away at headlong speed. On the other cup the bulls are tame: three of them are standing or feeding together, and another is being led away with a rope fastened to one of its hind feet. In style and subject, but above all in the ethical contrast which governs the composition, these cups breathe the very spirit of Homeric art.

The absence of mythological subjects is the most striking feature of the Shield. It may be added that among the occupations depicted no form of seafaring life has a place. Ships of war, maritime commerce and fishing are alike wanting. The reason has been pointed out by Helbig. There was then no commerce which could be placed side by side with agriculture in a picture of Greek life. The most considerable traders were the Phoenicians. The great commercial and colonising movement of the Ionians was post-Homeric.

It is worth notice that in the Hesiodic 'Shield of Heracles' an imitation of the Homeric shield—there are several mythological scenes (the Centaurs and Lapithae, Perseus and Gorgons, &c.), and a scene of fishing in a bay.

2. **ἄγγελος**, with **ἦλθε**, 'came as messenger.'

3. **ὀρθοκραιράων**, 'with upright horns,' also an epithet of oxen. As applied to ships it describes the two ends rising in a curve (Helbig).

8. **θυμῷ**, in the locative sense, 'bring to pass griefs in my heart,'—grieve me at heart. For the sentiment cp. Od. 9. 507 ff., 13. 172 ff. *ὢ πόποι, ἦ μάλα δή με παλαίφατα θέσφαθ' ἱκάνει κ.τ.λ.*

13. **σχέτλιος**, 'perverse'; explained by **ἦ τ' ἐκέλευον** *κ.τ.λ.* 'though I enjoined on him.'

33. **ὁ δ' ἔστενε**, 'while he (Achilles) groaned.'

34. This is the only reference to suicide in the Iliad; but cp. Od. 4. 539, 10. 50, 11. 277.

39–49. The ancient critics condemned this passage, with its long list of unimportant names, as being Hesiodic in character. Cp. Hes. Theog. 243–262. The repetition of the words *κατὰ βένθος ἁλὸς* **Νηρηΐδες** *ἦσαν* (l. 38 and l. 49) seems to mark the limits of an interpolation.

50. **καί** belongs to the whole clause, as in *τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπε* —.

54. **δυσαριστοτόκεια,** *ἐπὶ κακῷ τὸν ἄριστον τεκοῦσα* (Schol.).

55. **ἦ τ'** *κ.τ.λ.* The sentence is finished grammatically by the two

clauses **τὸν μὲν—τὸν δ'—**, but in sense the former of these is parenthetical: 'after I had brought him up, shall not receive him back.'

60. **νοστήσαντα**, Aor. Part., see on 13. 38.

67. **ῥήγνυτο**, 'parted': cp. 13. 29 *θάλασσα διίστατο*.

68. **θαμειαί** is predicative, 'in close array.'

71. **ὀξύ**, 'shrill,' making a contrast to **βαρὺ** *στενάχοντι*.

75. The prayer here attributed to Achilles is that which he begs Thetis to make to Zeus: 1. 409 *τοὺς δὲ κατὰ πρύμνας τε καὶ ἀμφ' ἅλα ἔλσαι 'Αχαιοὺς κτεινομένους*.

77. **ἀεκήλια**, lit. 'unquiet' (*ἕκηλος*).

85. **ἔμβαλον**, 'cast,' alluding to the unwillingness of Thetis.

88. **νῦν δ' ἵνα** *κ.τ.λ.* The ellipse is easily supplied from the wish of the preceding lines: 'but now (it has so happened—you have become the wife of Peleus) in order that —.'

90. **οὐδ'—ἄνωγε**, 'does not bid,' = 'bids me not to —.'

93. **ἕλωρα**, Plur., used in an abstract sense, 'the spoiling,' *i.e.* slaying. Cp. Plat. Apol. p. 28 C *εἰ τιμωρήσεις* **Πατρόκλῳ** *τῷ ἑταίρῳ τὸν φόνον καὶ Ἕκτορα ἀποκτενεῖς*.

95. **οἷ' ἀγορεύεις**, 'with what you say,' *i.e.* if you do as you say.

96. **ἑτοῖμος**, 'at hand.'

99. **κτεινομένῳ**, 'in his death struggle.'

100. **δῆσεν**, 'needed,' *i.e.* has come to need. The form must be referred to *δέω* (*δίδημι*), 'to bind,' whence the impersonal *δεῖ* (9. 337),—not to *δεύω*, 'to come short,' Aor. *ἐδεύησε*. The word may be taken impersonally here, 'there has come to be need.'

ἀρῆς, see on 14. 485.

101 ff. **νῦν δ' ἐπεὶ** *κ.τ.λ.* The sentence is taken up again at l. 114 **νῦν δ' εἶμ' ὄφρα** *κ.τ.λ.*, where the main point of the speech comes in, the resolution to go forth against Hector.

νέομαι may be either Pres. with future meaning (cp. *εἶμι*), or Fut., formed like *τελέω, καλέω*. See on 23. 76.

110. **ἀέξεται**, 'grows,' 'mounts up.'

112. See on 16. 60, where this characteristic phrase first occurs.

116. **τελέσαι**, 'to bring it (*κῆρα*) to pass.'

117. Heracles is always spoken of in the Iliad as a mere mortal. So the Dioscuri, see on 3. 243.

121. **ἀροίμην**, Opt. of *wish*, as **ἐφείην** (l. 124).

125. **γνοῖεν δ'**, 'and may they know,' as a consequence of the wish already expressed. This shows how an Opt. of *wish* may pass into one of *end*.

128. **ἐτήτυμον** goes best with **οὐ κακόν ἐστι** (as La R.): 'this is of a truth no evil thing.' Most editors put a stop at **ἐτήτυμον**: but there is no good parallel for *ταῦτά γ' ἐτήτυμον* (sc. *ἐστί*, or *εἶπες*); and the point required by the context is not that Achilles has spoken *truly*, but that

what he proposes to do is *good*—*ἐτήτυμον οὐ κακόν ἐστι.* For **ἐτήτυμον** = 'really,' cp. 13. 111 *εἰ δὴ καὶ πάμπαν ἐτήτυμον αἴτιός ἐστιν ἥρως Ἀτρεΐδης*, h. Apoll. 64 *αἰνῶς γὰρ ἐτήτυμόν εἰμι δυσηχὴς ἀνδράσιν*, Archil. fr. 64. The word seems to mean 'real,' 'genuine,' rather than 'true as an assertion' (*ἀληθής, νημερτής*).

133. **αὐτῷ**, emphatic, 'to him as well.'

134. **μή** with Aor. Imper., see on 4. 410.

136. **νεῦμαι,** see on *νέομαι*, l. 101.

148 ff. As to the scenes which follow—the message of Iris to Achilles, the appearance of Achilles by the trench, and the assembly of the Trojans—see the introductory remarks (p. 338).

150. 'The ships and the Hellespont,' put vaguely for the Greek camp. The flight of the Greeks did not go beyond the trench.

151. **οὐδέ κε—ἐρύσαντο.** The apodosis begins at l. 166 **εἰ μὴ** *κ.τ.λ.* the original protasis is repeated in substance in l. 165 *καί νύ κεν εἴρυσσέν τε κ.τ.λ.* Another reading is **οὐδ' ἄρα**, with which we must translate 'had not saved Patroclus' (viz. at the time now in question).

152. **ἐκ βελέων**, 'out of range of weapons,' cp. 14. 130.

153. **λαός τε καὶ ἵπποι**, *i. e.* foot and chariots.

155. The picture of the body of Patroclus carried by Menelaus and Meriones is now dropped or forgotten; see 17. 722 ff.

158. **ἔμπεδον**, 'in unshaken course.'

159. **ἐπαΐξασκε**, 'dashed on'; cp. 7. 240.

161. **σώματος**, 'a carcase': see on 3. 23.

167. **θωρήσσεσθαι**, 'to bid him arm.' Achilles in fact does not arm (188 ff.); but this need not affect the language used here, especially as the line is a recurring one (cp. 11. 715).

168. The place of **μιν** is unusual: see *Hom. Gr.* § 365 (ed. 2).

172. **ἕστηκε**, cp. 13. 333 *ὁμὸν ἵστατο νεῖκος.*

175. **ἐπ-ιθύουσι**, 'make it their aim,' 'make efforts.'

178. **σέβας**, properly 'awe': 'let it be felt in your mind a shocking thing (*nefas*) that—.'

180. **σοὶ λώβη**, sc. *ἔσται.* **ἔλθῃ**, 'shall be brought in,' cp. 17. 160 *εἰ δ' οὗτος προτὶ ἄστυ . . ἔλθοι τεθνηώς.* It is not clear, however, how the dead body is to be recovered in the case supposed.

182. **γάρ** in a question indicates going back to the *reason* of what has been said. Here we might translate, 'nay, but which of the gods —'? See on 10. 61.

188. **τ' ἄρ'**, § 49, 3: cp. l. 8.

191. **στεῦτο**, 'showed herself ready,' see on 2. 597, 3. 83.

192. The Gen. with **οἶδα** should not be explained by the Attraction of **τεῦ** in the dependent clause. In the passages usually quoted in support of this explanation, as 10. 416 *φυλακὰς δ' ἃς εἴρεαι*, the attracted word is not in a distinct clause. The reason for the Gen. rather is that

οὔ τευ οἶδα does not mean 'I do not know (generally) of any one,' but 'I do not know as to any one *whether I can wear his arms*.' Cp. 11. 657 *οὐδέ τι οἶδε πένθεος, ὅσσον ὄρωρε*: and similar uses with *γιγνώσκω* (4. 357), *πυνθάνομαι* (1. 257), &c.

The peculiarity of this passage is the use of the direct Interrogative. Apparently the speaker begins as if he meant to say 'I do not know any one's arms, which I could put on' (*οὔ τευ τεύχεα, τά κε δύοιμι*), and changes abruptly to the direct question—'whose arms can I put on?' If the indirect form had been retained we should probably have had the Opt.; cp. 5. 192 *ἵπποι δ' οὐ παρέασι καὶ ἅρματα, τῶν κ' ἐπιβαίην*.

198. **αὔτως**, 'as you are.'

199–201, = 11. 799–801., 16. 41–43.

205. **ἔστεφε**, 'set close,' *i.e.* 'covered (his head) with.'

206. **αὐτοῦ**, 'himself,' 'his figure.'

209. **οἵ τε** refers back to **ἄστεος**, as implying 'citizens.' This, however, is a harsh construction, and probably we should read **οἱ δὲ**, as Heyne proposed.

210. **ἐκ** implies that the city is their base,—not necessarily that they fight from the walls.

211. **πυρσοί**, 'signal-fires.'

212. Join **ὑψόσε γίγνεται**, 'rises aloft': **ἀΐσσουσα**, 'shooting forth,' is added as a description.

213. **ἀρῆς**, see on 14. 485.

215. **στῆ ἰών**, 'went and took his stand': **ἰών** is used as an Aor. Participle. **ἀπὸ τείχεος**, 'clear of the wall,' *i.e.* not on it.

οὐδ' ἐς Ἀχαιοὺς μίσγετο, 'but not so far as to join the Greeks': who must be supposed not to have been driven back to the trench.

218. **ὦρσε**, sc. Achilles; the clause about Athene being parenthetical.

219. **σάλπιγξ**. We do not hear of a trumpet in any Homeric battles. This simile (supposing it is not a later addition) would show that it was known, although not ordinarily employed *in the field*.

220. Join **ὑπὸ δηΐων περιπλομένων**, 'by reason of enemies compassing about'; cp. 16. 591.

224. **ὄσσοντο**, 'looked for,' implying dread (as 14. 17 *ὀσσόμενον ἀνέμων κέλευθα*): 'their hearts were filled by images of pain.'

230. For **δὲ καὶ** see on 1. 50.

231. **ἀμφὶ σφοῖς ὀχέεσσι καὶ ἔγχεσι**, 'over their own chariots and spears,' *i.e.* in the confusion of the flight. The expression is a somewhat harsh one; cp. Thuc. 7. 84 *περὶ δὲ τοῖς δορατίοις καὶ σκεύεσιν οἱ μὲν εὐθὺς διεφθείροντο, κ.τ.λ.*—perhaps a reminiscence of this passage.

240. **νέεσθαι**, 'to go,' with **πέμψεν** (not **ἀέκοντα**).

244. **ὑφ' ἅρμασιν**, Dat. in spite of **ἔλυσαν**,—partly perhaps because of the metrical form of the Gen.: cp. 13. 88.

245. **μέδεσθαι**. The Pres. Inf. after **πάρος** is very rare.

246. **ὀρθῶν** is predicative,—'of men standing up.' This was a signal mark of alarm and confusion.

248. **δηρὸν δὲ** *κ.τ.λ.* is subordinate in sense, 'after long ceasing from battle.'

250. **πρόσσω καὶ ὀπίσσω**, *i.e.* on all sides, cp. **ἀμφί** (l. 254).

252. **μύθοισιν**, 'in speeches,' *i.e.* in the council.

257. **οὗτος** = Lat. *iste*, § 45.

259. **χαίρεσκον.** The Iterative is somewhat strange, since the Trojans had only spent one night near the ships.

On **ἰαύων**, 'spending the night,' see on 9. 325.

262. **οἷος** has a Causal force: 'so overweening is the man's spirit (that) he will not consent.'

264. 'Divide the rage of Ares,' fight with equal fire (*ὁμῶς μεμάασιν*).

265. **περί**, here of the assailant: cp. 9. 327 *ἀνδράσι μαρνάμενος ὀάρων ἕνεκα σφετεράων* (for *their* wives).

272. **Τρώων** with **πολλούς.**

αἲ γὰρ *κ.τ.λ.*, 'would that it may so happen away from my hearing,' *i.e.* 'may I never hear of such a thing.' This is of course a way of wishing that it may never happen.

ὧδε = 'as I say.' **ἀπ' οὔατος** is in sense the predicate (= *ἀπ' οὔατος εἴη τὸ ὧδε γενέσθαι ταῦτα*); cp. 22. 454 *αἲ γὰρ ἀπ' οὔατος εἴη ἐμεῦ ἔπος.*

274. **νύκτα μὲν εἰν ἀγορῇ σθένος ἕξομεν**, 'during the night (remaining) in the Agora we shall keep in reserve our strength.' This seems to be the only possible meaning of the obscure phrase. **εἰν ἀγορῇ** implies that they were neither to disperse nor to take the field. **σθένος** is generally explained as = 'our forces' (*die Heeresmacht*, Hentze); but there is no trace of such a use in Homer. For *σθένος ἔχειν*, in the sense of 'checking the exercise of strength,' cp. 21. 308 *σθένος ἀνέρος ἀμφότεροί περ σχῶμεν*: also the phrase *σθένος οὐκ ἐπιεικτόν* (8. 32, 463), and similar uses of *μένος*, as 12. 166 *σχήσειν ἡμέτερόν γε μένος.*

279. **περὶ τείχεος**, 'for the wall,' as *περὶ πτόλιος* (l. 265).

280. **ἂψ πάλιν** *κ.τ.λ.*, an explanation of **τῷ δ' ἄλγιον**: hence the asyndeton, which also serves to bring out the contrast *ἐκ νηῶν—ἐπὶ νῆας.*

281. **ἠλασκάζων**, 'scouring idly to and fro': cp. 2. 470 of flies *αἵ τε κατὰ σταθμὸν ποιμνήϊον ἠλάσκουσι.*

286. **ἀλήμεναι**, 'to let ourselves be cooped up.'

288. **γάρ** refers really to the second of the clauses **πρὶν μὲν—νῦν δὲ—**, the sense being 'for whereas of old Troy had great possessions, now it has lost them through the siege.' **μέροπες ἄνθρωποι** in the Nom. only here: the irregular metre is probably due to the more familiar *μερόπων ἀνθρώπων.*

293. The connexion is, 'after we have suffered so much by being shut up in Troy, now when I have a chance of driving the Greeks into

the sea you wish to retreat to the city.' In most editions there is a comma at Ἀχαιούς, so that l. 295 is the apodosis to the clause ὅτε περ —. But the passage gains in effect if we regard νῦν δ' ὅτε as without a grammatical apodosis (see on l. 88 and l. 101). The apostrophe νήπιε, κ.τ.λ. fills the blank, finishing the passage in a somewhat abrupt way: 'now when Zeus gives deliverance (you wish to throw it away),—nay, do not let such counsel be heard.' The words **μηκέτι ταῦτα νοήματα φαῖν' ἐνὶ δήμῳ** are evidently the climax of the speech, which it is in Homer's manner to introduce with a sudden transition: see on 3. 406., 4. 37, 351., 12. 244.

295. **ταῦτα**, *ista*, § 45. **φαῖνε**, 'utter,' 'publish,' cp. 14. 127.

299. **ἐγρήγορθε**, 'be awake,' Imper. Mid. of *ἐγρήγορα*. Analogy requires the form *ἐγρήγαρθε*, cp. *διέφθορα*, *διέφθαρμαι*.

300. **ὑπερφιάλως ἀνιάζει**, 'is vexed beyond bearing,' finds his possessions too great a weariness to him. The point of the sarcasm is that only a person who is tired of his possessions would wish to be longer besieged (referring to ll. 288 ff.).

301. **καταδημοβορῆσαι**, 'to make public feast with.' So *δημοβόρος βασιλεύς* (1. 231) is 'a public-feasting king,' one whose only function is to eat at the public cost.

306. Hector repeats the words of Polydamas (l. 278), giving them a new force: Achilles will suffer, not merely (as Polydamas promised) by failing to take Troy, but by meeting Hector himself.

308. **ἤ κε φέρῃσι —ἤ κε φεροίμην**, 'whether he shall bear away the victory, or I may bear it away myself.' The Subj. is used for the alternative on which the emphasis falls; the sense being, 'I will meet him, let him be ever so victorious.' So in Od. 4. 692 *ἄλλον κ' ἐχθαίρῃσι βροτῶν, ἄλλον κε φιλοίη* the sense is 'he *will* hate some (though he *may* love some).' For the Mid. **φεροίμην** cp. 13. 486.

309. **κτανέοντα** is probably not a Fut. Part.: the regular Fut. of *κτείνω* is *κτενέω*, and the Fut. Part. is only used in Homer with Verbs of motion (like the Lat. Supine in *-um*). *κτανέω* may be a distinct Present, with desiderative force.

317. **ἐπί**, with **θέμενος** (Tmesis).

319. **ᾧ**, 'from whom,' a 'true' Dat.

ὑπό, with **ἁρπάσῃ**, 'snatch from under,' *i.e.* from the possession of.

321. **μετ' ἴχνια**, 'following the track,' further explained by **ἐρευνῶν**.

341. **καμόμεσθα**, 'have gained by our toil.'

344. **ἀμφὶ πυρί**, 'over the fire'; **ἀμφί** because the feet of the tripod *surround* the fire.

345. **λούσειαν ἄπο**, with double Acc., see on 16. 667.

350. **λίπ'**, *i.e.* *λίπα*, 'richly,' 'thickly,' see on 10. 577.

351. **ἐννεώροιο**, 'of nine seasons,' *i.e.* years. This is the most obvious rendering, and is supported by Od. 11. 311. But the meaning which

suits all the places is 'mature,' 'in season' (see Merry and Riddell on Od. 10. 14): hence the true form (as Mr. Raper has suggested) may be *ἔνν-ωρος*, = *ἐν ὥρᾳ* (cp. *ἔνδιος, ἔννυχος*): the *νν* being due to the original *y* of *ὥρα*, Engl. *year*. Such a word might easily be confused with the form *ἐννέωρος* from *ἐννέα*.

357. **ἔπρηξας**, 'thou hast accomplished it,' 'succeeded.'

καὶ ἔπειτα, lit. 'afterwards (if not at first),' hence 'at length.'

358. **ἦ ῥά νυ** *κ.τ.λ.*, 'the Greeks must be thy own children,' ironically said.

362. **μέλλει**, 'is likely to,' meaning that such a thing is quite in the ordinary course. **βροτὸς ἀνδρί** = 'one mere man for another.'

367. **ῥάψαι**, 'to bring about'; so *ὑφαίνω, τεκταίνομαι*, &c.—metaphors from the most familiar industries of the time.

Lines 356–368 are probably an interpolation. The dialogue interrupts the course of the story with an abrupt double change of scene: whereas the change from the Greek camp (l. 355) to the house of Hephaestus (l. 369) is smoothed, in the Homeric way, by the passage of Thetis from the one to the other. Moreover, there is nothing to indicate that the return of Achilles was especially the work of Here, or that it was against the desire of Zeus.

369. The narrative goes back to the point at which Thetis left Achilles.

372. **ἑλισσόμενον**, 'wheeling about,' in busy movement.

375. Join **σφι ἑκάστῳ**, 'for them each one,' and **ὑπὸ (θῆκεν) πυθμένι**.

376. **θεῖον ἀγῶνα**, 'the assembly of the gods,' see on 7. 298, also 15. 428.

378. **τόσσον . . οὔ πω προσέκειτο**, *i.e.* were finished *except* that the ears were not yet put on: see on 4. 130 and 13. 143.

379. **ἤρτυε**, 'was fitting on,' explained by **κόπτε δὲ δεσμούς**, 'was forging the fastenings.'

382. **Χάρις**, a personification of the beauty which belonged to the work of Hephaestus: cp. 14. 183 *χάρις δ' ἀπελάμπετο πολλή*. In the Odyssey this notion takes the more definite form of the marriage of Hephaestus and Aphrodite.

386. **πάρος**, with the Pres. Indic., 'before this thou hast not been a frequent comer.'

392. **ὧδε**, lit. 'as things are here,' *i.e.* 'here at once,' 'to join us.'

395. This is evidently another version of the myth told in Il. 1. 590–594, where the fall of Hephaestus is brought about by Here, though in a different way, and is connected with the Sinties and the island of Lemnos.

401. The **πόρπη** was a brooch (= *περόνη*). The **ἕλιξ** was probably a kind of brooch or clasp, formed of spiral work (whence the name). The

κάλυξ seems also to have been a fastening of some sort (Helbig, p. 191). The **ὅρμος** was a chain long enough to fall down over the breast.

405. **ἴσαν**, *i.e.* *ϝίσαν*, 'knew.'

407. **ζωάγρια**, 'ransom for life.'

410. **αἴητον** is a very obscure word, probably one of those which only survived in the conventional epic language.

414. 'His face on both sides.' **ἀμφί** is adverbial, not governing **πρόσωπα**: cp. 17. 290, also 6. 117 (note).

417. **ὑπό**, Adv. 'underneath.'

ἄνακτι, 'for their master,' *i.e.* supporting him.

418. **εἰοικυῖαι**, an anomalous form, for *ἐϊκυῖαι* (*ϝεϝικυῖαι*).

420. **θεῶν ἄπο ἔργα ἴσασι**, 'they have skill in working that is of the gods.' Cp. Od. 6. 18 *χαρίτων ἄπο κάλλος ἔχουσαι* (also Od. 6. 12., 8. 457). **ἔργα**, 'woman's work,' cp. Od. 20. 72 *ἔργα δ' Ἀθηναίη δέδαε κλυτὰ ἐργάζεσθαι*.

421. **ἔρρων**. The original meaning is obscure, but some kind of painful or helpless movement is evidently implied: see on 8. 239.

422. **πλησίον ἔνθα**, 'near to where —.' **Θέτις**, sc. *ἷζε*.

426. **θαμίζεις**, see l. 386.

426, 427, = 14. 195, 196: also Od. 5. 89, 90. The lines represent a formula of intercourse = 'what can I do for you?'

429. **ὅσαι**, after **τις**, = **τῶν ὅσαι**, 'of all that —.'

431. **ἐκ πασέων**, 'above, more than, all': so in the next line.

435. **ἀρημένος** seems to means 'vexed' or 'broken down,' and to be connected with the **ἀρή** noticed on 14. 485.

ἄλλα δέ μοι νῦν, sc. *ἄλγε' ἔδωκεν* (l. 431). But the ellipse is very harsh.

437-443 are repeated from ll. 56-62, and 444, 445 from 16. 56, 58.

446. **ἔφθιεν**, the only instance of the form *φθίω*. Apparently it is Impf., not Aor. Cp. 1. 491 *φθινύθεσκε φίλον κῆρ*.

447. **θύραζε**, 'forth,' 'out'; see on 5. 694.

450. We should gather from this passage that the sending out of Patroclus was the immediate result of the embassy of book IX.

458. **υἱεῖ ἐμῷ ὠκυμόρῳ**. The unusual Synizesis (-ῳ ὠ- as one syllable) may be avoided by reading *υἷ' ἐμῷ ὠκυμόρῳ* (with two MSS).

464. **ὧδε**, 'as surely': cp. 13. 825 *εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼν οὕτω γε* — , *ὡς* — .

465. **ἱκάνοι**, Opt. because the principal Verb is an Opt., § 34, 1, *a*.

467. **ἀνθρώπων πολέων**, 'of the many' (who will see it): cp. Od. 9. 352 *πῶς κέν τίς σε καὶ ὕστερον ἄλλος ἵκοιτο ἀνθρώπων πολέων*; (= 'and many might do so'). **θαυμάσσεται** may be Aor. Subj., implying *purpose*; cp. 3. 287.

470. **χοάνοισιν**, 'melting-pots,' 'crucibles.'

471. **παντοίην**, *i.e.* of all degrees of strength.

473. **ὅππως** *κ.τ.λ.* This clause takes the place of the alternative to **σπεύδοντι**: instead of *μὴ σπεύδοντι* or *μὴ παρέμμεναι* (or some equivalent phrase) the poet uses words which logically cover every case. The reason evidently is that there are not *two* alternatives, but various degrees (*παντοίην ἀϋτμήν*, l. 471).

481. **αὐτοῦ**, the *body* of the shield (opposed to *ἄντυξ* and *τελαμών*).

πτύχες. The five 'coats' or 'layers' were circular plates of metal, successively diminishing in size in such a way as to form concentric rings,—the fifth or smallest being visible as a complete circle, in the centre of the shield. On this central plate, and the four rings surrounding it, the pictures were wrought. The description begins with the innermost circle and proceeds outwards.

485. **τείρεα**, 'constellations.' The Art. makes a contrast to the sun and moon: 'and the starry signs too —.'

ἐστεφάνωται, 'is set round with.'

488. **αὐτοῦ**, 'in the same space,' always in the north.

δοκεύει, 'watches,' as an animal expecting to be attacked. Orion is imagined as a hunter.

490 ff. The two cities now described probably occupy the next ring of the shield. They are evidently typical of the two conditions of peace and war. The city at peace is represented in two scenes, a marriage procession (491–496), and a law-suit (479–508).

491. **γάμοι**, the Plur. of *indefiniteness*: the picture represented marrying and feasting by means of one marriage-feast. So in the next line **νύμφας** and **θαλάμων**, though we need not suppose more than one bride in the actual scene.

492. **ὕπο**, 'by the guidance of.'

495. **ἔχον**, 'kept up,' as 16. 105 *καναχὴν ἔχε*.

499. **εὔχετο**, 'maintained,' 'claimed credit for.'

500. **πιφαύσκων**, 'setting forth the case,' assuring all men that it was so.

ἀναίνετο μηδὲν ἑλέσθαι, 'refused to take anything.' The phrase is usually translated 'denied that he had received anything,' but, as Mr. Leaf has lately pointed out (*J. H. S.* viii. 122 ff.), *ἀναίνομαι* means 'refuse,' not 'deny'; and besides the poet would hardly choose to represent a suit arising out of homicide—the most interesting chapter of primitive law,—where the dispute had nothing to do with the homicide itself, but was a mere question whether certain money had been paid or not. It gives a much better picture if we suppose the case to belong to the period when the obligation to accept a money payment was coming to be recognised, but might still be disputed in particular circumstances.

μηδέν, the only instance of this form in Homer: the Homeric words are *οὔ τις, μή τις*. The use of **μή** (instead of **οὐ**) is for the sake of emphasis, as with Verbs of swearing.

501. **ἐπὶ ἵστορι**, 'with a daysman'; properly **ἵστωρ** is one who *knows*, *i.e.* witnesses, the agreement by which he is called on to decide: see 23. 485–487. So in the case of an oath (e.g. 7. 411 *ὅρκια δὲ Ζεὺς ἴστω*) a god is called to witness it, and is expected to know and punish its violation. Thus the word comes to mean an arbiter or referee.

πεῖραρ ἑλέσθαι, 'to take an ending, decision.'

502. The scene here changes to the actual trial. The chief difficulty is to reconcile the **ἵστωρ** to whom the parties wished to resort with the *γέροντες* or Elders who now give judgment. The true explanation seems to be that quoted by Hentze from A. Hofmeister, viz. that the *ἵστωρ* finds the case too grave for him to decide alone, and accordingly brings it before the Elders. This is not expressed in the passage, but perhaps is implied by the description of the people taking sides, and so making the matter one of public concern. Mr. Leaf adopts this view, and (among other illustrations) traces an interesting parallel with the trial of Orestes in the *Eumenides*, where Athene acts as *ἵστωρ*, and lays the case before the court of the Areopagus.

505. **σκῆπτρα**, the indefinite Plural, referring to what was done several times. Each elder received a sceptre in turn from one of the heralds, and held it in his hand while he spoke: see on 1. 234.

506. **τοῖσιν**, 'with these,' Dat. in the *comitative* use, § **38**, 3.

ἤϊσσον, 'started up.'

δίκαζον, 'gave judgment.'

507, 508. These lines have been much discussed. The main question is whether the two talents of gold represent the *ποινή* in dispute—in which case l. 508 is to be understood of the *disputants*, and **δίκην εἴποι** = 'plead his cause,'—or form a kind of prize, to be given to that one of the *elders* whose decision (**δίκη**) is most approved. The latter interpretation is accepted by Sir Henry Maine (*Ancient Law*, p. 375), who compares the Roman procedure, and points out that in primitive times the agreement under which two parties resorted to a judicial decision took the form of a wager, and the stake went, as 'fees of court,' to the judge. The language of the passage is clearly in favour of this view. The two talents are connected with the description of the elders giving judgment, not with the *ποινή*,—which was a sum *claimed*, but not an object to be produced in court. Moreover, the sum is too small for the 'were-gild' of a man: cp. 23. 269, where the two talents serve as the fourth prize of the chariot-race. And the words **δίκην ἰθύντατα εἴποι** apply properly to a judge: so *δίκη ἰθεῖα* (Hes. Op. 36), 'righteous judgment'; cp. Il. 16. 387 *οἳ . . σκολίας κρίνωσι*

θέμιστας, and Hes. Op. 221 σκολιῇς δὲ δίκῃς κρίνωσι θέμιστας. The chief difficulty urged on the other side is that there would have to be some way of deciding which of the elders gave the best judgment. But this difficulty would not arise in practice. Homeric debates end without any formal voting: either some one opinion is adopted by the 'evident sense' of the assembly, or else no decision at all is arrived at.

509 ff. The two armies are probably both besiegers (not besiegers and besieged, as has been thought). The artist of the shield could only give the notion of *surrounding* a city by showing it between two sets of assailants (see the examples given by Helbig, p. 305). The words **δίχα δέ σφισιν ἥνδανε βουλή** need not refer to the two armies (as though each supported one of the two proposals). They only imply an assembly in which the usual alternatives (cp. 22. 117–121) were supposed to be debated, perhaps with envoys from the besieged.

513. **ὑπεθωρήσσοντο**, 'armed themselves to meet' (the enemy): ὑπό as in ὑπαντιάζω, ὑπομένω, ὑποκρίνομαι. The usual explanation, 'armed in secret,' cannot be supported by a good parallel.

515. **ἐφεσταότες**, Masc. because the boys and old men are in the poet's mind: cp. 2. 137.

519. **ἀμφίς**, 'standing *out*,' not mixed with the crowd.

ὑπολίζονες, 'smaller under' (them), **ὑπό** as in ὑποδμώς, ὑποβούκολος, ὑφηνίοχος,—words implying a lower position. Editors generally write **ὑπ' ὀλίζονες**, taking ὑπό as an Adverb with **ἦσαν**.

520. **εἶκε**, lit. 'gave way,' 'made room for,' hence 'was fit for.' The Pres. εἴκω (ϝείκω), 'to yield,' is probably the same verb as the Pf. ἔοικα, 'to be fit' or 'like' (Curt. *GZ.* 5th ed. p. 663). This passage shows the transition of meaning: cp. 22. 321.

523. Join **ἀπάνευθε λαῶν**, 'away from the main body.'

527. **τά**, *i.e.* the herds.

528. **τάμνοντ' ἀμφί**, 'cut off' (so as to drive them away): cp. Od. 11. 402 βοῦς περιταμνόμενον ἠδ' οἰῶν πώεα καλά (='making raids').

531. **εἰράων**, 'the place of assembly,' where the debate (l. 510) was supposed to be going on.

ἐφ' ἵππων βάντες, 'mounting their chariots.'

533. **στησάμενοι**, 'setting (the battle) in array.'

537. **ποδοῖϊν**, Gen. 'by the feet.'

539. **ὡμίλευν**, *versabantur*: the actions and movements of the groups were like those of living men.

541 ff. At this point a fresh set of subjects begin, doubtless on a new ring of the shield. The chief occupations and pleasures of country life are illustrated, and apparently arranged in the order of the Seasons. Spring is represented by ploughing (ll. 541–549; Summer by reaping (ll. 550–

560); Autumn by the vintage (ll. 561–572): and Winter by cattle and sheep feeding, with a hunting incident (ll. 573–589).

544. **τέλσον**, a word which only occurs here and in 13. 707, clearly means the 'headlands' or boundary of the field at the end of the furrows.

548. The dark colour given to the gold points to the use of an enamel (Helbig, p. 303).

550. **τέμενος**, a 'close,' exempt from common occupation. Cp. the *τέμενος* given by the Lycians to Bellerophon (6. 194), and Sarpedon (12. 313), and by the elders of Calydon to Meleager (9. 578). Many MSS. have the reading **βαθυλήϊον**, 'deep in standing corn'; but this epithet could hardly apply to the whole *τέμενος*, and the character of the *τέμενος* as a domain attached to the kingly position (*τιμὴ βασιληΐς*) is clearly shown from the passages quoted (Mr. Ridgeway in the *J. H. S.* vi. p. 336).

552. **δράγματα**, 'handfuls,' the stalks of corn grasped by the left hand at each stroke of the sickle: cp. the Part. *δεδραγμένος*.

μετ' ὄγμον, 'along the furrow,' as the reaper *followed* it.

553. **δέοντο**, 'bound': Cobet reads *δίδεντο*.

555. **δραγμεύοντες**, 'gathering the handfuls.'

556. **πάρεχον**, 'handed on,' kept supplying the binders.

560. **δεῖπνον**, 'for the mid-day meal' (not 'supper,' as in Attic): see on 8. 53.

πάλυνον, lit. 'sprinkled,' as Od. 10. 520 *ἐπὶ δ' ἄλφιτα λευκὰ παλύνειν*, of sprinkling into a libation. Hence it may mean to 'grate' or 'shred,' in making some kind of broth or pottage.

562. **μέλανες**, 'dark,' in contrast to the other gold (cp. l. 548).

563. **ἑστήκει**, sc. *ἀλωή*, 'was set up, supported.' The Dat. **κάμαξι** is instrumental or comitative (§ 38, 3), cp. 6. 243.

570. **λίνον δ' ὑπὸ καλὸν ἄειδε.** These words are generally understood of the Linus-song, or dirge in honour of *Λίνος*, which the boy 'sang to the accompaniment' (**ὑπό**) of his lyre. The subject of the song, a beautiful youth cut off by an untimely death, belongs to a type represented in most mythologies. It is more than doubtful, however, whether this is the true account of the passage. Zenodotus read **λίνος**, *i.e.* the linen string of the lyre, which 'sang sweetly, in answer' to the touch of the player; and this view—which is equally tenable with the reading **λίνον**, taken as a Neut. Nom.—is strongly supported by Od. 21. 411 *ἡ δ' ὑπὸ καλὸν ἄεισε, χελιδόνι εἰκέλη αὐδήν* (said of the bowstring tried by the hand of Ulysses). In any case **καλόν** is an Adv. (1. 473).

571. **ῥήσσοντες**, 'beating the ground'; *ῥήσσω* is generally taken to be another form of *ῥήγνυμι*, but this is doubtful.

573. **ὀρθοκραιράων**, see on l. 3 (where it is applied to ships).

575. **κόπρου**, 'the farm-yard.'

583. **λαφύσσετον**, for *λαφυσσέτην*, a form which is impossible in hexameter verse: cp. *ἐτεύχετον* (13. 346).

584. **ἐνδίεσαν**, 'set on,' 'hounded on.'

αὔτως, 'without doing more,' *i.e.* without attacking the lions themselves.

585. **δακέειν**, 'in regard to biting,' *i.e.* shrank from biting the lions. The construction is like 7. 409 *οὐ γάρ τις φειδὼ νεκύων . . πυρὸς μειλισσέμεν*, 'there is no grudging as to the dead for soothing them with fire,' = as to soothing the dead with fire.

590 ff. This dance probably occupied a ring of the shield. According to Pausanias the work of Daedalus was a relief in white marble that was still shown at Cnossus in his time. The figures of the dance are supposed to have represented the windings of the labyrinth in which Ariadne guided Theseus. **ποίκιλλε** is a word which only occurs here. Elsewhere *ἐτίθει* or *ποίησε* is used of the different scenes.

593. **ἀλφεσίβοιαι**, 'oxen-earning,' *i.e.* purchased with oxen by their suitors.

594. **καρπῷ**, Sing. used distributively: 'holding their hands (each) on a wrist.' Cp. 13. 783., 16. 371. 621., 24. 647.

596. **εἵατο**, from *ἕννυμι*, Pf. Mid. *εἷμαι*.

600. **ἄρμενον ἐν παλάμῃσιν**, 'well-fitted (for holding) in his hands': so in Od. 5. 234 (of an axe).

601. **πειρήσεται**, Aor. Subj. *πειράομαι* does not elsewhere take an Acc., hence **τροχόν** should be regarded as an *Acc. de quo*, § **37**, 7.

602. **ἐπὶ στίχας ἀλλήλοισι**, lit. 'in rows as regards each other,' *i.e.* forming themselves into answering lines,—in contrast to the simple movement in a circle of l. 599 ff.

604–606 = Od. 4. 17–19.

τερπόμενοι, in apposition to **ὅμιλος**, cp. 16. 281.

The words **μετὰ δέ σφιν . . . φορμίζων** are not in any MS. of the Iliad. They were inserted by Wolf from the passage of the Odyssey, chiefly on the authority of Athenaeus (V. p. 181). No trace of them is to be found in the ancient scholia. The picture of the dance and the two tumblers is simpler and more intelligible without the player on the lyre. If the words are not inserted we must read **ἐξάρχοντες** (or possibly **ἐξάρχοντε**) in l. 606. In the other case **ἐξάρχοντος** is better, taken as a Gen. absolute (sc. *ἀοιδοῦ*).

613. **κασσιτέροιο**. The use of *tin* is strange, since it is too soft a metal for such a purpose. See Helbig, p. 196.

BOOK XIX.

The chief subject of this book is the 'renunciation of wrath'—*μήνιδος ἀπόρρησις*—which Achilles has to make in the Greek assembly before he can again take his place in their ranks, and exact the vengeance for which he is thirsting. There are four scenes, divided as follows:—

Thetis brings the new arms to Achilles (ll. 1–39).

Achilles calls the Greeks to an assembly, declares his quarrel at an end, and presses for immediately taking the field. Agamemnon repeats his offer of gifts as atonement. Ulysses warns against going into battle hungry (ll. 40–276).

The gifts are brought to Achilles in his tent. Briseis laments over Patroclus. Achilles refuses food and drink, but Athene strengthens him with nectar (ll. 277–355).

The Greeks arm and sally forth. The arming of Achilles is described. The horse Xanthus foretells his death (ll. 356–424).

In this book, as in the last, the narrative stands in the closest relation to the events with which the story of the Iliad begins. Just as the meeting of Achilles and Thetis, which is the first and most important incident of book XVIII, recals their former meeting in book I, so the assembly described in this book takes us back to the assembly which was the scene of the quarrel between Achilles and Agamemnon. The 'wrath' which was then kindled in the sight of the Greek army has its counterpart in an equally public 'renouncing of wrath,' and reconciliation of the two chiefs.

The speeches now put into the mouth of Agamemnon contain a reference evidently intended to connect the present position of affairs with the Embassy to Achilles in book IX. The gifts then offered to Achilles by way of atonement are again pressed upon him by Agamemnon, and his attitude towards the offer is essentially the same as it was then, namely, one of complete indifference. He does not refuse the gifts, for he has formally renounced his quarrel with Agamemnon; but he makes it clear that they are nothing to him. See the note on 16. 84–86.

Mr. Grote and those who with him regard the Embassy to Achilles as an addition, inconsistent with the original plan of the Iliad, are necessarily led to maintain that the passages in book XIX which refer to it, viz. ll. 140, 141, 192–195, and 243, are interpolations. But ll. 192–195, at least, cannot be spared, unless we also strike out the passages which describe the gifts being brought to Achilles, ll. 238–249, 278–281. Homer would not make Ulysses go to the tent of Aga-

memnon and fetch the gifts without being first commanded by Agamemnon to do so; and this command is given in ll. 192–195. It is significant, too, that Ulysses is not told what gifts he is to fetch. He simply goes to bring 'the gifts,' and he finds everything ready to his hand, in a way that would be unintelligible unless the episode of book IX had preceded.

These considerations seem to show that if book XIX has been tampered with in order to bring it into harmony with book IX, the changes made must have been greater than Mr. Grote supposed. Among later theories the most plausible is that of Hentze, who would leave out ll. 140–302 (except ll. 270–277), so as to make the final apostrophe of Achilles—*Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἦ μεγάλας ἄτας ἄνδρεσσι διδοῖσθα*—follow directly on the main speech of Agamemnon. Hentze urges with much show of reason that after the appeal for immediate action which Achilles has made (l. 68 *ἀλλ' ἄγε θᾶσσον ὄτρυνον πόλεμόνδε κ.τ.λ.*), the long speeches about the gifts, and on the question whether the army ought to breakfast before taking the field, are tasteless and out of place. This however is a line of argument which we must be careful in applying to Homer. We certainly find speeches made by Homeric heroes at critical moments, when a single word would seem to be more than enough. In such cases a conventional license is given. The speech is allowed to be long enough to give room for a sufficient picture of the situation; and the improbability is tolerated for the sake of the artistic effect. Now in the present instance the aim of the poet is to bring out the lofty impulsiveness, mingled with grief and desire of vengeance, which now characterises Achilles, and he does this by contrasting him, first with the neutral type represented by Agamemnon, then with the patience and practical wisdom of Ulysses. The debate about the expediency of sending out the army without food would doubtless seem to a Greek hearer to be a very fit occasion for the exhibition of these qualities. And in regard to the gifts it is to be considered that the acceptance of them by Achilles would probably be regarded as binding him anew to the cause of Agamemnon. Achilles might himself be willing to return to the war, even without gifts (*ἄτερ δώρων*, like Meleager in the story told by Phoenix, see 9. 598-604); but the morality of the time may have recognised them as a pledge of goodwill which the other chiefs could not safely neglect. In any case the presentation of the gifts tends to exalt the hero (cp. 9. 605), and has the character of a solemn overt act cementing the reconciliation.

Many short passages in this book have been rejected by critics as later interpolations. The most important is the passage in which Achilles is made to speak of his son Neoptolemus, whom he had left in the island of Scyros. Some critics content themselves with leaving out l. 327, in which the name Neoptolemus occurs; others reject ll.

326–337, so as to get rid of all mention of Scyros. The latter view is supported by peculiarities of language in the passage (see the notes on ll. 326, 331, 332), and the complete silence of the rest of the Iliad as to the marriage of Achilles. The Scyros adventure was told in the Cyclic poem called the *Cypria*, and the coming of Neoptolemus from Scyros was an incident of the *Little Iliad*. The present passage may have been suggested by either of these poems, or may have come from some common source.

The dialogue between Achilles and the horse Xanthus (ll. 404–424) has been suspected, on the ground that the chariot is not heard of in the next book. But the Homeric chariot, when it has once brought the warrior to the field, has little to do except to wait in case he should be wounded, or hard pressed by an enemy. The scene contains one of the prophecies that are a feature of this part of the poem, and the miraculous incident of the horse speaking—one of a kind that is rare in the Iliad—gives additional emphasis and solemnity.

8. **τοῦτον**, Lat. *istum*, implies some degree of impatience.

15. **ἔτρεσαν**, 'they turned and fled'; cp. 14. 522, also Od. 6. 138 *τρέσσαν δ' ἄλλυδις ἄλλη* (of Nausicaa's maidens).

17. **δεινόν** is an Adv. qualifying **ἐξεφάανθεν** (not an Adj.).

19. **τετάρπετο**, a reduplicated 2 Aor., § 4.

22. **οἷα** is predicate with **ἔμεν**, 'such as it is like the works of immortals are.' **ἄνδρα** should perhaps be **ἀνδρί**, as in 18. 362 *μέλλει βροτὸς ἀνδρὶ τελέσσαι* (Nauck).

24. **υἱόν**, Acc. governed by **καδδῦσαι** in the next line.

26. **μὴ ἐγγείνωνται**, 'lest they have engendered.'

27. 'The life is slain out of him,' *i.e.* is taken by slaying. The clause is parenthetical.

σαπήῃ, sc. *νεκρός*, **χρόα** being Acc. of 'part affected,' § 37, 4.

32. **κῆται** is read by Ven. A.: other MSS. have **κεῖται**. The regular Homeric Subj. would be *κείεται* (cp. *ἔφθιτο*, Subj. *φθίεται*), becoming *κέεται*, which is probably the true reading here.

35. **ἀποειπών** (*ἀπο-ϝειπών*), 'declaring at an end,' 'renouncing.'

38, 39. It is probable that some primitive process of embalming is in the poet's mind: see on 16. 670.

42. **ἀγῶνι**, see on 15. 428.

43. **οἵ τε**, sc. *ἦσαν*. **ἔχον**, 'wielded.'

49. **ἔχον**, 'bore,' 'suffered from'; so in l. 52.

50. **πρώτῃ**, 'the foremost part.'

56. **τι** expresses doubt or hesitation, which here is of course ironical, = 'can we say that it has been well?' Cp. Od. 9. 11 *τοῦτό τί μοι κάλλιστον ἐνὶ φρεσὶν εἴδεται εἶναι* = 'this seems perhaps best.'

ἄρειον 'well (and not ill)': Compar. as in l. 63.

57. This is one of the places in which it is difficult to decide between **ὅτε**, 'when' and **ὅ τε**, 'in that,' 'in respect that' (§ **48**, 2). The latter suits **τόδε**, which gains by being taken as an antecedent to the Relatival clause: cp. Od. 20. 333 *νῦν δ' ἤδη τόδε δῆλον ὅ τ' οὐκέτι νόστιμός ἐστι*: also the combination **τὸ—ὅτι** (Il. 5. 406, &c.), **τοῦτο—ὅτι** (Il. 15. 207), **τὸ—ὃ** (Il. 19. 421., 20. 466).

60. **ἑλόμην**, 'gained her' (as a prize).

62. **ἐμεῦ ἀπομηνίσαντος**, 'from the time of my great anger'; *ἀπό* expresses that it was an *utter* quarrel, see on 2. 772.

63. **κέρδιον**, 'profitable for the Trojans' (not for me). The Comparative expresses this contrast, not a higher degree of the quality 'profitable.'

65. **προτετύχθαι ἐάσομεν**, see on 16. 60.

70. **ἔτι**, 'once more,' as before the quarrel.

71. **ἰαύειν**, *i. e.* 'to bivouac,' see on 9. 325.

77. **αὐτόθεν ἐξ ἕδρης**, 'without moving from his seat'; so in Od. 13. 56 *αὐτόθεν ἐξ ἑδρέων*, opposed to *ἀνὰ δ' ἵστατο*. Two of the old texts which were used by Aristarchus (those of Massilia and Chios) had instead of ll. 76, 77 the two lines—

τοῖσι δ' ἀνιστάμενος μετέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
μῆνιν ἀναστενάχων καὶ ὑφ' ἕλκεος ἄλγεα πάσχων.

The text of Zenodotus had the first of these lines only. The great difference in the two versions of l. 77, and the fact that both were unknown to Zenodotus, make it probable that both are spurious,—are in fact two different attempts to explain the obscure words at the beginning of Agamemnon's speech.

79, 80. Aristarchus understood these lines as Agamemnon's plea for indulgence in speaking from his seat, and apparently took **ὑββάλλειν** (*i. e. ὑποβάλλειν*) as meaning 'to prompt,' to put up some one else to speak for one. 'It is a goodly thing to listen to one standing,'—*i. e.* it is well for a speaker to stand (which I cannot do on account of the wound)—'and it is not fitting to speak through the mouth of another'—so that I am driven to speak *ἐξ ἕδρης*. This explanation is evidently very forced, and is only tenable at all on the assumption that Agamemnon was *not* standing. If we reject l. 77 the lines are naturally taken as an appeal for silence: 'it is well to listen to him who stands up (to speak), and unseemly to interrupt.' With l. 79 so understood cp. Od. 1. 370 *μηδὲ βοητὺς ἔστω, ἐπεὶ τό γε καλὸν ἀκουέμεν ἐστὶν ἀοιδοῦ*: and for *ὑββάλλειν*, 'to take up,' 'interrupt,' see on Il. 1. 292, where the Adv. *ὑποβλήδην* has this force.

82. **βλάβεται**, 'breaks down,' see on 16. 331.

83. **ἐνδείξομαι**, 'will declare the matter.'

84. **σύνθεσθε**, cp. 1. 76 *σὺ δὲ σύνθεο*, 'give heed.'

85. **τοῦτον**, Lat. *istum*, 'that word of yours' (§ **45**), refers to the

foregoing speech of Achilles. 'The Greeks have already said all this that you say now.' For this use of *οὗτος* cp. ll. 187, 213.

89. **αὐτὸς ἀπηύρων**, 'took by my own act,' see 1. 356.

90. **διά**, with **τελευτᾷ**, 'brings to the end.'

91-93. **Διὸς θυγάτηρ** is predicate. Note the shifting play of personification: Ate—moral blindness—is first a *thing* put into the soul by Zeus, Fate and the Erinys, and then suddenly becomes a living agent. She goes with soft tread 'along the heads of men,' *i. e.* she enters men's minds before they are aware of her deadly power. So the Erinys is **ἠεροφοῖτις**, 'moving in mist' (like 'the pestilence that walketh in darkness'). Cp. Shelley, *Adonais* xxiv:

Out of her secret Paradise she sped
Through camps and cities rough with stone, and steel,
And human hearts, which to her aery tread
Yielding not, wounded the invisible
Palms of her tender feet where'er they fell.

ἀᾶται, Mid. in a transitive sense, 'infatuates.'

94. **ἕτερόν γε**, 'one at least' (if not both himself and Achilles).

95. **Ζεὺς ἄσατο**, so Aristarchus: the MSS. have **Ζῆν' ἄσατο**, sc. **Ἄτη**. The transitive sense may be defended by the use of *ἀᾶται* in ll. 91, 129.

103. **μογο-στόκος** (so divided), probably 'staying labour' (root *stek*); see 11. 270.

105. **τῶν ἀνδρῶν γενεῆς**, 'one of the race of those men.'

οἵ θ' αἵματος ἐξ ἐμεῦ εἰσί, 'who are of blood from me.' So in l. 111 *οἳ σῆς ἐξ αἵματός εἰσι γενέθλης*, 'who are of blood from thy stock,' joining *σῆς ἔξ εἰσι γενέθλης*: cp. Od. 13. 130 *τοί πέρ τοι ἐμῆς ἔξ εἰσι γενέθλης*. The Gen. **αἵματος** is partitive, in the wide sense of 'belonging to'; cp. 20. 241 *ταύτης τοι γενεῆς τε καὶ αἵματος εὔχομαι εἶναι*, and Od. 4. 611 *αἵματός εἰς ἀγαθοῖο*.

107. **αὖτε** indicates the relation of promise and fulfilment: 'you will not, when the time comes round, crown your word with fulfilment.'

110. **ἐπ' ἤματι τῷδε**, 'with this day,' as the event of this day. See on 13. 234.

113. **ἔπειτα**, 'thereupon,' *i. e.* therein.

115. **ᾔδη**, 'knew of,' 'knew that there was.'

117. **ἑστήκει**, 'was on,' 'was running' as we say, with a different metaphor.

118. **ἠλιτόμηνον**, 'of the wrong month' (*ἀλιτεῖν*).

120. **ἀγγελέουσα**. The Fut. Part. is properly used in Homer only with verbs of motion. Perhaps *προσηύδα* has this force: 'addressed herself to Zeus with the news.'

126. **λιπαροπλοκάμοιο**, 'with plaits shining (with ointment)': cp. 14. 176.

131. **ἔργ' ἀνθρώπων** means especially 'tillage,' as in 16. 392. In the heroic age this comprehended all settled life.

140. **ὅδε παρασχέμεν**, 'am here to furnish,' as 9. 688 *εἰσὶ καὶ οἵδε τάδ' εἰπέμεν*.

141. **χθιζός** is incorrect, at least according to our mode of dividing time, since the Embassy was in the night before last. But possibly Homer reckoned the day from sunset to sunset, as the Jews still do.

147, 148. The construction here is mainly a question of stopping. Recent editors put a comma after **ἐθέλησθα**, and again after **ἐχέμεν**, and read **πάρα** (=*πάρεστι*):—'Gifts it is for thee, if thou wilt, to offer, as is becoming, or to withhold them'; or (taking the Inf. for the Imperative) 'Gifts, if thou wilt, do thou offer,' &c. It seems better, with the older editors, to join **ἐθέλησθα παρασχέμεν**, and to read **ἐχέμεν παρὰ σοί** (with the MSS.): 'Gifts if you choose to offer, as is meet, or to keep them with you, (do so): but now' &c. The ellipse of the grammatical apodosis is quite Homeric: cp. 7. 375 *αἴ κ' ἐθέλωσι παύσασθαι πολέμοιο δυσηχέος, εἰς ὅ κε νεκροὺς κήομεν· ὕστερον αὖτε μαχησόμεθ' κ.τ.λ.* See also on 6. 150. The presumption is in favour of the interpretation which requires the fewest stops. For *παρὰ σοί*=' in thy keeping' cp. Od. 11. 175 *ἢ ἔτι πὰρ κείνοισιν ἐμὸν γέρας ἦέ τις ἤδη ἀνδρῶν ἄλλος ἔχει.*

ἤ τε is nowhere else used exactly as in this passage, = 'or.' Perhaps the true reading is **εἴ τ'**.

149. **κλοτοπεύειν**, a word only found here, said to mean 'to make fine speeches'; but this is a mere guess from the context.

151. **ὥς κέ τις . . ἴδηται** is best taken after **μνησώμεθα χάρμης**: 'that so men shall see Achilles,' &c. Some take **ὥς κέ τις—ὧδέ τις** as correlatives: '*as* each one of you shall see Achilles . . *so* let him' &c. But this separates the three lines too much from the rest of the speech.

158. **ὁμιλήσωσι**, 'meet' (in combat).

163. **ἄκμηνος**, 'unfed,' a word that occurs in this book only (ll. 207, 320, 346).

169. **γυῖα**, 'in his limbs,' Acc. of 'part affected.'

172. **ὅπλεσθαι**, 'to make ready,' found here and at 23. 159.

176. **μή** after Verbs of swearing, cp. 15. 36.

τῆς is governed by **εὐνῆς**, 'her bed': see on 9. 133.

180. **δίκης ἐπιδευές**, 'a falling short in right,' failure to receive what is due.

181. **ἐπ' ἄλλῳ**, 'with another,' 'in another case.'

183. **ἀπαρέσσασθαι**, 'to make his peace again with.' The Acc. **βασιλῆα** is to be taken as subject to **ἀπαρέσσασθαι**, and **ἄνδρα** as object (the same construction as **σε ἀρεσάσθω** in l. 179): 'it is no matter for blame (*i. e.* it is only right) that a king should make atonement to a man when he is the beginner in the quarrel.' *χαλεπαίνω* is

'to storm,' 'chafe,' χαλεπῆναι (Aor.) 'to lose one's temper,' 'break out in strife.' Some editors take **βασιλῆα ἄνδρα** together: the rhythm is against this. Heyne takes **ἀπαρέσσασθαι** = δυσαρεστεῖν: 'it is only natural that a king (viz. Achilles) should show displeasure when one provokes him.' But this would be a mere truism. The form of the line reappears in the conventional *ἄνδρ' ἀπαμύνασθαι ὅτε τις πρότερος χαλεπήνῃ* (Il. 24. 369., Od. 16. 72., 21. 133).

186. **ἐν μοίρῃ**, 'in fitness,' 'duly.'

187. **ταῦτα**, *ista*, 'what you propose,' cp. l. 175.

189. Aristarchus read **αὖθι τέως**, the best MSS. have **αὖθι τέως περ**. Here the form **τέως**, which had crept in instead of the original Homeric **τῆος**, spoiled the metre, and so led to further corruption. We have first to reject **περ** (with Aristarchus), and then to change **αὖθι** into **αὐτόθι** (Bekker) or **αὐτοῦ**.

193. **κούρητας**, used here and in l. 248, apparently = *κούρους*.

194. **ἐνεικέμεν** is an exceptional form in Homer; elsewhere *ἤνεικα* is the Tense-form used, § **5**, 3.

195. **χθιζόν**, here an Adv.: but perhaps we should read **χθιζοί** (so the passage is quoted in Strab. X. 467).

202. **ᾖσιν**. The usual Homeric form is *ἔῃ*.

205. **ὀτρύνετον**, 'you two,' viz. Agamemnon and Ulysses.

208. **τεύξεσθαι**, the Fut. to show that this is not properly part of the *command*: cp. 6. 70 *ἄνδρας κτείνωμεν, ἔπειτα δὲ . . συλήσετε*. But the Opt. **τισαίμεθα** shows that the clause is grammatically dependent on **ἀνώγοιμι**. See § **34**, 1, *a*.

212. **ἀνὰ πρόθυρον τετραμμένος**, *i. e.* with his feet pointing through the doorway.

213. **ταῦτα**, 'your theme,' viz. food, cp. ll. 85, 187.

216. We may read **Πηλῆος**, scanning **υἱέ** as an iambus (cp. 4. 473., 6. 130, &c.), or **Πηλέος υἱέ** (– ⏑ ⏑ –).

218. **προβαλοίμην**, 'may surpass,' 'should be found to surpass'; lit. 'throw myself in front'; cp. 6. 68 *ἐνάρων ἐπιβαλλόμενος*.

221. **τε** marks a general statement, § **49**, 9. So Od. 1. 392 *αἶψά τέ οἱ δῶ ἀφνειὸν πέλεται*, and Hes. Theog. 86 *ὁ δ' ἀσφαλέως ἀγορεύων αἶψά τε καὶ μέγα νεῖκος ἐπισταμένως κατέπαυσε* (Düntzer).

222. **καλάμην**, 'the straw.' War is a harvest in which there is much cutting down, but little ingathering of fruit. In this fine metaphor the slaughter in war is compared to the work of the sickle, the word **χαλκός** applying to both. **ἄμητος δ' ὀλίγιστος** is an ironical under-statement, a way of saying that in war there is *nothing* answering to the *ἄμητος* of the husbandman:—it is a harvest that is all cutting down, no storing up of what is cut. The *ἄμητος* is clearly not the slaughter (as L. & S.) To understand it of the booty is logical, but somewhat impairs the poetical effect.

223. **ἐπὴν κλίνῃσι τάλαντα Ζεύς**, 'when Zeus strikes the balance,' *i. e.* decides the issue; cp. the symbolical weighing of opposing champions. 8. 69 ff.

225. **γαστέρι**, *i. e.* by fasting.

227. **πότε κέν τις ἀναπνεύσειε πόνοιο**; 'when can a man have a breathing-space from the toil' (of fighting)? This parenthetical question simply dwells on the notion implied in **πολλοὶ καὶ ἐπήτριμοι**—that there can be no respite (and therefore no time for fasting or ceremonious mourning of any kind). Some make it refer to the 'hardship' of fasting: but this is a post-Homeric sense of **πόνος**, and does not give so good a connexion of thought.

229. **νηλέα**, for *νηλεέα* (Nom. *νηλεής*), by hyphaeresis: cp. *ἀκλέας*, *ὑπερδέα*, also *αἴδεο* for *αἰδέ-εο*.

ἐπ' ἤματι, 'for the day,' *i. e.* on the day only. **δακρύσαντας**, Aor. because it means 'performing the weeping,' regarded as a single act.

230. **περὶ λίπωνται**, 'are left over from': **περί** as in *περίειμι*, &c.

234. **λαῶν**, with **τις**.

235. **ἧδε γὰρ ὀτρυντὺς κακὸν ἔσσεται ὅς κε λίπηται**, 'for this call to arms will be ill for him who shall stay behind,' *i. e.* after this call to arms it will go hard with him who shall stay behind. The commentators generally take **ἧδε ὀτρυντύς** to be the *ἄλλη ὀτρυντύς* of the preceding line. But surely **ἧδε** can only mean 'this present,' opposed to any future or distant one; cp. 7. 358 *οἶσθα καὶ* **ἄλλον** *μῦθον ἀμείνονα* **τοῦδε** *νοῆσαι*.

247. **στήσας**, 'having weighed.' **πάντα**, 'in all.'

254. **ἀπὸ τρίχας ἀρξάμενος**, 'cutting off hair as the beginning of the rite.' *ἄρχεσθαι* is applied to any preliminary rite, and as the rite is in this case cutting off hair **ἀπάρχεσθαι** is equivalent to *ἀποτέμνειν*, and is construed accordingly: see on 1. 471 (*ἐπαρξάμενοι δεπάεσσι*).

255. **ἐπ' αὐτόφιν**, generally explained 'by themselves,' 'withdrawn into themselves' (Leaf), as 7. 195 (*εὔχεσθε*) *σιγῇ ἐφ' ὑμείων*. But this reflexive use of **αὐτός** is very questionable, and *ἧσθαι ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν* can hardly be made to mean 'to sit withdrawn into themselves.' Probably the true reading (as Nauck suggests) is **αὐτόθι**, and *ἐπ' ἥατο* means 'sat by' (Lat. *adsistebant*).

258–260. The chief deities called upon to witness oaths are Zeus, the Sun, and the Earth. In l. 197 Agamemnon mentions only Zeus and the Sun. The three are named together in the similar passage, 3. 104, and a ram is allotted to each. The avenging powers 'beneath the earth' appear in the prayer 3. 276–279, but the name Erinyes is only given to them here.

261. **μὴ ἐπενεῖκαι**, 'that I never laid hand'; for **μή** with the Inf. in oaths cp. l. 176 *μή ποτε . . ἐπιβήμεναι*. The Nom. **ἐγώ** however is

unexplained: and as the formula ἴστω νῦν is elsewhere (10. 329., 15. 36) followed by μή with the Indicative, and the form ἐνεῖκαι does not elsewhere occur (cp. l. 194), it is probable that the true reading here is ἐπένεικα (so La Roche).

262. **εὐνῆς** is governed by **κεχρημένος** in the sense of 'desiring.'

πρόφασιν is adverbial, as in l. 302, = 'professedly.' The *πρόφασις* is the *ostensible* ground, whether it be the true ground (as here), or not.

265. **ὅτις σφ' ἀλίτηται**, 'to whoever offends,' to every one who offends. σφ' for σφέ, Acc. Plur.

271. **οὐκ ἂν** *κ.τ.λ.*, 'else surely Atrides would not have stirred.'

273. **ἀμήχανος**, lit. 'impracticable,' 'with whom no contrivance is of avail,' hence 'perverse,' 'unconscionable': cp. 13. 726 *ἀμήχανός ἐσσι παραρρητοῖσι πιθέσθαι.*

ἀλλά ποθι *κ.τ.λ.*, 'but, it seems, Zeus wished' = 'unless Zeus had wished.'

276. **αἰψηρήν**, 'speedy,' *i.e.* so that it separated speedily.

290. **ὡς** introduces a reflexion founded on the fact just mentioned: 'even as for me evil always waits upon evil,' 'showing how evil waits upon evil.'

δέχεται, used without an object, 'waits for its turn,' is ready to carry on the series.

293. **τούς μοι μία**, see on 3. 238.

294. **κηδείους**, 'much cared for,' beloved.

298. **κουριδίην**, see on 5. 414.

ἄξειν, 'that he would carry me'; the change of subject is somewhat harsh, but the name of Achilles is the chief word in the previous clause.

δαίσειν γάμον, 'to give a marriage-feast': Od. 4. 3 *δαινύντα γάμον πολλοῖσιν ἐτῇσιν.*

302. **πρόφασιν**, as in l. 262, does not imply that the mourning for Patroclus was a mere pretence, but only that it was the immediate occasion: so in ll. 338, 339.

305. **ἐπιπείθεθ'**, for *ἐπιπείθεται*, 'listens to my prayer.'

306. **πρίν**, 'sooner,' sc. than sunset; this is expressed by a fresh sentence (l. 308), cp. 16. 62., 24. 699.

312. **τέρποντες**, Pres., 'seeking to comfort'

313. **πολέμου στόμα**, 'the open gulf of war.' The word is applied to any opening, *e.g.* a bay between headlands (14. 36). War is perhaps thought of as an open space, an abyss, into which a man may fall and be lost. But we must not press the metaphor too closely.

314. **μνησάμενος**, 'bethinking himself,' viz. of Patroclus.

ἀνενείκατο, 'fetched a sigh.'

315. **ποτε**, nearly = 'many a time,' like *τις* = 'many a one.' **ἔθηκας**, 'hast served.'

321. **σῇ ποθῇ**, 'with longing for thee': so l. 336 *ἐμὴν ἀγγελίην*, 'news of me.'

οὐ πάθοιμι, without **ἄν** or **κεν**, § **31**, 4.

322. **τοῦ πατρός**, 'my father' (instead of you): the Art. marks the contrast, as in Od. 2. 134 *ἐκ γὰρ τοῦ πατρὸς κακὰ πείσομαι, ἄλλα δὲ κ.τ.λ.*

324. **ὁ δ' . . πολεμίζω.** This combination of the Art. with the First Person is only found here: but cp. the similar use with **ὅς**, 15. 257, &c.

325. **ῥιγεδανῆς**, 'to be shuddered at,' 'abhorred.'

326. **τόν** has no construction: the Acc. is used as though the last sentence had been in the form *τὸν πατέρα ἀποφθίμενον πυθοίμην.*

φίλος υἱός is construed with the Relatival clause: cp. 13. 340, &c.

330. **τε** is not in place here (§ **49**, 9): we should probably read **σὲ δ' ἔτι**, 'that you would yet.'

There is some reason to regard the lines which speak of Neoptolemus (ll. 326–333) as interpolated: see p. 355. The construction of l. 326 is defective, and l. 327 has been generally condemned. The place of the *μοι* in l. 326, and the neglect of the *ϝ* of **ἕκαστα** (l. 332), are also suspicious. The expectation of Achilles that Patroclus would return without him (ll. 329, 330) does not agree with 18. 10, where he says that he ought to have known that Patroclus must die first.

337. **ἀγγελίην ὅτε**, 'the news (which there will be) when' &c.: cp. 8. 229 *εὐχωλαὶ ὅτε δὴ φάμεν*, 'the boasts (which we made) when we said.'

344. **κεῖνος**, with deictic force, 'yonder he sits.'

351. Either **κατ-έπαλτο** (*πάλλω*), 'hurled herself down from,' or *κατ-επ-ᾶλτο*, 'leaped down to him from.'

357. **Διός**, here in the original sense, 'heaven.'

358. **αἰθρηγενέος**, see 15. 171.

361. **κραταιγύαλοι**, 'with stout *γύαλα*,' *i. e.* breast and back pieces.

362. **γέλασσε**, 'was brightened': this is perhaps the literal meaning of *γελάω*.

364. The narrative here goes back to the arming of Achilles, which must have been over before his followers left the camp.

365–368. These four lines were rejected by Aristarchus, on the ground that it is absurd to represent Achilles as gnashing his teeth.

366. **ἐν δέ οἱ ἦτορ δῦν' ἄχος**, 'grief entered his heart': cp. 11. 268 *ὀδύναι δῦνον μένος Ἀτρεΐδαο*, Od. 18. 348 *δύη ἄχος κραδίην.*

375. This simile comes awkwardly after the simple comparison in l. 374 *σέλας γένετ' ἠΰτε μήνης.* The use of **ἄν** in l. 375 is unusual in Homeric similes, § **33**, 1, b.

ἐκ πόντοιο, 'out at sea': the light is seen *from* the sea.

380. **περί**, with **θέτο**.

383. **ἵει θαμείας**, 'set thick': cp. 18. 612 *ἐπὶ δὲ χρύσεον λόφον ἧκε.*

385. **ἐφαρμόσσειε**, 'if the armour would fit'; the verb is intransitive, as 17. 210 *Ἕκτορι δ' ἥρμοσε τεύχε' ἐπὶ χροΐ.* Cp. 1 Sam. xvii. 39 'And David said unto Saul, I cannot go with these; for I have not proved them.'

386. Cp. Xen. Cyr. 2. 2. 14 *ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ τὰ τῶν ὅπλων φορήματα πτεροῖς μᾶλλον ἐοικέναι ἢ φορτίῳ.*

388–391 = 16. 141–144.

392. **Ἄλκιμος**, apparently a shorter form of the name *Ἀλκιμέδων* (16. 197), like *Πάτροκλος* for *Πατροκλέης*, *Ἕκατος* for *Ἑκατηβόλος*.

395. **κολλητόν**, 'well put together.'

396. **ἐφ' ἵπποιϊν**, 'on to the chariot': Gen., cp. 18. 531.

399. **πατρός**, since they had been given to Peleus, 16. 381.

401. **ἄλλως**, 'in another fashion,' *i.e.* better than you did for Patroclus.

φράζεσθε, 'bethink you how.'

σαωσέμεν, Aor. in *-σον*, § 9, 3.

402. **ἕωμεν** may be the 2 Aor. Subj. of *ἵημι*, used in the sense of *μεθίημι*, 'let go from,' 'cease.' But more probably it is from the root *sa*, Greek *ἁ-*, meaning 'to have enough,' which we have in *ἅ-δην*, and Lat. *sa-tur*, *sa-tis*: cp. l. 423 *ἅδην ἐλάσαι πολέμοιο.* Thus **ἕωμεν** would be for *ἅομεν* or *ἥομεν*, formed like *βήομεν* (Curt. Verb. ii. 69).

404. **ζυγόφι**, for the Gen., 'from under the yoke.'

πόδας αἰόλος, 'with glancing feet.' The word *αἰόλος* is especially used of the effect of quick movement.

418. **ἐρινύες**, the powers that punish violation of divine laws. So Heraclitus said that if the Sun went out of his due course the Erinyes as the helpers of justice would find him out (fr. 29 Bywater).

421. **ὅ**, 'that' = *ὅτι*, § 48, 2.

423. **ἅδην ἐλάσαι πολέμοιο**: cp. 13. 315.

BOOK XX.

The next three books, XX–XXII, bring the action of the Iliad to the culminating point. The grief of Achilles for Patroclus, which the preceding book has shown us in its effects on the quarrel with Agamemnon, is now translated into deeds in the field. He goes forth to avenge his friend; and the battle ends with the death of Hector.

In the events which follow three stages may be distinguished, corresponding to the three books of our text: (XX) preliminary incidents in which Aeneas has a leading part; (XXI) the fighting by the river, and combat with the river-god himself, and (XXII) the final combat with Hector. The argument of book XX is as follows:—

Zeus holds an assembly of all the gods, and grants them permission to take part in the war. They descend and range themselves accordingly (ll. 1–75).

Aeneas is urged by Apollo to single combat with Achilles. The gods retire to watch events. Achilles and Aeneas meet. In the combat which follows Aeneas is on the point of being slain, but is saved by Poseidon (ll. 75–352).

Achilles and Hector exhort their followers: Hector withdraws before Achilles (ll. 353–380).

Achilles slays many Trojans. Hector seeks to avenge the death of Polydorus, and is about to be slain, when he is rescued by Apollo. Still Achilles rages unchecked (ll. 381–503).

The plan of the book brings out one of the contradictions which are the stumbling-blocks of critics, but which really lie deep in the nature of epic poetry. Achilles is burning to avenge his friend; he ought therefore to seek out Hector and bring his quarrel to a speedy issue. Instead of this he is drawn away into a slaughter of Trojan rank and file, with incidents which occupy two books. The reason is that the poet has to fill his canvas. The death of Hector must not stand by itself in the picture, but form the climax of the last and greatest of the days of battle. The difficulty is met, as Hentze has well pointed out, by the Olympian assembly at the beginning of the book. The gods that are friendly to Troy are again left free to act, and their interference brings about the due 'retardation' in the course of events. The scene is of use at the same time in recalling the former assembly in book VIII, in which Zeus imposed the restraint which he now removes.

The 'battle of the gods' (*θεομαχία*), from which the book has had the misfortune to take its title, has long been condemned as spurious. The passage announces with great circumstance the breaking out of 'war in heaven,' but no actual conflict follows. What we expect after the speech of Zeus is that the gods should descend to the plain of Troy, and there kindle fresh strife between the opposed armies. Doubtless this was all that was intended by l. 31; but not unnaturally the words *πόλεμον ἀλίαστον ἔγειρε* suggested warfare between the gods themselves. Hence an interpolator bethought him of bringing all the chief gods on the scene, several of whom—as Hermes, Hephaestus, Leto, Artemis—do not take part in the war on either side. The extent of the interpolation

is not certain. The most natural limits are ll. 33–75, but parts of this passage may be genuine.

A little further on (ll. 112–155) we find a sort of council held by the gods who are ranged on the Greek side, to whom Here speaks of the danger of Achilles and the need of giving him encouragement. This seems quite out of place here, especially when Zeus had just proclaimed as his motive of action the fear that Achilles would carry everything before him and anticipate fate by the utter destruction of the Trojans. The passage may have been inserted to account for the comparative inactivity which takes the place of the expected *θεομαχία*. A more important question is raised by the next two hundred lines (ll. 156–352), in which Achilles and Aeneas play the chief part. The arguments which Kammer has urged against the genuineness of this episode seem conclusive. It opens with the meeting of the two heroes, which the poet describes as though it came about accidentally, when the two armies approached each other, thus ignoring the encouragement already given to Aeneas (l. 79), and the main impulse of Achilles, his desire to be avenged on Hector. The death of Patroclus seems for the time to be forgotten, and the whole character of the speeches is out of keeping with the fierce and rapid movement which distinguishes books XIX–XXII. Poseidon, who is elsewhere a relentless enemy of the Trojans, now rescues Aeneas, and foretells the glory of his house. It is this prophecy, indeed, which forms the chief interest of the episode. Evidently it has a local source, and is intended to point to some dynasty, ruling in the Troad and claiming to be descended from Aeneas, to which Poseidon may have stood in the relation of family patron-god. Hence if the passage had been undoubtedly Homeric we should have had a strong argument for the connexion of the poem with the actual scene of the Trojan war, the later Aeolis. As it is, we are rather led to conclude that the local traditions of the Troad were not well known to the author of the Iliad.

The remainder of the book, at least from l. 381 *ἐν δ' Ἀχιλεὺς Τρώεσσι θόρε κ.τ.λ.*, satisfies every requirement of epic art. We feel that this Achilles is the Achilles of the Iliad, and that his deeds are bringing us by swift stages to the crisis which is to be reached by the death of Hector.

3. **θρωσμῷ πεδίοιο**, cp. 11. 56.

4. **Θέμιστα**, see 15. 87.

5. **κρατὸς ἀπ'**, to be taken with **κέλευσε**.

18. **ἄγχιστα δέδηε**, 'most nearly blazes up,' *i.e.* is on the point of blazing up (Heyne, Faesi). This seems the most natural sense: but the phrase is a strange one.

21. **ὧν ἕνεκα**, 'on what account,' epexegesis of **βουλήν**.

26. **οἶος**, 'alone,' without the help of any god.

27. ἕξουσι, 'they (the Trojans) will keep back, withstand.'

30. ὑπέρμορον, so Aristarchus: the MSS. generally have ὑπὲρ μόρον, but ὑπέρμορον is supported by the corresponding plural *ὑπέρμορα* (Il. 2. 155).

31. ἀλίαστον, 2. 420.

32. δίχα, 'two ways,' divided.

34. ἐριούνης, 'giver of blessings' (*ὀνίνημι*).

35. ἐπὶ . . κέκασται (Tmesis), 'excels,' cp. 24. 535 *πάντας γὰρ ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους ἐκέκαστο*.

42. κύδανον, 'gloried': Intrans. only here.

45. ὅθ' may be either ὅτε, 'when' or ὅ τε (= *ὅτι*), 'because.'

48. According to Aristarchus the apodosis begins at αὖε δ' Ἀθήνη: cp. 1. 193 *ἦλθε δ' Ἀθήνη*. But the shouting of Athene is a mere incident of the combat now suddenly stirred up, and it is this combat which is contrasted with the former panic of the Trojans (l. 44 ff.). Hence it is better to make the apodosis begin at ὦρτο δ'.

50. αὔτει, instead of *αὐτέουσα*, § 58, 1.

53. θέων is best taken with ἐπὶ Καλλικολώνῃ: the Callicolone or 'Fairhill' being an outlying height near the river Simois, to which Ares rushed from time to time in order to be nearer the battle. Commentators mostly join πὰρ Σιμόεντι θέων, but the Dat. is against this, whether *παρά* means 'to the side of' or 'along.' The reading of Aristarchus was θεῶν, so that Ares would stand 'on the gods' fair hill.'

55. ῥήγνυντο seems to mean 'caused to break out.' ἐν αὐτοῖς, 'among them,' viz. the two armies. Some take it in the reflexive sense, 'among themselves': but this use of *αὐτός* is extremely doubtful.

62. μή *κ.τ.λ.* This clause should not be taken as dependent on δείσας, but on ἆλτο καὶ ἴαχε.

63–65. Cp. the imitation in Virgil, Aen. viii. 243–246.

65. στυγέουσι, 'dread,' see 14. 158.

67. The ϝ of *ἄνακτος* is neglected: but the passage is doubtless spurious, see p. 365.

72. Ἑρμῆς, the contracted form, not elsewhere found in the Iliad.

77. τυῦ, with αἵματος, 'with *his* blood.'

78. ταλαύρινον, 'with shield of stout bull's hide,' cp. 5. 289.

83. ἀπειλαί, 'boastings,' boastful offers.

85. πολεμίξειν. Most MS. have πολεμίζειν, but A has πτολεμίξειν. The Fut. Inf. is usual after a verb of *promising*.

87. ταῦτα, Lat. *ista*; explained by the next line, *ἀντία . . μάχεσθαι*.

95. τίθει φάος is metaphorical, = 'gave him success.'

99. ἄλλως, *i. e.* apart from the aid of a god, 'in any case.'

101. ἶσον τείνειεν πολέμου τέλος, 'stretched even the decision of

war,' *i.e.* pulled evenly at each end of the line. The metaphor of a rope is a favourite one; see on 13. 358. We should say, using a different figure, 'held the balance evenly between us.'

101, 102. **οὔ κε** is the reading of A: most MSS. have **οὔ με**. In the next line **νικήσει'** is Bentley's restoration for the vulgate *νικήσει*. The Fut. is clearly out of place in speaking of a purely imaginary case. The adoption of the Opt. does not necessarily involve reading *οὔ* **κε**: see on 19. 321.

108. **ἰθὺς φέρε**, 'bear right on,' 'aim straight before you.'

109. **λευγαλέοις**, 'pitiful,' fit for one who is *λευγαλέος*.

ἀρειῇ, 'scolding.'

114. **ἄμυδις στήσασα**, 'bringing together': cp. 13. 336.

θεούς, viz. the gods who were on the same side.

117. **ὅδε**, 'here.'

120. **αὐτόθεν**, 'from where he is,' hence 'at once.'

ἔπειτα, = 'failing this, then,' *i.e.* as the next best thing, cp. 13. 743.

121. **παρσταίη**, Opt. of gentle command: 'it were well that some one should stand by.'

125. **ἀντιόωντες**, Fut. Part. of *ἀντιάζω*.

126. **πάθῃσι**, Subj. after **κατήλθομεν**, because it refers to what is still future: § **34**, 2, *c*.

129. **οὐ** after **εἰ** is not uncommon in Homer: cp. 15. 162.

131. **χαλεποὶ φαίνεσθαι**, 'are dangerous in respect of appearing,' *i.e.* their appearing is dangerous.

135. This verse is wanting in many MSS.

136. **ἔπειτα**, *i.e.* if there is not to be a strife of gods, cp. l. 120.

138. **ἄρχωσι**, so Aristarchus and the best MSS.: but Zenodotus read **ἄρχῃσι**. The plural is defended on the ground that it is used as if the subject had been *Ἄρης* **καὶ** *Ἀπόλλων*. But there is no parallel for such an anomaly. Probably **ἄρχῃσι** is the true reading, changed to suit *ἴσχωσι καὶ οὐκ* **εἰῶσι** in the next line.

140. **παρ' αὐτόθι**, 'on the spot,' 'at once,' cp. 13. 42., 23. 147. The MSS. have **παρ' αὐτόφι**.

142. **ἴμεν**, here in the Fut. sense, 'will go.'

145. **ἀμφίχυτον**, lit. 'thrown up (*i.e.* built of earth) round him,' a round earth-work.

147. **τὸ κῆτος**, 'the sea-monster,' the one sent by Poseidon, in revenge for the faithless treatment which he and Apollo suffered from Laomedon king of Troy. This *defining* use of the Art. is very rare in the Iliad

151. **ἑτέρωσε**, viz. on the Trojan side.

152. **ἀμφὶ σέ** *κ.τ.λ.*, *i.e.* the group of which Apollo and Ares were the chief. For this use of **ἀμφί** see 3. 146.

ἤϊε is an epithet of unknown meaning.

154. **βουλάς** is emphatic, opposed to **πολέμοιο**.

156. **τῶν** introduces **ἀνδρῶν ἠδ' ἵππων**, marking the transition from gods to men.

158. The meeting of Achilles and Aeneas is introduced as if they had not been already mentioned: for the formula cp. 13. 499.

161. The Aor. Participle **ἀπειλήσας** describes the forward movement of Aeneas expressed by **ἐβεβήκει**: 'strode on with (a word or gesture of) defiance.'

162. **κόρυθι**, comitative Dat., § 38, 3.

ἀτὰρ . . ἔχε, a fresh sentence, though logically parallel to **νευστάζων**, § 58, 1.

166. **ἀγρόμενοι πᾶς δῆμος.** For the Plur. with a Collective Noun cp. 18. 604 *ὅμιλος τερπόμενοι*. **πᾶς δῆμος** = the whole people of the *δῆμος*, like *πᾶσα πόλις*: the local sense of *δῆμος* being the older one.

168. **ἑάλη**, 'gathers himself together,' 'crouches.'

173. **φθίεται**, Subj. answering to *ἔ-φθι-το*, § 13, A.

178. **τόσσον**, 'so much,' qualifies the whole phrase **ὁμίλου πολλὸν ἐπελθών**, 'coming far on in respect of the throng,' *i. e.* far to the front of the battle.

179. **ἔστης**, 'hast taken a position' (not 'stopped'): cp. 17. 342 *πολὺ προμάχων ἐξάλμενος ἔστη*. For the Aor. cp. 21. 561.

181. **τιμῆς**, with **ἀνάξειν**, 'wilt be master of the dignity': cp. Od. 24. 30.

183. **ἀεσίφρων**, probably 'smitten in mind,' from the root seen in the Aor. *ἄασα*, cp. Od. 21. 296 *φρένας ἄασεν οἴνῳ*, Il. 16. 805 *τὸν δ' ἄτη φρένας εἷλε*, Od. 21. 301, 302. If so, it ought to be written *ἀασίφρων*, a form given by Hesych. Others take it from *ἄημι*, 'to blow,' hence 'light-minded,' cp. Il. 3. 108 *φρένες ἠερέθονται*. This makes a good opposition to **ἔμπεδος**. The force of the line is that Priam is still able to rule, and if he were not, has sons to whom to hand over the kingdom.

186. **ἔολπα**, 'I comfort myself,' flatter myself.

195. **ῥύεσθαι**, 'that he (Zeus) is sheltering you.'

ἐνὶ θυμῷ βάλλεαι, 'the thought is passing in thy mind.'

196–198 = 17. 30–32.

202. **αἴσυλα**, 'unseemly.' The word, however, is out of place here: the conjunctions *ἠμέν—ἠδέ* imply some opposition between the terms which they connect. Hence we should probably read **αἴσιμα** (Düntzer).

204. **πρόκλυτα**, 'sounded far and wide,' 'famous.'

ἀκούοντες, 'having heard,' cp. 14. 125.

207. **ἁλοσύδνης**, usually explained as 'daughter of the sea' (Curt.), but this is quite uncertain.

210. **ἕτεροί γε**, 'one pair or the other.'

212. **ὧδε**, 'as we are,' without a serious result.

213. **εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις** *κ.τ.λ.* There is no apodosis, except the story to be told in 215 ff.: see the note on 6. 150.

215. **αὖ** has no obvious force: possibly it has crept in from l. 219. We might read **ἄρ**, with some inferior MSS.

216–218. A parallel to this piece of history may be found in Sicily. The Sicel chief Ducetius *τὰς μὲν Νέας, ἥτις ἦν αὐτοῦ πατρίς, μετῴκισεν εἰς τὸ πεδίον, καὶ . . ἔκτισε πόλιν ἀξιόλογον, ἣν . . ὠνόμαζε Παλικήν* (Diod. xi. 88. 6).

229. **ἄκρον ἔπι ῥηγμῖνος**, 'along the top of the surf.' With this reading **ἄκρον** is taken substantively. But probably Ahrens was right in proposing **ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖνα**, with hiatus after the caesura: cp. l. 227, also 16. 162 *ὕδωρ ἄκρον*. The word **ῥηγμίς** here seems to mean 'the breaking waves' generally, not merely the line of breakers along the beach.

230. **Τρώεσσιν**, 'for the Trojans,' cp. 13. 452 *ἔμ' ἔτικτε πολέσσ' ἄνδρεσσιν ἄνακτα.*

234. **ἀνηρείψαντο**, 'snatched up.' The word cannot be derived from *ἐρείπω*; the true form is doubtless **ἀνηρέψαντο**, from a verb-stem *ἀρεπ-*, identical with *ἁρπ-* in *ἁρπάζω*. Cp. the phrase in the Od. (1. 241, &c.) *Ἅρπυιαι ἀνηρείψαντο*, 'the snatchers (winds that seize and carry off) have snatched away' (Fick, *Odyssee*, p. 2).

235. **οἷο**, used as if Ganymede were the grammatical subject of the sentence: § **44**.

246. **ὀνείδεα**, Nom. 'words of reviling we have both at command.'

247. **ἑκατόζυγος**, 'of a hundred benches,' such a ship being then an impossibility.

248. **μῦθοι**, 'speeches,' *i. e.* things to say.

249. **νομός** seems to be used almost in its literal sense of 'portion allotted': so *πολὺς νομός* = 'much room allowed,' 'great license.' The meaning 'pasture' is doubtless secondary, arising from the word being frequently used of 'right' or 'share' of pasturage; much as *κλῆρος*, 'a lot,' came to mean a piece of land.

252. **ἀλλήλοισι**, Dat. with **νεικεῖν** (not **ἐναντίον**).

253. **ἔριδος πέρι**, 'over a quarrel,' see 7. 301., 16. 476.

255. **ἐτεά τε καὶ οὐκί**,' 'true and untrue.'

256. **ἀλκῆς**, with **ἀποτρέψεις**.

260. **μέγα**, Adv. with **μύκε**, 'rang aloud.'

265. 'The gifts of the gods are not easy as regards yielding,' *i. e.* do not easily yield: cp. l. 131 *χαλεποὶ δὲ θεοὶ φαίνεσθαι ἐναργεῖς.*

269. **ἔλασσε**, sc. *Αἰνείας* (not *ἔγχος*).

αἱ δ' *κ.τ.λ.* 'but there were still three': for the Art. here and in l. 271 *τὰς δύο*, see § **47**, 2, *d*.

The four lines 269–272 were rejected by Aristarchus, as inconsistent with the description of 18. 481, which says nothing of layers of different metals. Moreover the words *χρυσὸς γὰρ ἐρύκακε δῶρα θεοῖο* occur in 21. 165, and are there applied to the whole shield.

275. **ὕπο**, 'under,' 'close to.' **πρώτην**, 'outermost,' the very rim,

—where the shield was thinnest, there being only one layer of bronze with the corresponding layer of hide.

280. **ἱεμένη**, 'in its eager course,' cp. 13. 563.

ἀμφοτέρους κύκλους, the layers of bronze and hide.

282. **κὰδ δ' ἄχος οἱ.** Bentley read **κὰδ δ' ἀχλύς.**

285–287 = 5. 302–304. **οὐ . . φέροιεν**, § **31**, 4.

289. **ἤρκεσε**, 'would have warded off': the main sentence being conditional (*ἔνθα κεν . . βάλε*), the **κεν** need not be repeated.

296. **χραισμήσει**, sc. *Ἀπόλλων.*

298. **ἕνεκ' ἀλλοτρίων ἀχέων**, *i. e.* in a quarrel not his own: *ἄχος* (Lat. *dolor*) is used for the resentment which makes a quarrel.

301. **κεχολώσεται.** The Fut. Ind. is sometimes used in Final clauses, but rarely in Homer with *μή*.

303. **ἄφαντος** is predicative, 'perish and leave no sign.'

306. **ἤχθηρε**, 'has come to hate': cp. 3. 415 *τὼς δέ σ' ἀπεχθήρω ὡς νῦν ἔκπαγλ' ἐφίλησα.*

307. This celebrated prophecy may be taken as evidence that at the time when it was composed (as to which see the introduction to the notes on this book) there was a dynasty reigning in the Troad (possibly on the supposed site of Troy), and claiming to be descended from Aeneas. The story of the escape of Aeneas to Mount Ida is perhaps a subsequent amplification: it is known to have been related by the later epic poet Arctinus in his poem the *Ἰλίου πέρσις.*

311. **Αἰνείαν**, *Acc. de quo*, § **37**, 7, 'consider as to Aeneas whether you will protect him or' &c.

ἐάσῃς is found in one good MS., and is more in accordance with Homeric usage than the common reading **ἐάσεις.**

313. **πολέας ὅρκους**, 'by many witnesses'; *ὅρκοι* being the 'objects sworn by,' there may be many to one oath (Buttmann, *Lexil.* s. v. *ὅρκος*, § 5).

315. **ἐπί** with **ἀλεξήσειν** (Tmesis). 'That we will not ward off' is an under-statement, really meaning that they would bring it about.

317. See on 21. 376, where this line recurs with a different reading.

322. **ὁ δέ**, the subject is the same, see § **47**, 1.

325. **ἔσσευεν**, 'sent flying.'

329. **πόλεμον μέτα**, 'to mix in the war.'

332. **ἀτέοντα** (scanned – – ⏑), 'playing the madman.'

335. **συμβλήσεαι.** The Fut. with **ὅτε κεν** is doubtful, but perhaps admissible when used of an event sure to happen. But Cobet's conjecture **ξυμβλήεαι** is very probable: cp. Od. 17. 471 *ὁππότ' ἀνὴρ . . βλήεται.*

342. **μέγ' ἔξιδεν**, 'looked with wide open eyes.'

345. **τόδε**, 'here.'

347. **ἦ ῥα . . ἦεν**, 'is' (though I thought not).

348. **αὔτως**, 'merely': 'that his claim was a mere boast.'

353. **ἐπὶ στίχας ἆλτο**, 'leaped, flung himself, along the ranks.'

357. **ἐφέπειν**, 'to deal with,' 'take in hand.'

359. **στόμα.** The metaphor is obscure: comparing 19. 313 we should translate 'face' or 'edge' rather than 'mouth.'

362. **στιχὸς διαμπερές**, 'through a rank,' *i. e.* through the line of men which I find in my way. It would make better sense if we could read **στίχας**, but there is no warrant for an Acc. with *διαμπερές*. This is perhaps one of the cases where the right word—here the gen. plur. *στιχῶν*—cannot be used in hexameter verse.

365. **φάτο δ' ἴμεναι**, 'said that he would go.' This is the common interpretation: but **φάτο** properly means 'thought,' and the form **ἴμεναι** (with long **ι**) or **ἴμμεναι**—whichever we adopt—is anomalous.

370. **τελέει** may be Pres. or Fut.—probably the former, as **κολούει**.

377. **ἐκ φλοίσβοιο**, 'from amid the press of battle' (instead of meeting him in front, as a *πρόμαχος*).

δέδεξο, Pf. of *attitude*, § **26**, 2.

382. **Ἰφιτίωνα**, a chief not mentioned in the Catalogue.

385. **Ὕδη** was a place in Lydia, according to the Schol. the Sardis of history.

394. **ἐπισσώτροις**, 'with the tires of their wheels.'

δατέοντο, lit. 'divided up,' made 'mince meat of,' an exaggerated phrase apparently meaning that they gashed or disfigured the body.

397–400 = 12. 183–186.

403. **ἄϊσθε**, 'gasped forth'; 16. 468 *ὁ δ' ἔβραχε θυμὸν ἀΐσθων.*

404. **Ἑλικώνιον.** Poseidon is so called from Ἑλίκη in Achaia. He was also worshipped under this name at Mycale (Hdt. 1. 148), where the Panionion or common sanctuary of the Ionians was consecrated to him. **ἀμφί**, 'in the precinct of,' round the altar; or (generally) in the assembly of which Poseidon was the centre, cp. l. 152.

405. **τοῖς**, sc. *κούροις*. The dragging of the bull was a feature of the sacrifice, a sort of game proper to the feast.

408. **οὔ τι εἴασκε**, 'would not suffer,' *i. e.* sought to forbid.

409. **νεώτατος γόνοιο**, 'the youngest born.'

414. **παραΐσσοντος**, Gen. with **νῶτα**, 'in his back as he sped past.' Some inferior MSS. have **παραΐσσοντα**, in agreement with **τόν**. This gives a more usual construction: but the Gen. avoids the awkwardness of putting together two words (*νῶτα παραΐσσοντα*) which seem to agree and do not.

ὅθι . . θώρηξ, see on 4. 132, 133.

418. **λιασθείς**, 'turning,' sinking to the ground, as l. 420 *λιαζόμενον ποτὶ γαίῃ.*

424. **ἀνεπᾶλτο**, 'started up to meet him': see on 19. 351. If we read **ἀνέπαλτο**, from *ἀναπάλλω*, it means 'bounded in the air,' viz. in excitement.

425. **ἐσεμάσσατο**, 'has touched to the quick,' cp. 17. 564.

427. **πτολέμοιο γεφύρας**, see on 4. 371.

431–433 = ll. 200–202.

435. **ταῦτα** refers properly to the speech of Achilles, l. 429, which is taken up in l. 436: 'as for your threat of slaying me, it rests with the gods whether I, weaker as I am, shall slay you.'

437. **πάροιθεν**, 'in front,' *i.e.* at the point. The expression has the humour of a colloquial phrase.

439. **πάλιν**, 'back from.'

449–454. This speech has already occurred in 11. 362–367.

458. **ἠρύκακε**, 'stayed in his course.'

463. **Τρῶα δ'** *κ.τ.λ.* The parenthesis here is of a marked type: it begins with **ὁ μέν** (with a change of subject, the Art. referring to a preceding *accusative*), and the corresponding **ὁ δέ** takes up again and concludes the original sentence. Cp. 16. 401 *ὁ δὲ Θέστορα—ὁ μὲν ἧστο—ὁ δ' ἔγχεϊ νύξε*, = *ὁ δὲ Θέστορα, ὃς ἧστο, νύξε*. Also 8. 268 *αὐτὰρ ὅ γ' ἥρως, ἐπεί τινα βεβλήκοι—ὁ μὲν ὄλεσκεν—αὐτὰρ ὁ δύσκεν*. In this case the parenthesis is so long that the first words (*ὁ μὲν ἀντίος ἦλθε κ.τ.λ.*) have to be taken up again (*ὁ μὲν ἥπτετο κ.τ.λ.*) before the final apodosis.

464. **λαβών** is commonly taken with **γούνων**, so as to give the meaning 'seizing Achilles by the knees.' The order of the words however makes this all but impossible: and moreover Tros is not allowed actually to clasp his conqueror's knees: cp. l. 469, where he is said to be *ἱέμενος λίσσεσθαι*. Hence we must recur to the ancient interpretation (Eust.), and join **πεφίδοιτο λαβών**, 'spare him, when he had made him prisoner.' For this use of **λαβών** cp. 21. 36 *ἦγε λαβών*. The reason for adding it here is evidently that the poet had not told us yet what had brought Tros to the necessity of begging for his life.

470. **κατ' αὐτοῦ**, 'pouring from it' (the liver).

476, 477 = 16. 333, 334.

478. **ἵνα**, here in the local sense.

479. **χειρός**, the arm as far as the elbow is included.

481. **πρόσθ' ὁρόων**, 'seeing before him,' immediately expecting.

482. **αὐτῇ πήληκι**, 'with the helmet on it,' as it was, § **83**, 3.

483. **ἔκπαλτο**, 'was flung from,' 'scattered forth from.'

484. **Πείρεω**, implies a Nom. **Πείρας**, or perhaps **Πειρέας**. Elsewhere (2. 844., 4. 520) there is a Thracian chief **Πείροος**, so perhaps we should read **Πειρόου** here.

486. **νηδύϊ**. The best MSS. have **πνεύμονι**, but this is inconsistent with **μέσσον**: cp. 13. 397 *δουρὶ μέσον περόνησε τυχών . . μέσῃ δ' ἐν γαστέρι πῆξεν*.

491. **βαθεῖα**, *i.e.* not a mere fringe or outside.

494. **κτεινομένους ἐφέπων**, 'busy with them being slain,' *i.e.* busy with slaying them.

497. **λέπτ' ἐγένοντο**, 'it becomes peeled grain': the verb follows the predicate in number.

499–502 = 11. 534–537.

503. **ἀάπτους**, see on 11. 169, where the same line occurs.

BOOK XXI.

THE largest part of the twenty-first book is taken up with the 'battle by the river' (*μάχη παραποτάμιος*), which is the last episode in the story of Achilles before his final combat with Hector. The incidents of the book are of a more romantic cast, and involve more distinctly supernatural agency, than in any other part of the Iliad. They are as follows:—

Achilles pursues the routed Trojans to the ford of the Scamander, and slays many, defying the river to protect them. He slays Lycaon, then Asteropaeus. The River-god is roused to anger. Finding his stream choked with dead, he rises in a flood against Achilles. Poseidon and Athene give Achilles fresh strength. Scamander calls upon Simois, and Achilles is like to be swept away, when Here calls Hephaestus to his aid. The fire of Hephaestus overpowers the flood; Scamander is forced to yield (ll. 1–384).

War breaks out among the gods. Ares attacks Athene, who fells him with a stone, then strikes down Aphrodite. Poseidon challenges Apollo, but he declines combat. Here assails Artemis, who complains to Zeus. Finally Apollo goes to Troy, and the other gods return to Olympus (ll. 385–520).

Achilles pursues the Trojans to the city, and almost takes it. But Apollo encourages Agenor to meet his attack; then himself takes Agenor's form, and so leads Achilles away from the gate (ll. 520–611).

In the battle with the Scamander the epic narrative rises with its theme, and attains a vividness, rapidity of movement, and imaginative force, which have never been surpassed in poetry. Whether it also possesses the clearness and smoothness of construction which usually belong to Homer may be disputed. Critics have found various points difficult to determine: when Achilles is fighting on the bank, and when he is in the bed of the river; whether he is on the side next the Greek camp, or on the further side, where the Trojans are flying to the city; whether the river is enraged by the taunts of Achilles (l. 136), or by the slaying of the Trojans his worshippers (l. 146), or because his

stream is choked with dead (l. 218). Some of these questions will perhaps be solved by further study. For instance, the different reasons given for the action of the river are not contradictory, and doubtless are intended to produce a sense of gradually rising anger, bursting forth at length in uncontrollable violence. Other difficulties, it may be suspected, have their source in the bold and impetuous style of the passage, which leaves little room for fulness and consistency of detail[1].

The *θεομαχία* which follows (ll. 385–520) is generally believed to be an interpolation. The grounds for this opinion are certainly strong. The episode is of no great poetical merit, and it has the defect, regarded as a piece of supernatural dramatic machinery, of being without obvious bearing on human affairs—a mere interlude, and that on a different stage. Moreover, it seems to be a rule with Homer that a digression is only introduced to fill a necessary pause or interval in the action of the story. But in this case there is no such pause: on the contrary, Achilles is still just where we left him, and his career goes on exactly as we should expect it to do.

The last part of the book is evidently meant to bring the scene of action close up to the walls of Troy. The incident of Agenor effects this purpose, and also serves as a natural prelude to the final combat.

1. **πόρον**, the ford or crossing-place of the Scamander. Half of the Trojans succeeded in escaping to the city, while Achilles cut off the retreat of the rest, and so forced them into the deep part of the river.

2. Every river is the 'offspring of Zeus' (*διιπετής*, l. 268), because fed by his rain (*Διὸς ὄμβρος*).

5. **μαίνετο**, 'raged unchecked': cp. 16. 74, also 8. 111 (note).

6. **πεφυζότες**, 'in flight,' an irregular form of the Pf. Part.

7. **ἐρυκέμεν**, 'to check their flight.' This sending of a mist leads to no result; perhaps the words **ἠέρα . . ἐρυκέμεν** are an interpolation.

11. **ἔννεον** may be either for *ἔ-νεον* (like *ἔλλαβε*, &c.), or from the Compound *ἐν-νέω*. **περὶ δίνας**, 'round and round in the eddies,' cp. 1. 317 *ἑλισσομένη περὶ καπνῷ*.

12. **ἠερέθονται**, 'flutter up,' 'rise in a swarm.'

13. **φλέγει** may be Intrans., as *φλεγέθω*: see on 17. 738.

22. **μεγακήτεος**, 'great-bellied,' a common epithet of ships.

27. **λέξατο**, 'collected,' 'mustered.'

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[1] Wilamowitz says of the first book of the Odyssey (which he attributes to a compiler): 'Diese Exposition will **α** geben, und falls man sich nur in die nötige Entfernung von dem Detail stellt, so gibt es sie vortrefflich' (p. 11). But the hearer of poetry, like the spectator of a work of art, must always place himself at the right point of view. Whatever is invisible from that point is without value for criticism.

31. The **στρεπτὸς χιτών**, as Mr. Leaf shows (Il. 5. 113), was a stout pleated doublet, worn under the *θώρηξ*. The **ἱμάντες** here mentioned were doubtless the straps used to fasten the *χιτών*.

36. **ἀλωῆς**, here 'an orchard.'

40. **ἐπέρασσε**, 'sent him for sale' (*πέρ-νημι*).

Λῆμνον, Acc. of the *terminus ad quem*, which is comparatively rare in Homer, § 37, 6.

45. **οἷσι φίλοισι**, 'with his friends': Instrumental Dat. in the 'comitative' use, § 38, 3.

48. **νέεσθαι**, Inf. after **πέμψειν** (not *ἐθέλοντα*).

52. **ὑπό**, 'beneath him.'

53. **ὀχθήσας δ'**, apodosis to **τὸν δ' ὡς** (l. 49).

54. **τόδε**, 'here,' in my sight.

56. **ὑπό**, 'from under,' 'up from.'

57. **οἷον**, 'to see the way that,' pointing to an *example*, cp. 15. 287 *οἷον δὴ αὖτ' ἐξαῦτις ἀνέστη κῆρας ἀλύξας Ἕκτωρ*, 'even as Hector has' &c.

58. **πεπερημένος**, from *περάω*. The regular form would be *πεπρημένος*, which should perhaps be read here.

59. **πόντος ἁλός**, perhaps with a trace of the original meaning of the words, 'the pathway of the salt sea.'

62. **ὁμῶς**, 'as well' (as from Lemnos).

65. **περὶ θυμῷ**, 'with all his heart.'

68. **οὐτάμεναι**, the proper word for the *thrust* of a weapon.

70. **ἄμεναι**, 'to glut its desire.'

74. **αἴδεο**, 'have regard to'; *αἰδώς* is the sense of shrinking from a forbidden act, such as the killing of a suppliant would be. This is again insisted upon in the epithet **αἰδοῖος** in the next line.

75. **ἀντί**, 'as good as,' equivalent to: cp. 8. 163 (note).

76. **πρώτῳ**. Cp. Od. 6. 175 *ἀλλά, ἄνασσ', ἐλέαιρε· σὲ γὰρ κακὰ πολλὰ μογήσας ἐς πρώτην ἱκόμην*, also Od. 7. 301., 8. 462.

79. **ἑκατόμβοιον**, sc. *ὦνον*: cp. Od. 15. 452 *ὁ δ' ὑμῖν μυρίον ὦνον ἄλφοι*.

80. **νῦν δὲ λύμην** *κ.τ.λ.* This clause is subordinate in the thought; 'now, *when* I had been released—and it is but the twelfth day &c.—now (I say)' &c.

83. **μέλλω που**, 'I must surely': cp. 13. 226.

89. **δειροτομήσεις**, *i.e.* slay in cold blood, cp. 1. 555.

95. **οὐχ ὁμογάστριος**. This is one of the traces of the ancient system of reckoning kinship through the mother, which, as we know from Herodotus, survived in historical times among the Lycians.

101. **τι** qualifies **φίλτερον**, 'it was, I might say, more to my mind.'

104. **Ἰλίου**, for **Ἰλίοο**, § 19, 3.

105. **καί** emphasises **πάντων**, 'no not of all.' After a negative *οὐδέ*

is more regular, but cp. Od. 1. 19 *καὶ μετὰ οἷσι φίλοισι*, 'not even amid his friends.'

106. **ἀλλά, φίλος,** *κ.τ.λ.* The tone of the speech changes abruptly into one of sadness and compassion: Achilles sees in the death of Lycaon a reflexion of the untimely death of Patroclus, and the fate which is soon to overtake himself. Such transitions of feeling belong to his character, which is conceived by the poet as one in which reason is entirely under the dominion of impulse.

110. **ἔπι,** 'is assigned, attached to,' *i. e.* I too am not exempt.

τοι calls attention to something general and obvious: 'surely you know that —.'

111. **δείλη,** 'evening,' elsewhere *δείελος* (l. 232), and *δείελον ἦμαρ*. Perhaps we should write **δείελος** here.

114. **αὐτοῦ,** 'on the spot,' straightway.

120. **ἧκε φέρεσθαι,** 'sent flying': or perhaps 'sent to be carried down' (by the river).

122. **μετά** with the Dat. Plur. is generally used of *persons*: hence **μετ' ἰχθύσι** may have a contemptuous force, 'with the fish for company.'

123. **ἀπολιχμήσονται** takes an Acc. of the *thing* taken away (*αἷμα*) the *person* (*σέ*), and the *part* (*ὠτειλήν*). But some MSS. have **ὠτειλῆς**.

ἀκηδέες, 'paying no rites of burial' = *ἀκηδέστως*.

126. **φρῖχ' ὑπαΐξει,** 'will dart beneath the ripple,' the surface of the ruffled sea.

127. **ὅς κε φάγῃσι,** 'which has eaten,' *i. e.* after devouring the flesh. Some take **ὑπαΐξει** to mean 'will dart up to,' and **ὅς κε φάγῃσι,** 'which shall eat,' *i. e.* in order to eat. But the picture of the fish disturbed while feeding on the body is much more natural.

129. **κεραΐζων,** 'destroying.'

131. **δηθά,** with the Pres. **ἱερεύετε** has the force of *jamdudum*: 'have long sacrificed.'

144. **ἀντίος ἐκ ποταμοῖο,** 'facing him from the river,' *i. e.* with the river behind him: cp. 20. 377 *ἐκ φλοίσβοιο δέδεξο*.

146. **δαϊκταμένων,** 'slain in combat' (*δάϊς*): we might write **δάϊ κταμένων.** The Gen. with *κεχόλωτο*, § 39, 5.

150. **ὅ,** = *ὅτι*: 'who are you that you have dared?' Cp. l. 488.

156. **Asteropaeus,** as a late comer, is not mentioned in the Catalogue: though, as Mr. Leaf points out (on 2. 848), he must have arrived before the time at which the Catalogue is placed in the poem.

162. **Πηλιάδα μελίην,** cp. 16. 143.

δούρασιν ἀμφίς, 'with spears from both hands,' with both his spears at once. We must understand some word meaning 'attacked,' out of **ἀνέσχετο μελίην** in the preceding clause.

163. **περιδέξιος,** used here for *ἀμφιδέξιος*, a word that the metre does not admit.

166. **χειρός**, 'arm,' cp. 11. 252 *κατὰ χεῖρα μέσην ἀγκῶνος ἔνερθεν.*

167. **ἡ δ'**, sc. *αἰχμή*, understood in *δόρυ*.

αὐτοῦ, 'his body.' **ὑπέρ** = 'passing over,' as 20. 279 *ὑπὲρ νώτου ἐνὶ γαίῃ ἔστη.*

169. **ἰθυ-πτ-ίωνα**, 'straight-flying': the termination is the same as in **Ὑπερίων, Κρονίων.**

172. **μεσσοπαγές**, 'half driven home,' buried to the middle. The best MSS. have **μεσσοπαλές**, 'brandished by the middle,' which does not suit **ἔθηκε**. Mr. Leaf translates it 'quivering up to the middle': but *πάλλω* when used of a spear always describes the movement caused by the act of poising before the throw is made.

174. Asteropaeus now wishes to use the spear of Achilles, but cannot pull it out of the ground. Apparently he has no sword.

177. **μεθῆκε βίης**, 'let go his force,' relaxed his efforts.

178. **ἐπιγνάμψας**, 'by bending'; he tried to bend it till it should break.

180. Cp. 4. 525, 526.

184. **τοι** marks the lesson to be enforced: 'it is hard, you see.'

185. **παισίν**, Plur. of generality, 'with a son of Zeus': see ll. 190, 499. **ἐκγεγαῶτι**, 'for one that is the offspring.'

186. **φῆσθα**, Impf., 'you said just now.'

γένος, Acc. (as **γενεήν** in the next line) = 'in respect of descent.' Hence construe **ποταμοῦ ἔμμεναι** (not *γένος ποταμοῦ*).

190. **κρείσσων μὲν** *κ.τ.λ.* This clause is subordinate in thought to the next: 'therefore *as* Zeus is mightier than rivers, so the offspring of Zeus is mightier,' &c.

ποταμῶν, a Plur. of *generality*, 'mightier than any river.'

202. **δίαινε** *κ.τ.λ.* parallel in sense to **κείμενον**: 'lying on the sand and wetted by the dark stream.'

204. **κείροντες** is a more general word, qualified by **ἐρεπτόμενοι**: 'plucking at the fat and so making spoil of it.'

206. **ἔτι πεφοβήατο, ἐπεὶ εἶδον** is a condensed form = 'were still in flight, having taken to flight when they saw.'

215. **ἀνδρῶν**, Gen. after **περί**, 'beyond all men.'

217. **μέρμερα**, 'famous deeds.' The demand of the Scamander—'if you must kill Trojans, chase them on to the plain first'—is ironical, the thing being practically impossible.

220. **ἀϊδήλως**, 'in all-consuming fashion.'

221. **ἄγη μ' ἔχει.** The phrase is elsewhere used of admiration, as in Od. 3. 227., 16. 243. Here it is rather 'astonishment,' unless it is taken to be ironical, as is very possible. The tone of the speech is one of *repressed* indignation, which breaks out afterwards.

223. **ταῦτα**, 'what you ask,' viz. in l. 217. Achilles puts his refusal into the form of a modified compliance: 'I will stop, as you bid me, but not till I have driven the Trojans into the city.'

225. **Ἕκτορι**, 'against Hector,' **πειρηθῆναι ἀντιβίην** being = 'to fight.'

226. **δαμάσσεται**, Aor. Subj.

230. **εἰρύσαο**, 'hast maintained,' cp. 1. 126.

232. **δείελος**, evening,' perhaps 'the evening sun' (cp. Od. 17. 606 *δείελον ἦμαρ*), since **ὀψὲ δύων** applies properly to the sun.

234. **οἴδματι θύων**, 'boiling with his swollen waters.'

235. **κυκώμενος**, 'swirling.'

237. **θύραζε**, 'forth.' Cp. Italian *fuori*, from Lat. *foris*.

240. **δεινόν**, Adv. with **κυκώμενον**: cp. 19. 17.

242. **εἶχε**, 16. 110.

244. **διῶσεν**, 'split asunder,' made a gap in.

ἐπέσχε, 'reached over,' cp. l. 407.

245. **γεφύρωσεν**, 'dammed,' cp. 15. 357. **μιν αὐτόν**, 'the river itself,' the whole river.

247. **πεδίοιο**, with **πέτεσθαι**.

249. **ἀκροκελαινιόων**, 'darkling on the surface,' cp. l. 126 *μέλαιναν φρῖκα*.

252. **τοῦ θηρητῆρος**, 'the one called the hunter.' The Art. implies that the *θηρητήρ* is a particular kind of eagle: cp. 20. 181 *τιμῆς τῆς Πριάμου*, and the commoner use with words of comparison, *Αἴας ὁ μέγας*, &c. (§ 47, 2, *d*). There was also a reading **μελανόστου**, recognised by Aristotle.

254. **ἐϊκώς**. The Pf. Participle generally has the long stem in the Masc., the shorter in the Fem.: *εἰδώς ἰδυῖα*, *ἀρηρώς ἀραρυῖα*, &c., and so *ἐοικώς* (*ἐϊκώς* only here), Fem. *ἐϊκυῖα*.

255. **ὕπαιθα τοῖο λιασθείς**, 'turning to one side from before him' (the river).

257. **ὀχετηγός**, 'maker (lit. leader) of channels,' one who makes channels for irrigation.

258. **ὕδατι ῥόον ἡγεμονεύῃ**, 'guides the water in its flow': construed like *ὁδὸν ἡγεῖσθαί τινι*, 'to lead one in the way.'

262. **προαλεῖ**, 'overhanging,' 'sloping.'

καὶ τὸν ἄγοντα, 'even the man who is guiding it': the Art. with **καί** as in 1. 340.

267. **φοβέουσι**, 'are causing him to flee,' *i.e.* are taking part in the war of elements that is raging against him.

269. **πλάζε**, 'dashed upon.'

271. **ὑπ-έρεπτε**, 'snatched from beneath,' 'washed away.'

273. **ὡς** expresses astonishment: 'to think that —.'

ἐλεεινόν, with **με**, 'in my piteous case.'

274. **πάθοιμι** is concessive: 'I am ready to suffer.'

275. **τόσον αἴτιος**, 'so much to blame,' *i.e.* no one is particularly to blame, except my mother.

279. **ἔτραφε**, Intrans., see on 2. 661.

281. **εἵμαρτο**, 'it is fated' (though I thought otherwise): the Plpf. is used like the Impf. with *ἄρα*.

283. **ἔναυλος**, properly a channel or 'bed,' cp. l. 312; here 'a stream.' **ἀποέρσῃ**, 'sweeps away,' see 6. 348.

χειμῶνι, 'in a storm.'

286. **ἐπιστώσαντο**, 'gave him assurance.'

288. **τρέε**, 'shrink back': the word always implies an *act* of shrinking or flight (not merely the feeling of fear).

291. **ὣς** *κ.τ.λ.*, to be taken with l. 288.

292. **λωφήσει**, 'will abate.' **εἴσεαι**, 'shalt find it out.'

295. **Ἰλιόφι** must here be a 'true' Gen., 'the walls of Ilios.' Some take it as a Locative, but the order is against this. Probably we should read **Ἰλίοο**, as in 15. 66., 21. 104 (§ **10**, 3).

296. **ὅς κε φύγῃσι**, 'so many as escape.'

303. **ἀν' ἰθύν**, 'in his course,' 'as he strove towards his aim.'

305. **ἔληγε τὸ ὃν μένος**, 'slackened in his fury,' see on 13. 424.

306. **κόρυσσε**, 'crested,' raised in a crest.

308. **ἀμφότεροί περ**, 'both together' (if one is not enough).

312. **ὕδατος**, with **ἐμπίπληθι**.

317. **οὔτε τὰ** *κ.τ.λ.*, 'nor again': the Art. emphasises the arms as specially important in the enumeration.

319. **χέραδος**, an Acc. Neut., according to the best authorities.

322. **αὐτοῦ**, 'where he falls.'

323. **τυμβοχόης** is the reading of the ancient grammarian Crates. Aristarchus read **τυμβοχοῆσ(αι)**, 'to raise a funeral mound.' But the **-αι** of the First Aor. Inf. is never elided in Homer; and the Acc. and Gen. with **χρεώ** is a very common construction (9. 75, &c.).

ὅτε μιν θάπτωσιν is covered by the negative, the meaning being 'he will need no mound at his burial' (because he will have no burial). Hence the use of *ὅτε* with Subj. without *ἄν* or *κεν* (§ **33**, 1, *d*).

325. **μορμύρων**, cp. 18. 403.

326. **πορφύρεον**, 'troubled,' cp. 17. 547, also *πόρφυρε* (l. 551).

327. **κατὰ ᾕρεε**, Impf. 'was ready to overpower.'

332. **ἠΐσκομεν**, Impf. of continuance in the past, 'we have always judged Xanthus to be a match in battle for you,' to be your fit antagonist; in allusion to the natural enmity of fire and water.

336. Join **ἀπὸ κῆαι**, 'burn up.' The Opt. expresses the more remote intention (**ὄρσουσα** being the immediate purpose): § **34**, 2, *a*.

337. **φορέουσα**, 'carrying with it,' spreading.

338. **ἐν δ' αὐτὸν ἵει πυρί**, 'plunge the river bodily in fire.'

μηδέ σε *κ.τ.λ.* = 20. 108, 109.

342. **τιτύσκετο**, 'got ready.' The common meaning 'to aim' is derived from this more general sense.

344. The line is wrongly repeated from l. 236; here **κατ' αὐτόν** has nothing to refer to.

346. **νεοαρδέ' ἀλωήν**, 'freshly watered orchard.'

347. **μιν** is governed by **ἐθείρῃ**, 'tills.' For the order cp. H. G. § 365.

353. **οἳ κατὰ δίνας**, sc. *ἦσαν*: cp. 11. 535 *ἄντυγες αἳ περὶ δίφρον*.

356. **ἶς ποταμοῖο**, perhaps not a *mere* periphrasis for *ποταμός*.

358. **φλεγέθοντι** agrees with **σοί** (not **πυρί**).

360. **ἐξελάσειε**, Opt. of *concession*, § **30**, 4.

τί μοι *κ.τ.λ.*, 'what part have I in—?'

362. **ἐπειγόμενος**, 'urged,' exposed to the force of.

364. **ἀμβολάδην**, 'throwing up the water,' boiling.

367. **βίηφι**, Gen.

369. **ἔχραε**, 'has attacked,' 'fallen upon,' cp. 16. 352. **ῥόον** is object to **κήδειν**, cp. Od. 21. 68 *οἳ τόδε δῶμα ἐχράετ' ἐσθιέμεν*.

374–376 = 20. 315–317: but most MSS. here have **καιομένη, καίωσι** (instead of *δαιομένη, δαίωσι*).

386. **ἄητο**, lit. 'blew,' *i. e.* was stirred, was furious.

388. **σάλπιγξεν**, 'rang as with a trumpet': see 18. 219.

392. **ῥινοτόρος**, 'piercer of shields.'

395. **ἄητον** is generally explained as from *ἄημι*, 'blowing,' hence 'fierce,' 'vehement.' If so it should be oxytone, *ἀητόν*. See the note on *αἴητον*, 18. 410.

397. **πανόψιον**, generally translated 'in the sight of all,' either as an Adv. or agreeing with **ἔγχος**. The word is probably corrupt.

400. **οὔτησε**, 'struck a blow' (not necessarily inflicting a wound).

411. **ὅτι** *κ.τ.λ.* expresses the ground of the assertion **οὐδέ νύ πώ περ ἐπεφράσω**: 'you cannot have bethought you how much mightier I am, if you match yourself' &c.

412. **ἐρινύας**, 'the curses,' Od. 11. 280. **ἐξαποτίνοις**, 'pay (*i. e.* suffer) to the full.'

τῆς μητρός, viz. Here. The Art. is used as in 19. 322.

421. **ἡ κυνάμυια**, Art. expressing *dislike*, § **47**, 2, *g*.

431. **ἀντιόωσα**, Fut. of *ἀντιάζω*.

437. **αἴσχιον**, a Comparative of contrast between two *opposites*, *i. e.* it means, not 'more *αἰσχρόν*,' but '*αἰσχρόν* instead of *καλόν*.' So in l. 486 *ἀγροτέρας ἐλάφους* = 'wild (not tame) stags.' Cp. 19. 56, 63.

441. **ἔχες**, 'have had,' sc. in helping the Trojans.

450. **μισθοῖο τέλος**, 'the fulness of payment,' *i. e.* the performance when the full time had come.

ἐξέφερον, 'were bringing,' *i. e.* should have brought.

451. **βιήσατο**, 'did violence,' *i. e.* robbed us of the hire.

453. **σύν**, with **δήσειν**, by Tmesis. Several MSS. have **σοί**, which was adopted by the older editors. But there seems to be no point in limiting part of the outrage to Apollo.

454. **περάαν**, 'would send for sale,' see on l. 40.

455. **στεῦτο**, see 3. 83. Such mutilations were regarded in later Greek history as characteristically 'barbarous.'

460. **πρόχνυ**, for *πρό-γνυ*, 'forward on knee,' abased to the ground.

463. **εἰ δὴ πτολεμίξω**, 'if I am to make war,' cp. 1. 294.

464–466. These lines repeat in a somewhat simpler form the famous comparison of 6. 146–149.

466. **ἀκήριοι**, 'lifeless,' see on 5. 812.

467. **αὐτοί**, 'by themselves.'

469. **μιγήμεναι ἐν παλάμῃσι**, 'to engage in the hands of,' *i. e.* to come to a hand-to-hand fight with.

473. **ἐπέτρεψας**, 'hast yielded,' sc. by flying.

μέλεον, 'idle,' because not founded on actual fighting: cp. 23. 795 *μέλεος εἰρήσεται αἶνος*.

475. **μὴ . . ἀκούσω**, 'let me not hear,' cp. 1. 26.

482. **μένος**, with **ἀντιφέρεσθαι**, as in l. 411 *μένος ἰσοφαρίζεις*. We cannot distinguish sharply between the literal sense 'to meet in combat' and the metaphorical 'to match oneself, rival.'

487. **εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις** *κ.τ.λ.* The apodosis—'do so'—is omitted as self-evident: for the other examples of this form see on 6. 150.

488. **ὅττι μοι** *κ.τ.λ.* suits the general sense of the preceding clause: 'you wish to know which is stronger, since you offer me battle.'

490. **τόξα**, 'bow and arrows,' including quiver, &c. So in l. 502.

491. **αὐτοῖσιν**, 'with these as they were,' going no further for weapons.

495. **χηραμόν**, 'a cleft': a second Acc., in apposition to **πέτρην**: cp. 14. 228.

499. **πληκτίζεσθαι**, 'to come to blows.' **ἀλόχοισι**, see on ll. 185, 190.

503. **στροφάλιγγι κονίης**, 'the whirl of dust.' The phrase belongs to descriptions of battles (16. 775); here it has a mock-heroic effect.

504. **θυγατέρος**, with **τόξα**.

513. **ἐξ ἧς**, 'of whose doing.' **ἐφῆπται**, 'has got a hold among.'

517. **ὑπέρμορον**, see on 20. 30.

524. **ἔθηκε**, sc. *καπνός*, the smoke -more properly the fire.

530. Most MSS. have **ὀτρυνέων**, but the Pres., implying that he called to the watchers as he descended, seems more vivid: cp. 9. 709.

534. **ἀναπνεύσωσιν ἀλέντες**, 'recover breath by crowding into the city,' *i. e.* reach the city, and so recover breath.

535. **ἐπανθέμεναι**, so Aristarchus: the MSS. have **ἐπ' ἂψ θέμεναι**.

536. **ἄληται**, 2 Aor. Subj. of *ἄλλομαι*, only found here.

537. **ἄνεσάν τε** *κ.τ.λ.* The general statement, 'opened the gates,' is put before the detail, though that is earlier in time: for the so-called Prothysteron, or *ὕστερον πρότερον*, cp. 1. 251., 5. 118.

538. **τεῦξαν φάος,** 'wrought deliverance,' cp. 16. 95 *ἐπὴν φάος ἐν νήεσσι θήῃς.*

539. **ἀντίος,** 'to meet' Achilles. So in l. 542 **ὁ** means Achilles. Join **Τρώων λοιγόν** (like *λοιγὸν Ἀχαιῶν* in l. 134): *ἀλαλκεῖν* does not govern an Acc. and Dat.

546. **φῶτα . . υἱόν,** cp. 4. 194.

551. **πόρφυρε,** 'was troubled': see on 14. 16.

555. **δειροτομήσει,** see l. 89.

558. **πρὸς πεδίον,** 'in the direction of the plain,' *i. e.* away from the city. **Ἰλήϊον** is a form that only occurs here, and has not been satisfactorily accounted for. It cannot well be the Adj. of *Ἴλιος*, or of *Ἶλος* (10. 415, &c.), but presupposes a Noun *Ἰλεύς*. An ancient variant is **Ἰδήϊον,** explained as the plain 'at the foot of Mt. Ida,' *i. e.* the part of the Trojan plain on the side furthest from the sea. The chief objection to this is that the Adj. of *Ἴδη* is *Ἰδαῖος*.

560. **ἑσπέριος δ'** *κ.τ.λ.* This may be the apodosis to l. 556 **εἰ δ' ἂν ἐγὼ** *κ.τ.λ.* Or we may suppose the apodosis to be forgotten, or omitted as self-evident: cp. l. 487.

561. **τίη διελέξατο,** Aor. in impatient questions, cp. 2. 323.

563. **ἀπαειρόμενον,** 'starting to go.'

567. Here the apodosis is supplied in sense by the clause **καὶ γάρ** *κ.τ.λ.*, which sufficiently indicates what is meant. Join **οἱ κατεναντίον ἔλθω.**

568. This contradicts the later fancy of the invulnerability of Achilles.

575. **φοβεῖται,** of flight, as always.

576. **φθάμενος,** has 'begun by' wounding it, *i. e.* has so far the advantage that he has wounded it.

578. **ξυμβλήμεναι,** 'get to close quarters,' *i. e.* reach the hunter with its teeth or claws.

588. **εἰρυόμεσθα,** probably Fut., like **ἐφέψεις.**

592. **μιν,** sc. *κνήμην*. But some MSS. read *ἀμφὶ δέ* **οἱ,** and the Dat. is more in accordance with Homeric use.

593. **πάλιν ὄρουσε,** 'rebounded off again.'

600. **αὐτῷ,** the *real* man: cp. 14. 474., 23. 66.

609. **πεφεύγοι.** One or two good MSS. have **πεφεύγει,** which fits **ὅς τ' ἔθανε** better. There is still more doubt in 8. 270 as to *βεβλήκοι*, the only other instance of a Pf. Opt. of this form. In neither place does the Opt. give a perceptibly different meaning from the Indic.: § **34,** 1, *b*.

BOOK XXII.

WITH the twenty-second book of the Iliad the last of the four great days of battle comes to an end. The two mightiest champions are at length brought face to face: the death of Hector deprives the Trojans of all hope of deliverance; and the vengeance of Achilles is accomplished. As we approach this climax the march of events becomes so simple and direct that it is hardly necessary to analyse it. Hector at first resolves to make a stand outside the Scaean gate. Then he flies before Achilles, and is pursued three times round the city. Finally the gods resolve that his fate can no longer be postponed. Athene deludes him with the expectation of succour, and then helps Achilles to slay him. Achilles despoils him of armour, and drags the body behind his chariot to the camp. This outline is filled up by several passages of dialogue, which serve chiefly to bring out the character of the two antagonists. In vain Priam and Hecuba, from the walls of the city, entreat Hector to seek shelter with the other Trojans (ll. 25-97). He puts aside the thought of purchasing safety by submitting to terms (ll. 98–130). His proposal that each combatant should promise to grant burial to his fallen enemy is fiercely rejected by Achilles (ll. 248–272). His dying prayer for the same boon is received with like bitter contempt (ll. 330–366). After his death Achilles summons the Greeks to return for the burial of Patroclus (ll. 377–394). The book ends with the laments of Priam (ll. 405–429), Hecuba (ll. 430–436), and Andromache (ll. 437–515).

The poetical attraction of the book, to a modern reader, centres in the figure of Hector, whose character, as drawn out in successive speeches and incidents, appeals profoundly to our sympathy. The student of the Iliad, however, has to consider the value of this portraiture in relation to the main subject. It would undoubtedly be a mistake in art to allow Hector to take away our interest from the chief hero at the supreme crisis of the poem. What, then, is the relation which we find between the two characters that now occupy the stage? Evidently it is one of the most complete contrast. Achilles, the Greek hero, the ideal of a youthful warrior, is fighting victoriously, and with the aid of friendly gods, in the cause of private friendship. Hector, the champion of the enemy, with inferior prowess, and therefore with little hope of success, is devoting himself as a matter of duty to the defence of his country. His conduct, too, is essentially chivalrous, and in conformity with the rules which were afterwards recognised in civilised Greece, while Achilles represents mere primitive savagery. Here we have a moral contrast, not unlike those which are often made the source of interest in Greek drama. We may compare the *Antigone*, in which

duty to a brother involves disobedience to the state: or the *Philoctetes*, in which just resentment for private wrongs stands in the way of public interest. In the Iliad, indeed, there can hardly be said to be an ethical problem. On every ground of morality Hector seems to us to stand infinitely higher. The question, then, is: are we to infer that the larger share of sympathy would be given to Hector by the original hearers of the Iliad? The poet does not help us much here, because his dramatic instinct led him to divide the interest between the two great antagonists: but we can hardly doubt that in his intention the chief place remained with Achilles, and that it was in order to heighten the glory of Achilles that he portrayed the noble despair of Hector. If so, we are driven to suppose that the moral superiority which impresses us was not recognised as such by the contemporaries of Homer, or at least that it was not felt to have more than a secondary value, as an element of dramatic effect. And this view is confirmed by the repulsive piece of treachery by which Athene brings about the death of Hector, as well as the barbarous mutilation of the dead which follows.

The soliloquy spoken by Hector while Achilles is advancing (ll. 98–130) is rejected by Hentze, on the ground that it is inconsistent with the vivid simile by which his unconquerable spirit has just been described (ll. 93–97; cp. especially l. 96 ἄσβεστον ἔχων μένος οὐχ ὑπεχώρει with l. 98 ὀχθήσας δ' ἄρα κ.τ.λ). The change of mood is certainly abrupt, and perhaps the whole speech is somewhat below the level of Homeric art. Another doubtful passage is the dialogue in heaven between Zeus and Athene (ll. 167–188), which closely resembles the dialogue between Zeus and Here about the death of Sarpedon (16. 432–458), and also recals that between the same speakers in 18. 356–368. All three passages are suspected; and in this case the scene is open to the definite objection that it anticipates, and consequently spoils, the fine description of Zeus weighing the fates of Achilles and Hector in the balance (ll. 208–213).

After Hector is slain, Achilles addresses the Greeks in a speech which has provoked much criticism. First he proposes at once to attack Troy, and see whether the Trojans will make any defence (ll. 381–384); then he remembers that Patroclus lies unburied (ll. 385–390); finally he bids the Greeks return with the body of Hector, singing a paean of victory (ll. 391–394). But instead of the solemn procession which this implies, he drives his chariot at full speed to the camp (l. 400), dragging the body behind it. In all this, however, there is surely no greater inconsistency than we expect from the wayward character of Achilles: see the note on 16. 84. The poet wished to show that grief for Patroclus was now the ruling motive in his hero's mind. Perhaps, too, he wished to explain why the Greeks did not follow up their victory by an assault on the city. Fick maintains that the original Iliad ended with l. 394; and certainly the words of ll. 393, 394 (ἠράμεθα μέγα κῦδος κ.τ.λ.)

make a fine conclusion. But it is difficult to think that an ancient hearer would have been satisfied without some mention of the burial of Patroclus.

4. **σάκε' ὤμοισι κλίναντες**, in the attitude of readiness to receive an attack; cp. 11. 593., 13. 488.

5. **μεῖναι**, Inf. of *consequence*, 'for remaining,' so that he remained.

10. **σὺ δ' ἀσπερχὲς μενεαίνεις** is parenthetical (§ 57)—'in the hot fury of your pursuit.' **σύ** is repeated to mark the opposition to the preceding clause: 'you have not recognised me—(on the contrary) you pursue with unslackened ardour.' So in l. 12 *σὺ δὲ δεῦρο λιάσθης* = 'while you have turned aside hither.'

11. **πόνος**, of the 'distress' of battle, as elsewhere.

13. **οὔ τοι μόρσιμος**, 'I am not fated for you,' *i. e.* fate does not give me to you to kill.

15. **ἔβλαψας**, 'thou hast foiled me,' spoilt my career: cp. 15. 484.

17. 'Before reaching' is of course ironical, as they would never reach Troy.

19. **ῥηϊδίως**, 'with a light heart.'

23. **τιταινόμενος**, 'at full stride,' cp. 16. 375 *τανύοντο δὲ μώνυχες ἵπποι*.

24. **λαιψηρά**, with **πόδας καὶ γούνατα**, the second Noun fixing the gender; cp. 17. 387.

26. **παμφαίνοντα** (cp. 5. 6) is to be taken closely with **ἐπεσσύμενον**: 'glittering as he rushed on.'

27. **ὀπώρης**, Gen. of *time within which*, § 39, 2.

29. **ἐπίκλησιν**, cognate Acc. with **καλέουσι**, § 37, 2.

34. **ἀνασχόμενος**, 'raising' (his hands): put for *χεῖρας ἀνασχόμενος* (Od. 18. 100).

ἐγεγώνει, cp. 12. 337.

38. **τοῦτον**, *istum*, especially used of an enemy: cp. 19. 2.

41. **σχέτλιος**, 'hard,' 'relentless one,' said of Hector. Most commentators refer it to Achilles, both here and in l. 86, where it is similarly used. But **σχέτλιος** is especially a word of *friendly* complaint: so Achilles uses it of Patroclus (18. 13), Diomede of Nestor (10. 164), &c.

43. **κείμενον**, 'left lying,' sc. unburied.

47. **Τρώων**, 'among the Trojans,' partitive Gen.

49. **μετὰ στρατῷ**, *i.e.* in the hands of the Greeks.

50. **χαλκοῦ**, Gen. of *price*. **ἀπολυσόμεθα**, for the Mid. cp. 1. 13.

51. **ὤπασε**, 'gave with,' see on 9. 146.

52. **εἰν 'Αΐδαο δόμοισι**, sc. *εἰσί*.

54. **ἄλλοισι**, see on 2. 191.

57. **κῦδος**, 'glory,' = victory, cp. 15. 491.

59. **φρονέοντα,** = ζώοντα cp. 19. 335)—alive and therefore knowing what evils are impending.

60. **οὐδῷ,** lit. 'threshold': not however thought of as a door-way (so that the metaphor would imply that Priam was only entering upon old age), but as a 'stepping-ground,' 'landing,' which he had fairly reached.

62. **ἑλκηθείσας,** 'dragged away,' cp. *ἑλκηθμός* (6. 465).

63. **θαλάμους,** cp. the description of Priam's palace, 6. 244 ff.

64. **ἐν αἰνῇ δηϊοτῆτι,** 'in the fell havoc.' The word has a vague meaning: cp. Od. 12. 257 *χεῖρας ἐμοὶ ὀρέγοντας ἐν αἰνῇ δηϊοτῆτι* (of the men in the grasp of Scylla).

66. **πρώτῃσι θύρῃσι,** = 'just outside the door,' cp. 8. 411.

69. **τραπεζῆας,** 'eating from the table,' domesticated.

70. **περὶ θυμῷ,** 'to the fulness of their hearts,' cp. 21. 65.

71. **πάντα,** Nom., as in l. 73.

72. **ἀρηϊκταμένῳ,** Dat. because it means '*if* he falls in battle': see on 2. 113.

73. **κεῖσθαι,** cp. l. 43. **ὅττι φανήῃ,** 'whatever may present itself, befal him in the sight of men': see on 11. 734. Some take it to mean 'whatever is shown, exposed to view,' *φαίνω* being used as in Od. 18. 67 *φαῖνε δὲ μηρούς.*

80. **ἀνιεμένη,** 'throwing back,' 'opening.'

82. **τάδε αἴδεο,** 'be moved by (do not be callous to) this sight.'

83. **αὐτήν,** nearly 'in my turn.'

86. **σχέτλιος,** 'relentless,' 'unkind,' must be understood as in l. 41, of the obduracy of Hector.

οὐ ἔτι, 'I shall no more bewail,' *i. e.* no more have the hope of duly bewailing.

88. **πολύδωρος,** see on 6. 394. **μέγα,** with **ἄνευθε.**

94. **κακὰ φάρμακα,** 'poisonous herbs.' Virgil's *coluber mala gramina pastus* (Aen. 2. 471).

95. **περὶ χειῇ,** 'round (inside) his hole.'

100. **ἀναθήσει,** 'will fasten upon me': cp. Od. 2. 86 *μῶμον ἀνάψαι,* also Il. 5. 492 (note).

101. **ἡγήσασθαι,** 'to lead, direct': see 18. 254 ff.

102. **ὑπό,** 'during,' as 16. 202 *πάνθ' ὑπὸ μηνιθμόν.* The literal sense will suit if night is regarded as a *space* of darkness: cp. 2. 57 (note).

107. **πιθήσας,** 'obeying,' *i. e.* giving way to confidence in: cp. Od. 13. 143 *βίῃ καὶ κάρτεϊ εἴκων.*

109. **ἄντην,** 'facing' (Achilles). This is the important word, the meaning being that it is better to face Achilles, whether the consequence is victory or death.

κατακτείναντα, al. **κατακτείναντι.** Aristarchus gave both readings; the Acc. is more correct when the Participle is taken closely with the

predicate,—'to kill and so return'; see on l. 72. In the next line, however, Aristarchus wrote **αὐτῷ**, and this is the reading of the best MSS. If it is right, the Dat. is to be accounted for by the desire of bringing the Pronoun into apposition with **ἐμοί** in l. 108, so as to show that Hector means himself. The Acc. **αὐτόν** would naturally mean Achilles. Aristarchus seems to have thought it also possible to take **αὐτῷ** as = *ὑπ' αὐτοῦ*, but this can hardly be defended.

110. **κεν** has nearly the force of 'else,' as in Od. 4. 546. This is the only place where it goes with an Inf.

111. **εἰ δέ κεν** *κ.τ.λ.* There is no apodosis, the sentence being broken off abruptly at l. 122 *ἀλλὰ τίη κ.τ.λ.*: cp. 21. 556–562, 567–570.

113. **αὐτός**, 'in person,' not through a herald or messenger.

116. **ἥ τε**, 'which thing,' Fem. by attraction of the predicate **ἀρχή**.

117. **ἀμφίς**, 'in two parts': cp. 2. 13., 12. 434. Some take it to mean 'separately,' sc. that the treasure brought by Paris was not to count in the division of the Trojan possessions: but this is less natural.

119. **Τρωσὶν ὅρκον ἕλωμαι**, 'take an oath from the Trojans,' *i. e.* impose on them the taking of an oath: cp. Od. 4. 746 *ἐμεῦ δ' ἕλετο μέγαν ὅρκον.*

120. **ἄνδιχα**, 'in two parts,' sharing it between besiegers and besieged. This seems to have been the usual compromise; cp. 18. 511.

123. **μή μιν ἐγὼ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ μ' οὐκ ἐλεήσει.** The real object of the fear is given by the apodosis, the sense being 'I fear that after I have approached him he will not pity me.' Hence we expect **ἐλεήσῃ**.

125. **αὔτως**, 'just,' without more effort.

126. **ἀπὸ δρυὸς οὐδ' ἀπὸ πέτρης** is a proverbial phrase, the original application of which was doubtless forgotten. The meaning seems to be 'with anything that comes to hand,' 'at haphazard.' It occurs in an entirely different connexion in Od. 19. 163 *οὐ γὰρ ἀπὸ δρυός ἐσσι παλαιφάτου οὐδ' ἀπὸ πέτρης* = 'you are of flesh and blood.' Cp. Hes. Theog. 35 *ἀλλὰ τίη μοι ταῦτα περὶ δρῦν ἢ περὶ πέτρην* (=not to the purpose).

127. **ὀαριζέμεναι**, lit. 'to keep company' (from *ὄαρ*): hence = Lat. *conversari.*

129. **ὅττι τάχιστα**, 'as soon as may be,' to be taken with the preceding Imper., as in the parallel passages (*e.g.* 15. 146). There was a variant **ὄφρα τ.**, which perhaps ought to be adopted here, as it is found in similar passages whenever a Subj. follows (4. 269, &c.).

132. **κορυθ-άϊκι**, 'darting with helmet,' cp. *κορυθαίολος.*

134. **ἀμφί**, 'round him,' of the armour generally: so *περί* in 13. 245.

140. **οἴμησε**, 'swoops down.'

141. **λεληκώς**, 'screaming'; see § **26**, 3.

143. **τρέσε**, 'shrank away,' 'fled,' see on 11. 546., 19. 15.

145. **σκοπιήν**, 'the look out place'; not that of 2. 792 ff., which was some way from the city. **ἐρινέον**, 6. 433.

146. **ὑπέκ**, 'away from under,' getting further out as he went on.

ἁμαξιτόν, 'the waggon-track,' leading to the washing-place.

148. **Σκαμάνδρου**, with **πηγαί**, 'two springs of the Scamander,' *i. e.* two of the sources from which it is fed. Some take **Σκαμάνδρου** with **ἀναΐσσουσι**, supposing it to be meant that the springs had an underground connexion with the river. But such a marvel as this would surely have been described in more explicit language. The passage has played an important part in all controversies about the site of Troy. The 'two sources' were identified by the French traveller Lechevalier with a group of springs which he found near the village of Bunarbashi: and his discovery was thought to tell decisively against placing the site of ancient Troy at Hissarlik (*Novum Ilium*). But the Bunarbashi springs do not satisfy all the conditions. The contrast of hot and cold, on which so much stress is laid in the Homeric account, is entirely wanting, all the springs being of the mean temperature of the locality (63° Fahr.). Moreover, Lechevalier's theory obliges us to give the name *Σκάμανδρος* to the small stream which is formed by the springs, whereas Homer's Scamander must be the Menderé, which is the chief river of the Troad. On the other hand, the Menderé does in fact take its rise from two springs, one of which is warm, but they are on Mount Ida, thirty miles away[1]. It is possible that the poet may have heard of these springs, and have confused them with some such washing-place as he describes outside the walls of the city. Dr. Schliemann finds the Homeric *πηγαί* in a cavern just under Hissarlik, with three springs and a conduit of high antiquity (*Troy*, p. 64). For the purposes of controversy these springs may be fairly set against those of Bunarbashi; but they are equally without the characteristic contrast of a hot and a cold spring.

153. **ἐπ' αὐτάων**, 'at them.' **πλυνοί**, 'washing troughs.' Cp. the description in the Odyssey (7. 85 ff.).

157. **φεύγων**, 'one flying.' The Part. is used like a substantive, or as if = *φεύγων τις*: cp. 2. 234., 6. 268., 24. 528.

159. **ἱερήϊον**, beast for sacrifice, 'festal ox.'

160. **ἀρνύσθην**, 'sought to win,' strove for.

ποσσίν, 'for speed of foot.'

ἅ τε, Plur. by the attraction of the predicate **ἀέθλια**.

162. **τέρματα**, 'the goal,' *meta*; cp. 23. 309, &c.

163. **τὸ δέ**, 'and it, the prize'; the Art. anticipates the word **ἄεθλον**, already suggested by **ἀεθλοφόροι**.

κεῖται, 'is set out'; *κεῖμαι* serves as Pf. Pass. of *τίθημι*.

164. **ἀνδρός**, with **ἄεθλον**, 'prize belonging to, in honour of, a man,' sc. at his funeral.

171. For the altar of Zeus on Mount Ida see 8. 48.

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[1] See the account of Prof. Virchow, *Landeskunde der Troas*, p. 33.

179–181, = 16. 441–443; and 182–184 = 8. 38–40.

185. **μηδέ τ' ἐρώει**, 'do not fail,' see on 2. 179.

188. **κλονέων ἔφεπε**, 'kept in hand as he drove him on': the phrase would naturally be used rather of attack on a *body* of men: cp. 11. 496.

191. **τόν**, the dog, grammatically construed as object to **λάθησι** (§ 58, 4), but placed before the clause **εἴ πέρ τε** *κ.τ.λ.*, to show that it is the main subject of the sentence. Hence **θέει** needs no fresh Nom.: 'he, even if it hides from him, yet hunts it out with unflagging course.'

193. **σὺ λῆθε**, 'could not hide from.'

194. **πυλάων** may go with **ὁρμήσειε**, and also with **ἀντίον ἀΐξασθαι**, which expresses the same idea: 'start for, making a rush towards.'

197. **προπάροιθεν**, not necessarily of time, 'coming in front.'

198. **ποτὶ πτόλιος**, 'on the side of the city,' keeping next it. It is difficult to reconcile the description of Hector's successive attempts to reach the gate with the statement that he was pursued three times round the walls (l. 165). One would suppose that Hector, if he could keep away from Achilles at all, would be able to approach the walls at any point. However the poet's conception evidently is that the speed of the two heroes was so nicely balanced that Achilles, having once got nearer the walls, was able to prevent Hector from passing across his course and reaching them.

199. **ἐν ὀνείρῳ**, *κ.τ.λ.*, 'in a dream he (viz. the dreamer) is not able.' The subject to **δύναται** is suggested by *ἐν ὀνείρῳ* (= *ὀνειρώσσων*, 'one dreaming').

201. **οὐ δ' ὅς**, § 48, 1.

202. **ὑπεξέφυγεν**, 'escaped,' viz. during his flight before Achilles when Apollo came and gave him strength for the last time.

205. **λαοῖσιν**, 'to his men,' the Greeks. **ἀνένευε**, properly 'threw back his head,' *i.e.* made signs of forbidding, see on 6. 311. Achilles was between Hector and the walls, and the Greek army might therefore have attacked Hector on the other side, had not Achilles signed to them not to do so. This is mentioned as another reason why Hector escaped as he did: hence there should not be a full stop at the end of l. 204.

208. **ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ τὸ τέταρτον** *κ.τ.λ.* The connexion requires that this should follow more closely upon l. 165 **ὣς τὼ τρίς** *κ.τ.λ.* Probably much of the intervening text is interpolated—esp. the scene in heaven (ll. 167–187), and the obscure ll. 202–207, if not also the similes (ll. 189 ff., and ll. 199 ff.).

209–212. These lines are a repetition of 8. 69–72, except that Hector and Achilles are put for the Greeks and Trojans. The passage was known in later times as the *ψυχοστασία*, or 'weighing of the souls.' It suggested to Aeschylus a famous passage in the play which he wrote on the subject of Memnon. The final combat between Memnon and

Achilles was accompanied by a scene enacted on the *θεολογεῖον* (above the stage), in which the souls of the two heroes were weighed against each other by Zeus.'

213. **ᾤχετο εἰς Ἀΐδαο.** It is not clear whether this is said of the lot (**Ἕκτορος αἴσιμον ἦμαρ**), or of Hector himself. On the former view it is an exaggerated way of describing the sinking of the lot—more exaggerated than 8. 73 *αἱ μὲν Ἀχαιῶν κῆρες ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ ἑζέσθην, Τρώων δὲ πρὸς οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἄερθεν.* If *Ἕκτωρ* is the Nom., 'he was gone' is put for 'he was condemned to go.' We may compare 9. 413 *ὤλετο μέν μοι νόστος*, 'my return is (as good as) lost,' 13. 772 *νῦν ὤλετο πᾶσα κατ' ἄκρης Ἴλιος.* But these instances are in *speeches*, where such a boldness of expression is more natural.

217. **μέγα κῦδος,** = victory. **Ἀχαιοῖσι,** 'for the Greeks.'

218. **ἆτος,** 'not to be satisfied,' is for *ἄ-ατος*, which is probably the true form in Homer: see on *ἄδην*, 13. 315.

219. **πεφυγμένον,** *i. e.* in a *state* of safety from, cp. 6. 488.

220. **πολλὰ πάθοι,** 'were to give himself much trouble.'

221. **προπροκυλινδόμενος.** The compound *προκυλίνδομαι* means 'to roll on,' 'roll forward'; as in 14. 18, where it is said of a wave 'falling over.' The second **πρό** seems to mean 'before' (Zeus). But in Od. 17. 525 *προπροκυλινδόμενος* must mean 'rolling on and on.'

222. **ἄμπνυε,** 'take breath.' The form points to a Pres. *πνύω*, or Aor. *ἔπνυον* (like *ἔκλυον*). Elsewhere we find only the Mid. *ἄμπνυτο* (or *ἔμπνυτο*): hence Cobet (*Misc. Crit.* p. 348) proposed *ἄμπνυο* here.

229. **ἠθεῖε,** see on 6. 518, where Paris so addresses Hector.

234. **γνωτῶν,** 'kinsmen,' especially brothers, cp. 14. 485., 17. 35.

235. **νοέω,** 'my mind is,' nearly = *δοκεῖ μοι.* In this sense *νοέω*, *φρονέω*, &c. take an Aor. (not Fut.) Inf.: see on 3. 98.

237. **ἄλλοι δ' ἔντοσθε μένουσι,** § 57.

241. **τοῖον,** 'to such a degree.'

247. **καί** implies that Athene led the way with the *same* guile with which she had spoken. **κερδοσύνῃ,** 'craftiness'; *κέρδος* and its derivatives in Homer imply *cunning* or *skill* rather than actual gain.

251. **δίον,** here = 'fled.'

254. **ἐπιδώμεθα,** 'grant to each other for it,' *i. e.* allow to be called as witnesses to the compact.

255. **ἐπίσκοποι,** another word for 'witnesses': see on 18. 501.

256. **ἔκπαγλον,** 'outrageously,' in unseemly fashion. It is generally applied to persons, probably with the notion of 'overweening,' 'ungovernable.'

257. **καμμονίην,** 'withstanding,' 'holding one's ground,' a euphemism for victory.

261. **ἄλαστε,** 'unforgotten,' because eternally hateful.

265. **φιλήμεναι,** a non-thematic form, § 8, A, 2.

266. 'There will be no treaty between us before one or other falls'; an ironical way of saying that there can be no treaty.

267, = 20. 78.

268. **παντοίης ἀρετῆς**, 'prowess of every sort': cp. Hector's words, 7. 237 ff.

271. **δαμάᾳ**, Fut. § 12, 3.

272. **ἑτάρων**, '*for* my comrades,' § 39, 1.

277. **δίδου, λάθε δέ**, = *διδοῦσα ἔλαθε*, § 27.

280. **ἠείδης**, Plupf. of *οἶδα*; used with **ἄρα** like the Impf. **ἦ τοι ἔφης γε**, 'though you thought so': see on 3. 215.

281. **ἀρτιεπής**, 'glib speaker,' the opposite of *ἀμαρτοεπής* (13. 824): cp. *ἀρτίπος*, 'sound of foot.'

ἐπίκλοπος μύθων, 'trickster in speech': cp. Od. 21. 397 *ἐπίκλοπος τόξων*, 'cunning about the bow.'

ἔπλεο, 'you have become,' = you prove to be.

284. **στήθεσφιν**, here for the Gen. *στηθέων*.

286. **ὡς κομίσαιο**, 'would that you may receive it.'

293. **κατηφήσας**, 'cast down in heart': so *στῆ δὲ ταφών* (16. 806, &c.).

ἄλλ', for *ἄλλο*: it was usual to have two spears.

295. **ᾔτεε** explains **ἐκάλει**, hence the asyndeton.

300. We should probably read **οὐδ' ἔτ' ἄνευθεν**, as **τε** is not in place, § 49, 9.

304. **ἀσπουδί**, 'without an effort,' tamely.

308. **οἴμησεν**, cp. l. 140. **ἀλείς**, 'gathering himself together.'

310. **πτῶκα**, 'cowering' (*πτήσσω*): *πτώξ* is also used as a substantive to denote the hare (17. 676).

313. **ἀγρίου**, to be scanned **ἀγρίοο**, § 19, 3.

κάλυψε, 'spread as a covering': cp. 5. 507.

316. **θαμειάς**, used predicatively, 'set thick': cp. 18. 68., 19. 383.

319. **ἀπέλαμπε**, 'light shone,' a kind of impersonal verb.

321. **εἰσορόων**, not strictly 'looking at,' but (as the next words show) 'looking towards,' to see how to reach it. **εἴξειε** is impersonal, as 18. 520 *ὅθι σφίσιν εἶκε λοχῆσαι*.

322. **ἄλλο τόσον** is adverbial: cp. 23. 454 *τὸ μὲν ἄλλο τόσον φοῖνιξ ἦν*, 'over the rest of his body': and for **τόσον μὲν—δὲ** = 'all except,' see on 4. 130.

324. **φαίνετο**, 'it showed,' was visible.

ἀπ' ὤμων αὐχέν' ἔχουσι, 'hold the neck apart from the shoulder'; cp. 8. 325 *ὅθι κληῒς ἀποέργει αὐχένα τε στῆθός τε*. We should rather say 'connect' the neck and shoulder: but cp. also 13. 706 *τὼ μέν τε ζυγὸν . . ἀμφὶς ἐέργει* (of oxen).

325. **λαυκανίην** was probably the reading of Aristarchus. The Acc. is to be explained by apposition to **αὐχένα**, the **λαυκανίη** or gullet (24. 642) being *part* of the neck: see on 8. 48., 14. 228. This is not quite

satisfactory, because **λαυκανίην** is so placed as to go with the principal Verb (*φαίνετο*), rather than with the clause **ᾗ κληῖδες** *κ.τ.λ.* Perhaps, however, it might be *attracted* into agreement with **αὐχένα** (§ **58**, 4). Most MSS. have **λαυκανίης**, which may be taken as a local partitive Gen., meaning 'at the part of the gullet where the neck meets the collar-bone' (viz. the lowest exposed part). For such a Gen. with **φαίνετο** we may compare 17. 372 *νέφος δ' οὐ φαίνετο πάσης γαίης.*

328. **ἀσφάραγον**, 'the wind-pipe.'

333. Join **τοῖο ἀοσσητήρ**, 'for him a champion' (15. 254). **ἄνευθεν**, 'in the background,' explained by **νηυσὶν ἔπι** *κ.τ.λ.*

336. **ἀϊκῶς**, 'hideously': elsewhere we only find the form *ἀεικής*.

339. Join **κύνας Ἀχαιῶν**: so **Τ***ρώων κύνες*, 13. 831., 17. 241.

340. **δέδεξο**, 'accept,' cp. 19. 10.

342, 343, = 7. 79, 80.

345. **γούνων** and **τοκήων** go with **γουνάζεο**, which has the sense of 'entreat by,' sc. by appeal to. The history of this Gen. seems to be that the verb *γουνάζομαι*, lit. 'to clasp the knees' (in supplication), came to mean generally 'to supplicate,' but retained the construction of a verb of *taking hold*: and this was extended to anything appealed to by the suppliant. Here of course actual clasping is not intended. Cp. Od. 10. 66 *τῶν ὄπιθεν γουνάζομαι.*

346–348. **αἲ γάρ . . ὣς** *κ.τ.λ.* This is a regular Homeric form of asseveration, meaning 'as surely as I wish that ——, so surely shall ——': cp. 18. 464 *αἲ γάρ μιν θανάτοιο δυσηχέος ὧδε δυναίμην νόσφιν ἀποκρύψαι . . ὥς οἱ τεύχεα καλὰ παρέσσεται*: and see on 8. 538 ff., 13. 825 ff.

347. **οἷα**, = *ὅτι τοιαῦτα*, 'after the things you have done to me.'

348. **ἀπαλάλκοι**, Opt., § **34**, 2, *b*.

349. **εἰκοσινήριτα** evidently means 'twenty-times over,' *i. e.* twenty-fold the usual ransom. The second part of the word has not been satisfactorily explained: it is otherwise known in Homer only as the name of a mountain, **Νήριτον** in Ithaca.

350. **στήσωσι**, 'weigh.'

351. **ἐρύσασθαι**, 'to outweigh,' *i. e.* to give your weight in gold.

ἀνώγοι. The change to the Opt. marks that Achilles is no longer thinking of a ransom such as he would expect, but is making a mere supposition.

354. **κατὰ δάσονται**, 'shall divide among them,' feast on as prey.

356. **προτιόσσομαι**, 'I watch, mark with foreboding.' *ὄσσομαι* is especially used of looking in a meaning way, seeing with anxiety, dislike, &c.: cp. 14. 17.

358. **μήνιμα**, 'cause of wrath.'

361–364, = 16. 855–858; and 365, 366 = 18. 115, 116.

371. **ἀνουτητί**, 'without a wound,' *i. e.* without giving one.

381. **εἰ δ' ἄγετε**, the apodosis: see on 16. 667.

σὺν τεύχεσι πειρηθέωμεν, = 'make an attack,' cp. 5. 220.

382. **ἔτι**, 'further,' as the next step.

383. **πόλιν ἄκρην**, 'the acropolis': to abandon it was to desert the city entirely. Cp. 24. 383 ff.

389. **καταλήθονται**, 'men forget,' to be taken closely with **εἰν 'Αΐδαο**: 'if the dead forget their dead, so will not I.'

391. **παιήονα**, a song of thanksgiving, cp. 1. 473.

395. **μήδετο**, 'bethought him of,' put in practice.

397. **ἐς σφυρὸν ἐκ πτέρνης**, 'from the heel to the ancle.' Thus the strap passed through, or rather perhaps behind, the sinew of the heel.

401. **τοῦ . . κονίσαλος**, 'there was dust from (raised by) him as he was dragged along'; Gen. as *κλαγγὴ βιοῖο* (1. 49), *κύματα παντοίων ἀνέμων* (2. 397), &c.

409. **κωκυτῷ** of women, **οἰμωγῇ** of men; cp. the use of **κώκυσεν** and **ᾤμωξεν** in ll. 407, 408.

εἴχοντο, 'were possessed by,' given up to.

410. **τῷ . . ὡς εἰ** —, 'the case (state of things) as [it would be] if —'; see on 11. 467. Cp. Virgil's imitation, Aen. 4. 669 *Non aliter quam si immissis ruat hostibus omnis Carthago*, &c.

411. **ὀφρυόεσσα**, 'beetling': *ὀφρύς*, cp. 20. 151.

κατ' ἄκρης, cp. 13. 772.

412. **ἀσχαλόωντα**, 'chafing,' cp. 2. 293.

416. **κηδόμενοί περ**, 'though concerned for me.' This is the reading of Aristarchus. The best MSS. have **κηδόμενόν περ**, 'in my great sorrow.'

418. **λίσσωμαι**, Subj. of *purpose* or *will*, § **29**, 1. **τοῦτον**, *istum*, § **45**.

419. **ἡλικίην**, 'my time of life,' cp. 20. 465 *ὁμηλικίην ἐλεήσας*.

420. **τοιόσδε**, 'such a one as I am.'

425. **οὗ ἄχος**, 'sorrow for whom,' § **39**, 1.

431. **τί νυ βείομαι**, 'how shall I live?' *i.e.* what is to become of my life? Subj. like *τί πάθω; τί γένωμαι*; &c. (§ **29**, 3). For the form see on 15. 194.

433. **πελέσκεο**, 'didst come and go about the city.'

435. **δειδέχατο**, 'saluted,' paid court to.

438. **Ἕκτορος** may be construed with **ἄλοχος** or (better) with **πέπυστο**.

ἐτήτυμος, 'sure,' *i.e.* authentic: she first heard only the wailing (l. 447), and feared the worst (l. 455 ff.).

441. **δίπλακα**, 'double cloak': so 3. 126, where Helen is embroidering pictures of the war.

θρόνα, 'flowers.' **ἔπασσε**, 'embroidered.'

443. **ἀμφὶ πυρί**, 18. 344.

448. **ἐλελίχθη**, 'shook.' **κερκίς**, 'shuttle.'

450. **ἴδωμ'** may stand for *ἴδωμι* or (better) *ἴδωμαι*: § 29, 1.

452. **ἀνὰ στόμα**, *i. e.* as though it would come out at my mouth.

454. **ἀπ' οὔατος**, see on 18. 272.

455, 456. **μὴ . . δίηται**, 'lest he have chased.'

457. **ἀλεγεινῆς**, 'unhappy,' because the cause of his death.

461. **παλλομένη κραδίην**, 'her heart beating,' cp. l. 452.

463. **παπτήνασα**, Aor., 'sending a glance.'

465. **ἀκηδέστως**, cp. 21. 123.

466, = 5. 659., 13. 580.

467. **ἐκάπυσσε**, 'breathed out': cp. 15. 252 *φίλον ἄϊον ἦτορ*.

468. **δέσματα**, 'head-gear.'

469. **ἄμπυκα**, a 'diadem' of metal, hence the epithet *χρυσάμπυκες*, applied to the Muses (Hes. Theog. 916), and Seasons (Hom. h. VI. 5).

κεκρύφαλον, a coif or hood.

πλεκτὴν ἀναδέσμην, 'plaited band,' probably a thick band passing round the head behind the ears, represented on some Etruscan monuments of the archaic style (Helbig, pp. 157–160).

470. **κρήδεμνον**, 14. 184.

474. Join **εἶχον ἀπολέσθαι**, 'stayed her from perishing.'

475. **ἔμπνυτο**, so Aristarchus, the MSS. have **ἄμπνυτο**. See on 11. 359.

476. **ἀμβλήδην**, 'uplifting her voice': cp. Od. 1. 155 *ἀνεβάλλετο καλὸν ἀείδειν*, = 'began the song'; so also *ὑποβλήδην* (Il. 1. 292), 'taking up,' 'interrupting.' Some explain 'with sudden bursts,' or 'with deep sobs' (Mr. Leaf), comparing *ἀμβολάδην* (21. 364). But the frequentative meaning of *ἀμβολάδην* is given by the form of the adverb: cp. *ἐπιστροφάδην*, *ἐπιτροχάδην*.

477. **γιγνόμεθ'**, Impf. with *ἄρα*, 'it seems that we were.'

ἰῇ αἴσῃ, 'with, under, a like fate': an instrumental Dat., § 38, 3.

484. **νήπιος αὔτως**, 'an infant and no more,' 6. 400.

487 ff. The passage which follows, with its moralising on the sorrows of an orphan, was condemned by Aristarchus. It certainly does not apply very well to one whose grandfather was still alive and reigning; and the return to the particular case of Astyanax at l. 500 is exceedingly abrupt. The style and tone of thought are rather Hesiodic than Homeric. Aristarchus obelised ll. 487–499. Most editors reject ll. 500–504 also: and certainly they are somewhat pointless without the preceding description, and may have been added (as Mr. Leaf suggests) to connect the *locus communis* about orphanage with the context.

488. **τούτῳ γε**, *isti*, the Pronoun here expressing *pity*.

489. **ἀπουρίσσουσιν**, 'will mark off' (and so occupy, seize).

491. **ὑπεμνήμυκε**, 'hangs his head,' Pf. of *ὑπ-ημύω*, apparently for *ὑπ-εμήμυκε* (Attic reduplication).

πάντα, adverbial Neut. Plur., = 'completely.'

494. **τῶν** with **τις**, 'one or another of them.'

ἐλεησάντων, 'if they take pity.'

τυτθόν, 'a little bit,' for an instant.

496. **ἀμφιθαλής**, 'rich on both sides,' *i. e.* (according to the ancients) with father and mother both living.

504. **θαλέων**, 'with *θάλεα*, fat things,' Neut. Pl. of *θάλυς*, an adj. found in the Fem. (*δαῖτα θάλειαν*, Il. 7. 475).

505. **πάθῃσι**, 'he must suffer,' Subj. of *confident prediction*, § 29, 4.

506, 507. Cp. 6. 402, 403.

509. **αἰόλαι** refers to the play of light; 'with shining scales.'

510. **κέονται**, thematic 3 Plur. of *κεῖμαι*, found here and in Od. 11. 341., 16. 232.

513. **οὐδὲν σοί γ' ὄφελος.** It is not clear whether this means that the garments will be of no use to Hector,—and therefore may be burnt,—or that the burning will be of no use, since he will not be laid in them (**ἐγκείσεαι**) on the pyre, and therefore will not take them with him to Hades. The latter seems more correct, especially if (as is probable on other grounds) we read **αὐτός** for **αὐτοῖς.**

514. **κλέος εἶναι**, 'to be a glory,' *i. e.* so that they may do honour.

BOOK XXIII.

The two remaining books of the Iliad form a kind of epilogue, relating the burial of the two chief heroes who have fallen in the course of the poem,—Patroclus, the friend of Achilles, and Hector, his great rival.

The twenty-third book describes the burial of Patroclus, and in particular the Funeral Games (*ἆθλα ἐπὶ Πατρόκλῳ*), which are held in his honour. Thus it falls into two parts:

I. The Burial. Achilles makes the Myrmidons pass round the body, and commands the funeral feast (ll. 1–58). The shade of Patroclus appears to him, and entreats speedy burial (ll. 59–110). Wood is brought, the body is placed on the pyre, Boreas and Zephyrus come at the prayer of Achilles to make it burn (ll. 111–225). Next day the bones are gathered and the mound raised over them.

II. The Games. There are eight contests, but three of these (as we shall see) are probably not part of the original list:—

1. Chariot-race, described at length (ll. 257–652).
2. Boxing-match (ll. 653–699).
3. Wrestling, between Ajax and Ulysses (ll. 700–739).
4. Foot-race—Ajax the less, Ulysses, Antilochus (ll. 740–797).

[5. Tournament with spears between Diomede and Ajax (ll. 798–825).

6. Throwing the iron weight (ll. 826–849).

7. Archery contest (ll. 850–883).]

8. Throwing the spear; Achilles gives the prize without a contest to Agamemnon (ll. 884–897).

The two last books have been regarded by many scholars as additions to the original Iliad, such as may be accounted for partly by the natural desire to linger over the final scenes of a story, and partly by the importance attached in common belief to the due performance of funeral rites. The grounds for this opinion are to be found, in the first instance, in the relation of the two books to the general structure of the poem, and to each other. The following points are worth notice:—

1. Neither of the books in question can be said to be necessary to the poetical completeness of the Iliad. The events of the twenty-second book bring the story to a conclusion, which—to a modern reader at least—leaves nothing to be desired. The anger of Achilles is appeased, his vengeance is satisfied, the danger to the Greeks has passed away. Hence, as Mr. Grote argued, 'the death of Hector satisfies the exigencies of a coherent scheme, and we are not entitled to extend the oldest poem beyond the limit which necessity prescribes' (*Hist. of Greece*, Pt. I, ch. xxi).

2. The two books do not stand well together. They seem to represent two different ways of bringing the poem to an end. It was urged as an argument against the Doloneia, that the night in which it is placed is already sufficiently occupied by the Embassy to Achilles (vol. i. p. 353). So in this case, while there might have been room (artistically speaking) for one last book—either the Funeral Games or the Ransoming of Hector,—there is not room for both. A second episode, which fills nearly the same space on the poetical canvas, tends to disturb the effect of the first.

3. This want of unity is accentuated by difference of style and tone. The narrative of the Funeral Games is cheerful and animated, the incidents in more than one place approaching the character of comedy. The twenty-fourth book is pathetic, and full of solemn and touching eloquence. The sudden return from the lighter vein to the gravest manner of the Iliad is certainly awkward, and unlike the art of Homer.

We turn now to the consideration of the twenty-third book, with the view of ascertaining how far the incidents and the language are consistent with the belief in its genuineness as part of the original Iliad.

The narrative is composed with evident reference to the preceding books. The burial of Patroclus was the first thought of Achilles in the moment of his victory (22. 386). In two places (ll. 20–23, and 180–183) he refers to his promise to slay twelve Trojan youths on the

funeral pyre (18. 333 ff.), and his intention to throw the body of Hector to the dogs (22. 335, 348, also 261 ff.).

On the other hand, there are indications that the agreement is of a superficial kind. The body of Patroclus seems to be no longer in the tent of Achilles (19. 211), but on the beach, where all the Myrmidons pass round it in procession (ll. 13–15). The line *ἦ ῥα καὶ Ἕκτορα δῖον ἀεικέα μήδετο ἔργα* (22. 395) is repeated in l. 24, but applied in a pointless way. The same may be said of ll. 17–18, which repeat 18. 316–317, but are not followed by any such solemn lament as they announce (*ἐξῆρχε γόοιο*).

Further, the connexion of the narrative is unsatisfactory. It is not easy to see why the solemn farewell address to Patroclus—*χαῖρέ μοι, ὦ Πάτροκλε, κ.τ.λ.*—comes in twice (l. 19 and l. 179). The preparations for the funeral feast are described (ll. 29–34); but Achilles is taken away to banquet in the tent of Agamemnon. The ghost of Patroclus appears to Achilles and begs for speedy burial (ll. 65–107); but the incident does not hasten the burial in any way. Moreover, it is based on the notion, of which there is no other trace in the Iliad, that the souls of the unburied are forbidden to cross the Styx. The funeral procession is formed by the Myrmidons (ll. 122–134), but presently the whole Greek army seems to be present: the lament, we are told, would have lasted till sundown, if Achilles had not asked Agamemnon to dismiss the host (ll. 154–162). Meanwhile Hector's body is protected by the gods, though we do not yet hear of further outrage offered to it (see the note on l. 187). The account of Iris carrying the prayer of Achilles to the two winds, Boreas and Zephyrus (ll. 198–212), is somewhat strange, as Iris elsewhere acts only as messenger of the gods. Apart from this, it forms an awkward digression, during which the main action—the burning of the body of Patroclus—is at a stand-still.

Several of these difficulties may be removed by rejecting particular lines or passages; but taken together they point rather to general weakness in the construction of the narrative.

The description of the Games, which occupies the rest of the book, is open in part to criticism of the same kind. Thus, Nestor addresses a long speech to his son Antilochus (ll. 306–348); but the advice which he gives has no effect on the issue. In the boxing-match (ll. 653–699) Epeius begins by rude boasting, which by all the rules of poetical justice ought to ensure his defeat; but he is victorious. These are defects which seem to be characteristic of the book. In one place, however, the evidence points rather to interpolation, to which a narrative made up of distinct unconnected events is peculiarly liable. The three contests described in ll. 798–883, viz. the duel in armour, the throwing of the iron weight, and the archery, are in all probability later additions. The original list is pretty clearly indicated (see the

note on l. 638), and the account of the three additional contests is full of singularities.

The language of the books shows several traces of comparative lateness. Chief among these are the post-Homeric uses of the Article (ll. 75, 257, 295, 303, 348, 376, 465, 525), and of the Prepositions (ll. 671, 703, 742). In these respects the usage approaches most nearly to that of book X (see vol. i. p. 354). The use of **νῦν** in the sense of 'now' is peculiar to books X and XXIII. Similarly the form *τιθήμεναι* (ll. 83, 247) is to be compared with *τιθήμενος* (10. 34).

In respect of vocabulary there is not so much of a decisive kind. Several words and phrases are common to this book and the Odyssey: *e.g.* *ἀπόπροθι* (l. 832), *ἀληθείη* (l. 361, also 24. 407), *ἀτέμβω* (ll. 445, 834, also in the doubtful line 11. 705), *ὑγρὸν ἔλαιον* (l. 281), *ἐπιεικέα τοῖον* (l. 246, cp. Od. 3. 321 *μέγα τοῖον*, &c.), *ἐπ' ἠεροειδέα πόντον* (l. 744), *περιπλομένους ἐνιαυτούς* (l. 833), *εἴδωλα καμόντων* (l. 72). Among the *ἅπαξ λεγόμενα* we may notice *ἑωσφόρος*, 'the morning star,' *κηδεμόνες*, 'friends' or 'backers,' *τοξευτής* (for *τοξότης*), *περιδώμεθον* (1 Dual), and the Comparative *ἀφάρτεροι*, 'swifter.'

Though it is doubtful whether the account of the 'Funeral Games' is part of the original Iliad, there can be no question of its interest, both as a picture of Homeric or nearly Homeric times, and as a fine piece of descriptive poetry. Schiller has gone so far as to say that any one who has lived to read the twenty-third book of the Iliad cannot complain of his lot in the world. As a composition it is full of life and picturesque effect. The monotony which might have been expected in a long list of similar incidents is skilfully avoided. The picture of Achilles in his new position as host and president of the Games, is singularly stately and life-like. Here and there, especially in the attractive scene between Antilochus and Menelaus, the poet shows independent power of imagining and delineating character. As an epilogue or concluding chapter the book has the essential merit of repose and harmony. The satisfaction of Achilles in his victory over Hector, and in the payment of due rites to his friend, is felt as an undertone through the narrative. The reconciliation with Agamemnon, which is the true conclusion of the 'wrath,' is once more brought into relief. A special honour paid to him as 'king of men' forms the last incident of the day, and may be fairly regarded as striking the key-note of the whole poem.

7. **ὄχεσφι** is for the Gen., 'from under the chariot.'

8. **αὐτοῖς**, 'as they are,' without taking them out, § 38, 3.

9. **ὃ γὰρ γέρας ἐστί**, 'for that is the due honour,' cp. 12. 344.

16. **τοῖον**, 'so good,' *i. e.* one who deserved so much sorrow.
μήστωρα φόβοιο, cp. 5. 272.

20. The reference is to 18. 334 ff.

21. ὠμὰ δάσασθαι, Neut. Plur., because *κρέα* is meant.

27. ὑψηχέες, perhaps 'neighing with head aloft,' cp. Virg. Aen. 11. 496 *arrectisque fremit cervicibus alte* (Hentze).

29. τάφον δαίνυ, 'gave the funeral feast'; so Od. 4. 3 *δαινύντα γάμον*.

30. ἀργοί, 'shining,' *i. e.* sleek; elsewhere an epithet of dogs in the sense of 'swift.'

ὀρέχθεον, probably a Frequentative from *ὀρέγω*, 'to stretch out'; hence 'plunged,' moved convulsively. The ancients generally took it to mean 'bellowed.' In any case it seems to be a description of oxen being slaughtered (*σφαζόμενοι*): so ἀμφὶ σιδήρῳ, 'with the iron in their flesh,' cp. *περὶ δουρί* (13. 441). This is the only place where a knife of iron is mentioned.

34. κοτυλήρυτον, 'that might be taken up in cups,' *i. e.* deep enough to dip a cup in: from *ἀρύω*, 'to draw water.'

36. εἰς 'Αγαμέμνονα, 'to Agamemnon's tent.'

40, 41, nearly = 18. 344, 345.

43. ὅς τίς τε, the indefinite Relative, seems out of place here. The line, however, is evidently an old formula. The meaning may be, 'Zeus, or by whatever name the highest of the gods is to be called'; cp. Aesch. Ag. 160 *Ζεύς, ὅς τίς ποτ' ἐστίν, εἰ τόδ' αὐτῷ φίλον κεκλημένῳ*, where the idea is presented in a refined form.

48. στυγερῇ, 'importunate,' hateful because it is regardless of circumstances: cp. Od. 7. 216 *οὐ γάρ τι στυγερῇ ἐπὶ γαστέρι κύντερον ἄλλο*.

50. ἀξέμεναι, Aor., § 9, 3: so in l. 111.

ὅσσα, after ἔχοντα, 'what it is fitting the dead should have when he passes down to the shades of darkness.'

53. θᾶσσον, cp. 21. 437. ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν, 'away from before our eyes.'

55. ἐφοπλίσσαντες. Bentley proposed to read *ἐφοπλίσσαντο* on account of *ϝέκαστοι*, and this is supported by one good MS. (viz. D), and by Eustathius.

63. νήδυμος ἀμφιχυθείς, 14. 253.

64. ῞Εκτορ', probably *῞Εκτορα*.

65. ἦλθε δ', apodosis: cp. 1. 194.

66. αὐτῷ, 'the real man,' *i. e.* the body.

69. λελασμένος, Pf., of the *condition* of forgetfulness.

70. ἀκήδεις, Impf., 'thou wast not neglectful of me in life.'

71. ὅττι τάχιστα might be taken with either clause, but the parallels are in favour of taking it with the Imperative θάπτε: see on 22. 129. περήσω is a Subj. of *purpose*, § 29, 1. Such a Subj. is not uncommon after an Imperative: cp. 6. 340 *ἐπίμεινον 'Αρήϊα τεύχεα δύω*.

75. **τὴν χεῖρα**, 'your hand,' a post-Homeric use of the Art.

ὀλοφύρομαι, generally taken as = 'I entreat': but there is no other example of this sense. Aristarchus took it as an Aor. Subj. expressing *purpose* (like *περήσω* in l. 71): 'give me your hand, I will lament,' *i.e.* that I may lament over our parting. This suits the next words, *οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' αὖτις κ.τ.λ.*, and the answer of Achilles, ll. 97, 98. Cp. also 24. 328 *φίλοι δ' ἅμα πάντες ἕποντο πόλλ' ὀλοφυρόμενοι ὡς εἰ θανατόνδε κιόντα.*

76. **νίσομαι**, a Pres., which in this use is equivalent to a Fut.

79. **ἀμφέχανε**, 'has opened its maw for me.'

λάχε, 'had me given to it,' became my fate: cp. 20. 128.

80. **μοῖρα**, sc. *ἐστί.*

81. **εὐηφενέων**, see on 11. 427. The word occurs as a proper name, *Εὐηφένης* (Wilamowitz, *Hom. Unters.* p. 323).

83. **τιθήμεναι.** The *η* is irregular; cp. *τιθήμενον* (10. 34).

86. **ὕπο**, 'by reason of.'

88. **ἀμφ' ἀστραγάλοισι**, 'over (the game of) knucklebones.'

91. **ὥς**, refers back to **ὡς ἐτράφην περ**, l. 84.

92. This line is perhaps interpolated from Od. 24. 74. The golden jar belongs to a later part of the history, about which the Iliad is silent.

94. **ἠθείη**, see on 6. 518.

97. **ἀμφιβαλόντε ἀλλήλους**, 'casting (our arms) about each other.' The commoner construction (but only found in the Odyssey) is *χεῖρας ἀμφιβάλλειν τινί.* We should rather expect the Mid.; cp. 17. 742.

99. **ὠρέξατο**, 'stretched forth to grasp': Dat. as in l. 102.

χερσὶ συμπλατάγησε, 'clapped his hands.'

101. **τετριγυῖα**, 'squeaking'; of the cry of a bat, Od. 24. 6–9.

103. **τις**, with **ψυχή**, 'there is a sort of life,' lit. 'breath.'

104. **εἴδωλον**, 'a semblance' of the bodily form.

φρένες, 'midriff,' the physical organ of life and thought, the condition of *real* life. The clause **ἀτὰρ** *κ.τ.λ.* is parenthetical.

110. **ἐλεεινόν**, perhaps an Adv., with **μυρομένοισι**, cp. 22. 408.

112. **πάντοθεν ἐκ κλισιῶν**, with **ὤτρυνε.**

ἐπὶ . . ὀρώρει, cp. Od. 3. 471 *ἐπὶ δ' ἀνέρες ἐσθλοὶ* **ὄροντο** *οἶνον οἰνοχοεῦντες*, also 14. 104 *ἐπὶ . .* **ὄρονται.** Some derive these forms from the root *var* (*ὁρ-άω*, Lat. *vereor*, Germ. *wahren*), comparing *ἐπίουρος*, 'watcher over.' This gives a very satisfactory sense: but the Attic reduplication is against an original *ϝ*. The alternative is to suppose that *ἐπὶ ὄρομαι*, 'I bestir myself over,' acquired the special sense, 'I look after, am in charge of.'

116. This line may be meant to imitate the galloping of the mules: it has the same peculiar rhythm as the famous Od. 11. 598 *αὖτις ἔπειτα πέδονδε κυλίνδετο λᾶας ἀναιδές*, viz. three trochaic caesuras in succession: but the jingling effect produced by the repetition of the sound *-αντα* is without a parallel in Homer.

120. **διαπλήσσοντες**, 'cutting up,' cutting in pieces.

121. **ἔκδεον**, so that the mules dragged the wood, cp. 17. 742 ff.

δατεῦντο, 'cut up,' trampled into mire: cp. 20. 394.

125. **ἐλδόμεναι**, 'making for,' eager to reach.

132. **παραιβάται**. This term for the warrior who 'stands beside' the driver of the chariot occurs only here: but cp. 11. 104.

135. **καταείνυσαν**, 'covered,' as with clothing.

138. **πέφραδε**, 'had pointed out to them' to put him down there.

142. **τρέφε**, Impf. = 'had been cherishing.'

144. **ἄλλως ἠρήσατο**, 'vowed to another purpose,' *i.e.* made a vow which looked for a different event.

147. **παρ' αὐτόθι**, 'beside the very spot': cp. 13. 42.

148. **ἐς πηγάς**, 'into the springs,' *i.e.* so that the blood should flow into them.

151. **ὀπάσαιμι**, Opt. of *concession*, 'I may as well give,' 'I am ready to give,' § 30, 4.

156. **γάρ** indicates that this clause gives the reason for the request which follows. This is again divided into two clauses **γόοιο μὲν—**, **νῦν δ'—**, the second of which is the important one. For the double Dat. **σοὶ μύθοισι** see on 1. 150.

157. **πείσονται**, Plur., with the collective Noun **λαός**, cp. 15. 305.

ἔστι καὶ ἆσαι, 'it is possible to be sated'; euphemism meaning that they have had enough.

160. **κήδεος**, Adj., elsewhere *κήδειος*: so *χρύσειος* and *χρύσεος*, &c.

οἵ τ' ἀγοί, sc. *εἰσιν*, 'those who are chiefs': cp. 8. 524 *μῦθος δ' ὃς μὲν νῦν ὑγιής, εἰρημένος ἔστω*, also 19. 43., 20. 500., 21. 353.

163. **κηδεμόνες**, 'mourners,' those to whom he is *κήδεος*.

164. **ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα**, 'each way,' *i.e.* in length and breadth.

167. **ἄμφεπον**, 'made ready,' cp. 7. 316 *τὸν δέρον ἀμφί θ' ἕπον*.

169. **δρατά**, 'flayed' (*δείρω*).

171. **κλίνων**, because the **ἀμφιφορεύς** was made with a pointed end, so that it could not stand upright.

173. **ἐννέα** *κ.τ.λ.* This is in sense a subordinate clause = 'of the nine house-dogs which he had,' § 57.

τραπεζῆες, cp. 22. 69.

177. **σιδήρεον**, 'iron-like': the word unites the notions 'invincible' and 'unrelenting'; cp. 17. 424.

νέμοιτο, 'consume,' as l. 182 *πῦρ ἐσθίει*.

182. **τούς**, the Art. repeats **υἱέας**: cp. 16. 56–58.

184. **ἀμφεπένοντο**, 'were busy upon': said of fish, 21. 203.

186. **ῥοδόεντι**, 'rose-scented': the statement of Pausanias (ix. 41, 7) that oil of roses served to keep wood from rotting is perhaps only a fiction suggested by this passage.

187. **ἀποδρύφοι**, 'scrape off the skin': the line recurs in 24. 21,

where it is connected with the dragging of Hector's body round the tomb. Here it is quite out of place: indeed there is nothing to show even what is the subject of the sentence.

190. **πρίν** can only mean 'before the burial of Hector'; but there is nothing in the context to suggest this.

191. **σκῆλειε**, 'should parch up,' a form referred to *σκέλλω*, which however should give 1 Aor. *ἔσκειλα*.

192. **οὐδὲ ἐκαίετο**, 'was not like to burn.'

195. **Βορέῃ**, a spondee, as in 9. 5: we should probably read **Βορρέῃ**, cp. the Attic form *Βορρᾶς*.

198. **σεύαιτο**, 'should be stirred to burn,' started burning. So l. 210 *ὄρσητε καήμεναι*.

200. **Ζεφύροιο ἔνδον**, like *Διὸς ἔνδον* (20. 13).

205. **οὐχ ἕδος**, 'it is not (a time) to sit,' see on 11. 648.

214. **ἴκανον ἀήμεναι**, 'came blowing': generally compared with *βῆ ἰέναι*, *ὦρτο πέτεσθαι*, &c.: but in all these phrases the governing verb implies the *beginning* of motion. Perhaps we should read *ἀήμενοι*.

217. **ἄμυδις**, 'together,' *i. e.* both blowing on the same point.

ἔβαλλον, 'beat upon': lit. 'threw at,' as though the blasts were missiles. Others (as L. and S.) translate 'threw the burning embers together,' viz. by blowing from different sides.

219. **ἀμφικύπελλον**, 'two-handled,' see on 1. 584.

222. **παιδός** may be taken either with **ὀδύρεται** or with **ὀστέα**; so **ἑτάροιο** in l. 224.

226. **φόως ἐρέων**, cp. Od. 13. 94 *ἔρχεται ἀγγέλλων φάος*.

230. Because the north and west winds come from Thrace, it has been argued that the poet's standpoint is the coast of Asia Minor. On the other hand, in this very passage the dawn is described as coming over the sea (l. 227 *ὑπεὶρ ἅλα κίδναται ἠώς*), which therefore must lie to the eastward. We must either find some place which satisfies both conditions—such as the island of Chios—or else regard this class of arguments as in their nature indecisive.

232. **ἐπὶ ὄρουσεν**, 'fell upon him.'

233. **οἱ δ' ἀμφ' Ἀτρεΐωνα**, 'Agamemnon and those about him': see the note on 3. 146. This line is subordinate in sense to l. 234 (§ 57): 'when the other chiefs gathered round Agamemnon, their approach roused Achilles.'

237. **κατὰ σβέσατε**, 'quench,' Tmesis.

243. **φιάλῃ**, not a saucer-shaped vessel, as in later Greek, but a jar or urn (Helbig, p. 266).

244. **Ἄϊδι**, a locatival Dat., § 38, 2, so that Hades is here used as the name of a *place*; see on 1. 3.

246. **ἐπιεικέα τοῖον**, 'just befitting': **τοῖον** in this use is not found elsewhere in the Iliad, but is common in the Odyssey.

247. τιθήμεναι, Inf. for the Imperative,—here the Third Person, for we cannot well take Ἀχαιοί as a Voc.

ἐμεῖο δεύτεροι, 'behind me,' after my death.

251. βαθεῖα is predicative, 'had fallen (and lay) deep.'

254. =18. 352.

255. τορνώσαντο, 'rounded off.'

θεμείλια, 'groundwork,' 'basement,' cp. 12. 28. Mr. Leaf compares the description of the tomb of Alyattes, Hdt. 1. 93 *ἡ κρηπὶς (=θεμείλια) μέν ἐστι λίθων μεγάλων, τὸ δὲ ἄλλο σῆμα χῶμα γῆς.*

257. πάλιν κίον, 'moved away.' It is unnecessary to take κίον as an Impf., 'were going' = 'were about to go'; the line is evidently a piece of commonplace (cp. 24. 801).

258. αὐτοῦ, 'where they were.'

ἀγῶνα, 'assembly,' see on 7. 298. The word denotes both the place of meeting and the audience.

262. ποδώκεσιν is not quite appropriate as an epithet of charioteers, ἱππεῦσιν. The Townley Schol. mentions the reading ἵπποισιν, which may be right.

263. ἄγεσθαι, 'for the (winner) to take away.'

264. ὠτώεντα, 'furnished with handles': the correct form, as Heyne pointed out, is *οὐατόεντα.*

266. ἀδμήτην, the fact that the horse had not yet been worked enhanced its value: so the caldron is ἄπυρος, 'innocent of the fire,' and 'white as at first' (αὔτως).

269. The τάλαντον in Homer is of very much less value than in historical times; cp. l. 751, where half a talent of gold is worth less than a fat ox.

270. ἀμφίθετον, 'two-handled,' see on 1. 584.

273. δεδεγμένα, 'awaiting,' § 26, 2.

274. ἐπὶ ἄλλῳ, 'over another.' εἰ ἀεθλεύοιμεν, Opt., § 30, 6.

275. τὰ πρῶτα, 'the first prize,' as l. 538.

276. περιβάλλετον, 'excel': *βάλλω* in composition often has a very vague sense.

280. τοίου γὰρ *κ.τ.λ.*, 'they have lost the fair renown of (having) so good a charioteer.' We need not regard κλέος ἡνιόχοιο as a periphrasis like *βίη Πριάμοιο.*

283. πενθείετον, see § 8, B, 1.

284. ἐρηρέδαται, 'rest on the ground,' because they keep their heads sunk in grief. Cp. 19. 405 *ἤμυσε καρήατι, πᾶσα δὲ χαίτη . . . οὖδας ἵκανεν.*

285. στέλλεσθε, 'make ready' for the start.

287. ταχέες, predicative = 'quickly.'

ἄγερθεν, 'assembled,' is the reading of the best MSS.: others have ἔγερθεν, which was read by Aristarchus, and has some support from ὦρτο in the following lines (288, 290, 293). See on 7. 434.

291. **Τρῳούς**, 'of the breed of Tros,' see 5. 265 ff. The capture of the horses of Aeneas is told in 5. 432 ff.

295. **τὴν Ἀγαμεμνονέην**, the Art. of *contrast*, § 47, 2, *d*: 'Aethe—that one Agamemnon's—and (the other) his own.'

299. **εὐρυχόρῳ**, 'with wide dancing grounds.' Sicyon was under Agamemnon, hence Echepolus was bound to serve in the war.

300. **ὅ γε**, Menelaus. **ἰσχανόωσαν**, 17. 572.

305. **μυθεῖτ' εἰς ἀγαθά**, 'spake to good purpose,' cp. 9. 102 *εἰπεῖν εἰς ἀγαθόν*.

φρονέων νοέοντι καὶ αὐτῷ, 'speaking with judgment to one who had understanding of his own.' So *φρονέων* in l. 343.

309. **τέρματα**, 'turning-point,' Lat. *meta*.

310. **τ'**, probably for **τοι**, as 1. 170 *σ' ὀΐω*. But the reading is uncertain, the Syrian palimpsest having **τῷ γ'** *οἴω*.

311. **ἀφάρτεροι**, 'swifter.'

αὐτοί, 'the drivers.'

314. **παρεκπροφύγῃσι**, 'give you the go-by.' Mr. Paley remarks that the word seems borrowed from the language of racing.

317. **ἐρεχθομένην**, 'torn,' 'vexed.'

320. **ἐπὶ πολλόν**, 'over a wide space,' *i.e.* takes a wide turn.

ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα, 'this way and that,' *i.e.* all round the *meta*.

321. **ἵπποι δὲ** *κ.τ.λ.* is generally taken as the apodosis: but this is unsatisfactory, since it merely carries on the description of the unskilful driver. Some take **ὃς μέν** demonstratively, 'the one': but there is no parallel to this in Homer. Probably then the apodosis to **ὃς μέν** *κ.τ.λ.* is intentionally left to be understood from the context: 'if a man lets his horses take a wide turn, and straggle about,—(you know what happens).' Thus the whole period will be of the common type seen in 1. 135 **ἀλλ'** *εἰ μὲν—, εἰ δέ κε μὴ—, ἐγὼ δέ κεν—*, with the difference that instead of the unexpressed consequent being *εὖ ἔχει* or the like, it is the opposite idea.

322. **κέρδεα εἰδῇ**, 'has artful devices in his mind,' **εἰδέναι** as 2. 213.

323. **στρέφει ἐγγύθεν**, the opposite of *ἐπὶ πολλὸν ἑλίσσεται*.

324. **ὅππως** *κ.τ.λ.*, 'just as he has pulled them straight from the outset with the ox-hide reins'; he sees at once the right course, draws the reins accordingly, and keeps the *τέρμα* steadily in view. **τανύσῃ** describes the act of tightening the reins at starting, necessary to secure a steady course. Some take **οὐδέ ἑ λήθει** closely with **ὅππως** *κ.τ.λ.*, translating 'he does not fail to see *how he must* stretch his horses.' But the point is, not that he pulled his horses straight at first, but that he keeps them straight till he rounds the turning-point. And it is better to take the phrase *οὐδέ ἑ λήθει* as a mere parenthesis: see on l. 649.

325. **ἔχει ἀσφαλέως**, 'holds them in an unswerving course.'

τὸν προὔχοντα, 'the one who is in front.'

326. **σῆμα** seems here to mean an object which Antilochus is to recognise by description, and which it will be useful for him to know.

327. **ὅσον τ' ὄργυια**, sc. *ἐστί*, 'to the length of a fathom.'

328. **τὸ μὲν** *κ.τ.λ.*, a parenthetical clause: see on 20. 463.

329. **ἐρηρέδαται**, 'are set firm' (on the ground).

330. **ξυνοχῇσιν**, 'meeting,' place where tracks met: perhaps the two parallel tracks of the race-course are meant, but this is not made clear. **ἱππόδρομος**, a space suited for chariots.

331. **σῆμα** here means a tomb, 'monument.'

334. **ἐγχρίμψας**, lit. 'crushing (the chariot) hard against,' a natural hyperbole for 'driving as close as possible.' So *ἐγχριμφθήτω* in l. 338. Cp. l. 381, where *καταθέντε* means only 'putting close.' Actual touching, as Nestor goes on to explain, would be fatal.

335. **δίφρῳ**, the body of the chariot, **ἐϋπλέκτῳ**, *i.e.* composed of plaited work of leather. This may refer either to the platform on which the driver stood (as Mr. Leaf thought, see his note on Il. 5. 727), or to the breastwork in front (Helbig, p. 102).

336. **ἐπ' ἀριστερά**, *i.e.* inwards. **τοῖιν**, 'the pair': but Heyne's conj. **τοῖον** is very plausible, cp. l. 246. **τόν**, § **47**, 2, *d*.

337. **εἶξαι** *κ.τ.λ.*, 'slacken his reins.'

339. **ἄκρον ἱκέσθαι**, 'to reach the surface,' *i.e.* just to reach and no more. **κύκλου**, with **πλήμνη**.

340. **ἐπαυρεῖν**, 'to get hold of,' strike upon: used by a touch of irony of a weapon striking, 11. 391.

343. **πεφυλαγμένος**, 'on your guard.' **φρονέων** as in l. 305.

345. **ἕλῃσι**, 'shall overtake.' **οὐδὲ παρέλθῃ**, '*or* pass you.' The Subj. is used as in simple sentences with **οὐ**, § **29**, 6.

346. **εἴ κεν** with Opt., § **34**, 1, *b*: here **κεν** shows that the condition 'if you have passed the turning-point' still subsists.

348. The horses of Laomedon are the breed given to Tros, see 5. 265–269. **ἐνθάδε γε** = 'among those bred in Troy,' cp. 21. 279.

350. **πείρατα**, the final or essential points.

352. **ἐν ἐβάλοντο**, 'cast in.' A helmet was generally used, cp. 3. 316., 7. 176. The lot settled their places at the start.

358. Commentators are divided on the question whether **μεταστοιχί** means 'in rank, side by side,' or 'in file,' one behind the other. The latter view is the more natural, since *μετά* = 'after,' and *στοῖχος* in Attic means 'a file.' It also accounts more fully for the necessity of drawing lots (though this might be explained by the advantage of an *inside* place), and it suits the language of ll. 354–356 (esp. **ὕστατος**). Starting in file would of course be unfair, but might be necessary for want of room on the course. The line recurs in the foot-race, l. 757, where the excuse of want of room could not apply: accordingly Aristarchus rejected it there, as wrongly repeated from this place. On the whole

the notion of a narrow course, with not more than room to pass, answers best to the description of the race; see esp. ll. 419, 427.

359. **σκοπόν,** a watcher, 'umpire.'

361. **μεμνέῳτο,** Opt. of *μέμνημαι*, apparently formed like the Attic *τρυγῷμι* from *τρυγάω*, &c. Analogy would lead us to expect either *μεμνῇτο* (cp. 24. 745 *μεμνῄμην*), or *μέμνοιτο* (cp. *μέμνῃ*). The umpire was to 'remember,' *i.e.* to observe and be able to report, which chariots duly passed the turning-point. **δρόμους,** 'the courses' of the several chariots: as to the Acc. with *μέμνημαι* see on 6. 151. The MSS. have **δρόμου,** 'the running': but **δρόμους** was read by Aristarchus.

362. **ἵπποιιν,** Dual, used distributively, see 16. 371.

363. **ἱμᾶσιν,** perhaps 'the reins.'

365. **νόσφι νεῶν,** 'away from the ships': the other end of the course was somewhere on the plain, cp. l. 374. The fortification round the camp is now forgotten.

373. **πύματον δρόμον,** 'the last part of the course.' It is a question whether the chariots had to go round the course more than once. The *νύσσα* was far off (l. 359), and nothing is said of a second turning-point, or of the number of 'laps.' Hence it is probable that the short *ἱππόδρομος*, with its double *νύσσα*, was a later arrangement. The change is one that would naturally be made in the interest of the spectators.

374. **ἐπί** with the Gen. expresses direction 'towards,' see on 3. 5.

375. **τάθη δρόμος,** 'the running was strained,' *i.e.* the speed was raised to the highest pitch: cp. l. 518.

376. **ἔκφερον,** apparently a technical word, 'drew away.'

379. **ἐπιβησομένοισιν,** Participle of the Homeric Aorist *ἐπεβήσετο*, see on 5. 46., 16. 343. It is generally explained as a Fut., 'about to mount.' But the Fut. Participle is not used in Homer except after verbs of motion (cp. the Latin Supine in *-um*). And in this place the expression 'seemed to have mounted' is only a little bolder than 'seemed to be about to mount.'

381. **θέρμετο,** Sing., with **μετάφρενον** as the important word.

καταθέντε, cp. l. 334.

382. **ἀμφήριστον,** 'a matter to dispute over': Virgil's *ambiguumve relinquat* (Aen. 5. 326).

387. **ἐβλάφθησαν,** see on 16. 331.

388. **ἐλεφηράμενος,** 'playing a trick on,' governs **Τυδεΐδην.**

392. **ἦξε,** 'broke': the Homeric form is *ἔαξε*.

393. **ἀμφὶς ὁδοῦ,** 'apart in respect of their track.' For the Gen. cp. *πρὸ ὁδοῦ ἐγένοντο*, 'got forward on the way.'

398. **παρατρέψας,** 'turning them aside,' 'making them swerve,' *i.e.* so as to pass the broken down chariot.

403. **ἔμβητον,** 'come on,' lit. step on.' **τιταίνετον,** 'draw.'

408. **καρπαλίμως**, with **κιχάνετε**.

409. **λείπεσθε**, 'suffer yourselves to be left behind': see on 13. 110.

413. **ἀποκηδήσαντε**, 'having given up caring,' for want of an effort: the Dual because the horses are the main subject, though by using the First Person **φερώμεθα**, Antilochus associates himself with his team, in fact speaks as if he were part of it. On the same principle *ἵππω* in Homer = 'a chariot,' including the driver. Some explain the Dual of Antilochus and his team regarded as two parties: see on 5. 487. But this is very artificial, especially as Antilochus clearly means *ἀποκηδήσαντε* to refer to the horses only.

415. **ταῦτα**, explained by the Inf. **παραδύμεναι**: cp. 17. 406.

419. **κοίλης**, 'hollowed out,' sunk; as Hom. h. Cer. 177 *κοίλην κατ' ἁμαξιτόν*. The roads of a primitive country are apt to be of this character; and in winter to become mere water-courses.

420. **ῥωχμός** (*ῥήγ-νυμι*), 'a break.'

ἀλέν, 'confined': the winter flood, at some point where it had no sufficient outlet, had carried away part of the road.

421. **ὁδοῖο** is partitive, 'had broken away (part) from the road.'

βάθυνε, 'had let down,' caused it to sink.

422. **ἁματροχιάς**, 'running abreast': Menelaus wished the chariots to keep to single file in the narrow place, and therefore was making no attempt to pass those in front. Antilochus, on the contrary, forced the pace, and got abreast of Menelaus, who then had to fall behind in order to avoid a collision in the dangerous narrow place.

424. **ἐδίωκεν**, 'pressed on.'

427. **παρελάσσεις**. This form is not Homeric: we should read either **παρελάσσαις** (with one good MS.), an Opt. to be understood in the *concessive* use, § 30, 4; or (with Schol. V) **εὐρυτέρη παρελάσσαι**, 'it will presently be broader for passing.'

428. **ἅρματι**, 'with the car.'

431. **οὖρα**, 'the range.'

κατωμαδίοιο, 'thrown *κατωμάδιον*' (15. 352), *i.e.* with the arm raised above the shoulder.

433. **ἐπεδραμέτην**, 'ran on,' *i.e.* ran ahead, gained.

ἠρώησαν, 'slackened,' see on 2. 179.

439. **ὀλοώτερος**, 'more mischievous,' cp. 22. 15.

440. **ἔρρε**, 'away!' **ἔτυμον**, Adv., 'truly.' **φάμεν**, Impf., 'we have been saying.'

441. **οὐδ' ὥς**, *i.e.* even though you have come in first.

444. **φθήσονται καμόντα**, 'will sooner be wearied out,' 'give way.'

445. **ἀτέμβονται**, 'are impaired in.'

450. **ἵππους**, 'a chariot,'—which proves to be Diomede's.

452. **τοῖο** anticipates **ὁμοκλητῆρος**, § 47, 2, *a*: we might translate 'and while he (*or* the man) was still far off, he heard the shouting

driver and recognised him.' We ought not to translate 'heard him shout,' which would be *ὁμοκλήσαντος*.

454. **ἄλλο τόσον**, see on 22. 322. **φοῖνιξ**, 'bay.'

459. **ἄλλοι**, 'other' than before. **παροίτεροι**, 'in front.'

460. **αὐτοῦ**, 'where they were,' = left behind.

461. **κεῖσε**, 'to that point,' viz. the *νύσσα*.

462. **τάς** is generally taken as a Relative, **νῦν δέ** being the apodosis; but this is not necessary: see on 1. 125.

πρῶτα, 'before,' opposed to **νῦν**: see on 2. 572., 9. 34.

περὶ τέρμα βαλούσας, 'rounding, taking the turn round, the post.' Mr. Leaf thinks that this **τέρμα** must be the one at the starting-point, since 'at the distant *νύσσα* the horses could not be distinguishable.' If so, the **τέρμα** of the next sentence (l. 466) is a different one, which involves a somewhat harsh ambiguity. But Idomeneus does not need to distinguish the horses. If he followed them with his eye from the start he could tell which passed the *νύσσα* first.

468. **ἐξηρώησαν**, 'have swerved from the course,' see on 2. 179.

471. **Ἀργείοισιν**, here in the strict sense, of the city of Argos.

474. **λαβρεύεαι**, 'talk big': *λαβρός* is applied to a violent wind (2. 148), a swollen wave (15. 625), &c.

πάρος, 'beforehand,' *i.e.* before you are sure. For **αἰ δέ τ'** we should doubtless read **αἰ δ' ἔτ'** (cp. 22. 300).

476. Idomeneus was *μεσαιπόλιος* (13. 361), so that 'not the youngest' is a litotes, § 59.

480. **αὐταί**, 'the same,' 'the very horses.'

483. The **τε** seems to connect **ἄλλα δεύεαι** with the two preceding epithets, the sentence changing from the Vocative form to a finite verb (compare § 58, 1).

485. **περιδώμεθον**, 'let us wager': the only First Person Dual in Homer.

486. **ἴστορα**, 'witness.'

494. **ῥέζοι**, Opt., because the speaker is making a mere supposition, not looking forward to actual cases: cp. Od. 6. 286.

496. **οἱ δέ**, 'the men,' implied in **ἵππους**, 'chariots,' cp. l. 252.

500. **μάστι**, Dat. of a form *μάστις*: cp. *μῆτι*, l. 315.

504. **ἐπέτρεχον**, 'ran behind.'

505. **ἐπισσώτρων**, with **γίγνετο**, 'no deep chariot rut was made (as the mark) of the tires': so rapidly the chariot skimmed over the dust.

510. **μάτησεν**, 'loitered.'

513. **ἔλυεν ὑπό**, 'loosed from under' (the yoke).

515. **κέρδεσιν**, 'artful devices,' cp. 22. 247 (note).

517. **ἀφίσταται**, 'is separated from,' 'is clear of.'

518. **τιταινόμενος**, 'straining,' at the top of his speed, cp. 22. 23.

519. **τοῦ**, sc. the horse's. **ὁ δέ**, 'the wheel.'

521. **θέοντος** is Gen. absolute, 'as he courses'; or possibly it is governed by **ἄγχι**.

523. **τὰ πρῶτα**, 'the time before,' viz. when he first fell behind.

ἐς, 'up to,' as much as.

524. **ὀφέλλετο**, 'waxed great,' *i.e.* showed itself great: cp. our colloquial 'came out strong.'

527. Zenodotus read **ἢ ἀμφήριστον**, as in l. 382.

529. **δουρὸς ἐρωήν**, 'a spear's throw': for the Acc. cp. 10. 357 *ἄπεσαν δουρηνεκές*.

531. **ἤκιστος** (al. **ἥκιστος**), 'feeblest': the Positive is only found in the adverb *ἦκα*, 'faintly.'

533. **πρόσσοθεν**, 'before him': the word only occurs here.

536. **λοῖσθος**, predicative, 'is last to drive.'

538. **δεύτερα**, 'the second prize,' in apposition to **ἀέθλιον**.

542. **δίκῃ**, 'with a claim of right.' *δίκη*, 'the setting forth of right,' in the mouth of a suitor is only a *plea*, though in the mouth of a judge it becomes a decision.

546. **ὤφελεν**, 'he ought to have,'—his ill fortune must be taken to be his own fault.

547. **τῷ κ'**, 'in that case,' if he did that: cp. 19. 61. Most MSS. have **τό κεν**, but *τό* in this use means 'wherefore,' § 47, 3 *fin.*

551. **ἔπειτα**, *i.e.* after the prizes now won have been given.

558. **οἴκοθεν**, 'from my own store': cp. 7. 364.

559. **ἐπιδοῦναι**, 'to give besides,' into the bargain.

561. **χεῦμα**, a casting. **ἀμφιδεδίνηται**, 'is carried round.'

568. **σκῆπτρον**, as a sign that he was to speak, cp. 18. 505.

571. 'You have tarnished the fame of my prowess, and brought my horses to disaster.' **ἀρετή** is a general word for powers and accomplishments. In l. 578 (*ἀρετῇ τε βίῃ τε*) it is used to include 'rank' or 'position'; somewhat as we use 'quality': cp. 9. 498 (of the gods) *τῶν περ καὶ μείζων ἀρετὴ τιμή τε βίη τε*.

574. **ἐς μέσον**, 'in the middle,' *i.e.* as between both.

μηδ' ἐπ' ἀρωγῇ, 'not in view of aid,' not as partisans of either: cp. 18. 502 *ἀμφὶς ἀρωγοί*.

577. **ὅτι** *κ.τ.λ.* The second of the two clauses is the important one, the sense being 'because, *though* his horses are inferior, he is of higher rank himself.'

579. **δικάσω**, 'declare what is right,' make my claim: see on l. 542.

μ', for **μοι**.

580. **ἰθεῖα**, 'justice' (sc. *δίκη*): cp. 18. 508 *δίκην ἰθύντατα εἴποι*, also 16. 387 *οἳ βίῃ εἰν ἀγορῇ σκολιὰς κρίνωσι θέμιστας*.

581. **ἣ θέμις ἐστί**, means that in such a case Menelaus is justified in demanding the oath.

583. **ἔχε** is the reading of the MSS. Editors before La Roche give

ἔχων, from Eustathius. The change to the finite verb is quite Homeric (§ 58, 1), and there is no difficulty in taking the clause **αὐτὰρ—ἔλαυνες** as a parenthesis.

587. **ἄνσχεο**, 'bear' (with me): cp. 1. 586 *ἀνάσχεο κηδομένη περ.*

588. **πρότερος**, 'elder,' cp. 15. 166 *γενεῇ πρότερος.*

589. **νέου ἀνδρός**, with **τελέθουσι**, lit. 'what manner of transgressions are brought about (in the transgressions) of a young man,' *i.e.* what kind of offences a young man is led to commit. The Gen. is used as often with *γίγνεσθαι* and similar verbs: see on l. 505.

590. **νόος**, 'his purpose': for the whole line cp. 10. 226.

592. **καί**, with **ἄλλο μεῖζον**: thus there is an asyndeton, 'the horse I won,—(nay) whatever else you should ask for,' &c.

595. **ἐκ θυμοῦ**, 'out of thy good-will,' the opposite of *ἐνθύμιος* (Od. 13. 421): cp. Il. 1. 562 *ἀπὸ θυμοῦ.*

ἀλιτρός, 'a sinner,' with reference to the false oath which Antilochus would have had to make: hence the words amount to an indirect confession of being in the wrong. The drift of the speech is judicious evasion of the question whether he had won fairly or not. **δαίμοσιν**, 'with, in the sight of, the gods.'

598. **ὡς εἴ τε ἐέρσῃ**, 'as the dew,' *i.e.* as the refreshing caused by it: cp. *κόμαι χαρίτεσσιν ὁμοῖαι* 17. 51.

602. **ὑποείξομαι χωόμενος**, 'will give way in,' *i.e.* from, my anger.

603. **παρήορος**, 'hanging loose,' erratic, see on 7. 156.

ἀεσίφρων, cp. 20. 183.

604. **νεοίη**, a word which only occurs here, evidently means 'youthful temper.' The alliteration makes it likely that the words come from an old proverb.

607. **ἀλλὰ σὺ γὰρ** *κ.τ.λ.*, 'but inasmuch as —': see on 13. 736.

615. **τέτρατος ὡς ἔλασεν**, 'fourth, even as he came in' (fourth).

621. **αὔτως**, 'without asking more,' for nothing.

627. Instead of the common formula **πόδες καὶ χεῖρες**, in apposition to **γυῖα** (as in l. 772, also 5. 122., 13. 75, &c.), the second word is turned into an independent sentence, § 58, 1.

628. **ἐπαΐσσονται ἐλαφραί**, 'pounce lightly on their mark.'

ὤμων, with **ἀμφοτέρωθεν**, 'on either side of my shoulders.'

631. Join **βασιλῆος ἄεθλα**, 'the prizes in honour of the king': so l. 748 *ἀέθλια οὗ ἑτάροιο*, and 22. 164 *ἄεθλον ἀνδρὸς κατατεθνηῶτος.*

635. **ἀνέστη**, as we say 'stood up to,' cp. l. 677.

638. **οἴοισιν ἵπποισι**, 'in the chariot-race only.' This implies that the list of contests—**πύξ, πάλη, πόδεσσι, δουρί, ἵπποισι**—is a complete one. They are the same as the contests enumerated by Achilles (ll. 621, 622), and probably therefore formed the *πένταθλον* of the heroic age.

639. **πλήθει πρόσθε βαλόντες.** These words can only mean 'getting

them in front by force of numbers,' sc. by being two against one: cp. 17. 330 πλήθεΐ τε σφετέρῳ. The advantage which this gave them is described in ll. 641, 642.

ἀγασσάμενοι, 'roused to emulation,' put on their mettle: cp. 7. 41 *οἱ δέ κ' ἀγασσάμενοι κ.τ.λ.*, where it means 'piqued by the challenge.' The word may express simple wonder, as in the formula *μῦθον ἀγασσάμενοι*, or indignation—the feeling that 'this is too much.'

640. **οὕνεκα** must mean 'because' (not 'wherefore,' as La R.). The sense seems to be that the sons of Actor were roused to a last effort because the greatest prize still remained (**αὐτόθι** = not carried off by Nestor). But the line is weak and obscure.

641. **ἔμπεδον**, *i.e.* undisturbed by having to use the whip.

648. **ἐνηέος**, cp. 17. 204.

649. **τιμῆς** is generally construed with **σὲ λήθω**, regarded as = *λανθάνῃ*: but this (as Mr. Leaf observes) does violence to the Greek. Moreover, **οὐδέ σε λήθω** simply repeats **μέμνησαι** in a negative form, and a clause of the kind is generally a mere parenthesis. It is better to explain **τιμῆς** by the attraction of the following Relative: see the examples given on 6. 396, esp. Od. 8. 74. **ἧς** may be analogous to the Gen. of *price* (so Hentze). Some explain it as attracted to the antecedent **τιμῆς**, but this attraction is not Homeric.

654. **ταλαεργόν**, 'sturdy worker'; not exactly 'enduring work,' which would be *ταλάεργος* (proparox.).

655. **ἀδμητήν**, see on l. 266.

660. **ἀνασχομένω**, 'raising,' sc. their hands, cp. 22. 34.

661. **καμμονίην**, cp. 22. 257.

670. **ἐπιδεύομαι**, cp. 17. 142. The sense is, 'if I am inferior in battle, is not that all the more reason why I should be superior in boxing?'

675. **οἵ κε ἐξοίσουσι**, 'who shall in the case intended,' = 'in order that they shall.'

679. **ὅς**, viz. Mecisteus. **δεδουπότος Οἰδιπόδαο**, 'when Oedipus had fallen': cp. the formula *δούπησεν δὲ πεσών*, also 13. 426 *αὐτὸς* **δουπῆσαι** *ἀμύνων λοιγὸν Ἀχαιοῖς*, where *δουπῆσαι* is = 'to fall in battle': and so probably here. It has been thought that **δεδουπότος** refers to some special incident of the death of Oedipus; but this seems unlikely. It is clear that the story of his blindness, &c. is unknown to Homer.

680. **ἐς τάφον**, with **ἦλθε**, 'came for the funeral rites.'

683. **παρακάββαλε** should mean 'laid ready to his hand,' as in l. 127.

684. **ἱμάντας**, thongs wound about the hand.

688. **χρόμαδος**, 'grinding' of teeth.

690. **παπτήναντα**, 'when he peered out.' The Aor. must refer to a particular occasion or act which gave his antagonist a chance.

691. **αὐτοῦ**, 'where he stood'; he could not even stagger back.

692. **ὑπὸ φρικός**, 'at the coming of the ripple': see on 7. 63, 64. **ὑπό** is used vaguely of conditions or accompaniment. **Βορέω**, 'of,' *i.e.* raised by, the north wind: cp. 7. 63.

ἀναπάλλεται, 'tosses itself,' 'leaps up': cp. 21. 126.

693. **θίν' ἐν φυκιόεντι**, 'on a beach full of sea-weed,' *i.e.* in the shoal water along the beach. The point of the simile is the leap in the air, followed by sudden disappearance.

698. **ἀλλοφρονέοντα**, 'wandering in mind': cp. the use of *ἄλλως* = 'idly' (Od. 14. 124), and *ἀλλότριος* (Od. 20. 347): also Lat. *aliena mens.*

701. **δεικνύμενος**, 'offering,' inviting them to contend for it.

702. **ἐμπυριβήτην**, 'made to stand (lit. stride) over the fire.'

703. **ἐνὶ σφίσι**, 'to each other,' when they saw it produced.

705. **τεσσαράβοιον**, 'worth four oxen'; but in the Odyssey (1. 431) a female slave is worth twenty oxen. It is natural that captives should be cheap in time of war: but after due allowance has been made for this, the difference points to a considerable change of circumstances.

707. **πειρήσεσθον**, Dual: only one pair of wrestlers was admitted.

709. **κέρδεα εἰδώς**, cp. l. 322.

712. **ἀμείβοντες**, 'rafters,' like wrestlers because locked together above, and leaning towards each other.

714. **τετρίγει**, 'creaked,' with the strain upon them.

720. **ἔχεν**, 'held firm.'

721. **ἀνίαζον**, 'began to vex,' 'try the patience of.' There was an ancient variant **ἐϋκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί**, with which **ἀνίαζον** must be Intrans., with the meaning 'grew impatient.'

725. **ἀνάειρε**, Impf., 'proceeded to lift.'

δόλου, 'the trick' to be used in the circumstances: explained by the next words **κόψ'** *κ.τ.λ.* For the asyndeton, see on 5. 805, 819.

726. **κώληπα**, 'the hollow of the knee,' which Ulysses on being lifted struck with his heel, and so brought Ajax down.

728. **θηεῦντό τε θάμβησάν τε** = *θεώμενοι ἐθάμβησαν.*

730. **οὐδέ τ' ἄειρεν** should probably be *οὐδ' ἔτ' ἄειρεν.*

731. **ἐν δὲ γόνυ γνάμψεν**, 'bent in his (Ajax') knee.'

735. **ἐρείδεσθον**, 'strive,' lit. press against each other. There is also a reading **ἐρίζεσθον**, 'contend.' **τρίβεσθε**, 'let yourselves be worn out.'

743. **Σιδόνες**, distinguished from **Φοίνικες**: the latter, who are not elsewhere mentioned in the Iliad, are always the sailors or merchants who bring the works of art; while *Σιδόνες* (*Σιδονίη*, &c.) is the name of the nation that produced them (Il. 6. 290, 291).

745. **στῆσαν**, 'landed,' as Od. 19. 188 *στῆσε δ' ἐν Ἀμνισῷ*, sc. *νῆα.*

746. **υἷος**, Gen. with **ὦνον**, 'the price, ransom, for —.'

748. **ἀέθλιον**, read *ἀέθλια*, cp. Od. 21. 4.

757. Rejected by Aristarchus, see on 1. 358.

758. **ἀπὸ νύσσης**, 'from the starting-point.' Here (as in Od. 8. 121, where the words recur) there is no mention of a turning-post, which is the meaning of *νύσσα* in ll. 332, 338. **τέτατο δρόμος**, 'the running was at their highest speed': cp. l. 374 *ἂψ ἐφ' ἁλὸς . . . τάθη δρόμος*.

759. **ἔκφερε**, 'drew ahead,' cp. l. 376.

761. **στήθεός ἐστι**, sc. *ἄγχι*. The loom was vertical: the *κανόνες*, horizontal rods, to which the lower ends of the threads of the warp (*μίτος*) were attached. The weaver had to stand close to the warp in order to pass the spool (*πηνίον*) across it (Leaf *a. l.*).

764. **ἴχνια**, 'the footsteps' of Ajax. **πάρος κόνιν ἀμφιχυθῆναι**, 'before the dust (raised by Ajax) had time to rise and cover him' (Ulysses).

767. **μάλα**, with **σπεύδοντι**, 'when (already) striving right well.'

768. **πύματον δρόμον**, as in l. 371.

769. **ὃν κατὰ θυμόν**, *i. e.* to himself: see on 6. 524.

773. **ἐπαΐξεσθαι**, 'to rush at, pounce on': the best MSS. have the Aor. **ἐπαΐξασθαι**, but *μέλλω* in this sense takes the Fut. Inf.

777. **ἐν**, with **πλῆτο**.

778. **ὡς ἦλθε φθάμενος**, like l. 615 *τέτρατος ὡς ἔλασεν*.

787. **ἔτι καὶ νῦν**, 'even to this day,' *i. e.* it is no fable.

791. **ὠμογέροντα**, 'in green (*i. e.* early) old age.'

792. **ἐριδήσασθαι**, 'to rival,' a form only found here.

Ἀχαιοῖς, with **ἀργαλέον**, 'hard for the Greeks to contend' (with Ulysses). The sense is that *though* Ulysses is beginning to be an old man, he is still swifter of foot than all except Achilles.

798–883. The three contests which follow,—the duel in armour, the throwing of the *σόλος*, and the archery,—seem to be later additions: see the note on l. 638. The language is generally weak, and several of the incidents are very confused and improbable.

804. This line appears to have been wanting in the text of Aristarchus, though it is necessary to the construction of the sentence.

805. **φθῇσιν ὀρεξάμενος**, 'shall be first to reach'; with an Acc. **χρόα**, as in 16. 314, 322.

806. **διά τ' ἔντεα καὶ μέλαν αἷμα**, 'passing through armour and dark blood': a phrase which properly belongs to a description of walking over a field of battle (10. 298, 469).

807. The Thracian sword appears unexpectedly here after the armour of Sarpedon has been announced as the prize (ll. 798–800). For Thrace as a place from which swords come, cp. 13. 577.

809. **ξυνήϊα** elsewhere (1. 124) is the 'common stock' of the army. Here it must mean that the arms (of Sarpedon) were to be held in common by the two combatants.

810. The offer of a feast to the combatants is also a singularity of this contest.

813–816. The language is somewhat awkwardly adapted from 3.

340–343, and 6. 120, 121. Thus the pointless ἀμφοτέρω is substituted for *ἀμφοτέρων* (6. 120), which there means 'the two armies.'

821. **κῦρε**, 'was like to reach.'

822. The assembly declares them equal, but Achilles gives the prize to Diomede.

826. **αὐτοχόωνον** seems to mean 'just as it left the melting-pot,' *i.e.* not wrought. Contrary to the rule observed in the other contests, it is the only prize.

832–835. The general sense evidently is that the **σόλος** will furnish iron for the needs of his shepherds and ploughmen for five years. The language however is obscure. In l. 832 **οἱ** must mean the winner, but this is not given in the context. **ἀπόπροθι**, 'far off,' viz. in the country, cp. Od. 4. 757. It is not clear what difference the distance of the lands would make: perhaps it is meant that a city would furnish implements ready made. **ἕξει χρεώμενος**, 'will have and use,' 'will keep in use.' In the last clause, **οὐ μὲν** *κ.τ.λ.*, the negative goes with **ἀτεμβόμενος**, 'it will not be for lack of iron that your shepherd or ploughman will go to the town.' **παρέξει**, either 'he' (the owner) or 'it' (the *σόλος*) will furnish &c.

840. **γέλασαν** *κ.τ.λ.*, implies a *bad* throw; but it is unlike Homer to leave this unexpressed.

843. The language is taken from Od. 8. 189, 192, where **σήματα** means marks put to show the distance thrown by the several competitors.

847. **ἀγῶνος**, probably 'the assemblage,' as elsewhere.

851. **ἡμιπέλεκκα**, single axes, the *πέλεκυς* being double.

855. For the change to *oratio recta* see on 4. 303 (where as in this place it follows the word **ἀνώγει**). There is no other example of a speech beginning in the middle of a line.

857. The offer of a prize for cutting the string seems absurd. Such an incident is only intelligible as a surprise, giving an opportunity for the feat of hitting the bird as it flies away. Virgil tells the story in this way, see Aen. 5. 485 ff.

863. **ἠπείλησεν**, 'vowed,' so in l. 872. This sense of the word is not found elsewhere.

868. **παρείθη**, 'fell loose,' from *παρίημι*.

870. **χειρός**, sc. of Teucer: with the reading in the text we must assume that there was only one bow, which the competitors used in turn. But the ancients were divided on this point. The Massilian edition read **ἐπεθήκατ' ὀϊστὸν | τόξῳ· ἐν γὰρ χερσὶν ἔχεν**, *κ.τ.λ.*, which allows Meriones to have his own bow, as well as his own arrow. Other variants are given in the Scholia.

871. **ὡς ἴθυνεν**, generally taken to mean 'while Teucer was aiming' (so Hentze and Leaf): but this use of **ὡς** is strange, and the change of

subject very harsh. Schol. B. gives **ἕως ἴθυνεν**, which removes the first of these objections: but **ἕως** scanned as a monosyllable is doubtful. If **ὡς ἴθυνεν** is right we must adopt a reading which allows each hero to have his own bow, and then explain **ἔχεν πάλαι ὡς ἴθυνεν**, 'was holding it ready as he had directed it,' *i.e.* had placed it aright, and was keeping it so. For this use of *ὡς* cp. l. 324 *ὅπως τὸ πρῶτον τανύσῃ* (with the note); also 24. 27 *ἔχον ὥς σφιν πρῶτον ἀπήχθετο*. The alternative is to read **ὡς ἰθύνοι**, with Voss and others.

879. **σὺν λίασθεν**, 'sank together,' collapsed.

πυκνά, 'close,' not predicative, but an ordinary epithet of plumage.

880. **ἀπ' αὐτοῦ**, 'from where he stood,' cp. 16. 117. The story is still very confused: the arrow passing through the bird, the return of the bird to settle on the mast, the arrow falling at the feet of Meriones—all the incidents are pointless as well as improbable.

886. **ἥμονες**, 'throwers' of the spear.

890. **ἴδμεν γάρ**, 'as we know,' see on 13. 736.

897. **δίδου**, Impf., cp. 6. 192, and see § **27**.

BOOK XXIV.

The subject of the twenty-fourth book is the ransoming of the body of Hector (*λύτρα Ἕκτορος*) and his burial. The story is told as follows:

After the funeral games are over, Achilles continues to outrage the body of Hector. The gods are offended, and desire that the body should be given back for burial. Thetis is sent for, and bears the message to her son (ll. 1–140).

Zeus sends Iris to Priam, to bid him go to the Greek camp and ransom the body. Hecuba in vain seeks to prevent him from going. He calls upon his sons to get ready a wagon, and load the ransom upon it. After due libation and prayer, Priam and his herald Idaeus set out (ll. 141–328).

Hermes is sent by Zeus to conduct Priam on his way. He appears in the form of a Myrmidon soldier, and guides Priam past the sentinels, and so to Achilles (ll. 329–467).

Then follows the scene in the tent of Achilles. Priam makes his appeal: Achilles is moved to pity, and consents to accept the ransom. After placing the body of Hector on the wagon he presses Priam to eat meat, and makes ready a sleeping-place for him. Priam asks for a truce, for the burial, which Achilles grants (ll. 468–676).

Hermes comes to warn Priam to return, and guides him as far as the ford of the Scamander. He is first seen by Cassandra: then met by the

Trojans at the gate. The body is placed on a bier, and due lamentation performed, led by Andromache, Hecuba, and Helen. Then follows the burial (ll. 677–804).

The relation of the twenty-fourth book to the rest of the Iliad has already been touched upon in discussing the twenty-third book (p. 397). The main difficulty, it was pointed out, lies in the parallelism of the two books, each of which seems to bring the poem to a close in its own way; and the most obvious inference is that both books are later additions. If, again, the twenty-third book is pronounced to be post-Homeric—for which there seemed to be considerable ground—it becomes still more difficult to maintain the genuineness of the twenty-fourth. For it is unlikely that the burial of Hector would be described at length if the burial of Patroclus had been passed over in silence. On the other hand, the incidents of the book, especially the meeting in the tent of Achilles, and the reconciliation brought about between Achilles and Priam, are pre-eminently fitted for the closing scene of the Iliad. On this point we may quote the judgment of a great poet. Writing to a friend, Shelley says: 'I congratulate you on your conquest of the Iliad. You must have been astonished at the perpetually increasing magnificence of the last seven books. Homer there truly begins to be himself. The battle of the Scamander, the funeral of Patroclus, and the high and solemn close of the whole bloody tale in tenderness and inexpiable sorrow, are wrought in a manner incomparable with anything of the same kind' (*Letters from Italy*, xliv). In the face of such testimony can we say that the book in which this climax is reached,—in which the last remaining discords of the Iliad are dissolved in chivalrous pity and respect,—is not the work of the original poet, but of some Homerid or rhapsodist?

The discussion of a critical question of this kind raises several issues, which it is well to keep distinct. First, can the poem have come to an end at an earlier point, such as the death of Hector, or the burial of Patroclus? Again, is there anything that may have led some later poet to feel the need of a more satisfactory conclusion? And finally, are there any traces in the incidents, or in the style and language, which bear out such a supposition? On the first of these questions something has been already said (p. 397). The victory of Achilles, with the complete revenge which he takes for his friend, must have left little for the ordinary Greek hearer of the Iliad to desire. That Patroclus should have a splendid funeral was a necessity in Greek eyes: but the poet has taken pains to show that this was the first thought of the conqueror (Il. 22. 385–390: see the remarks on p. 385). What then gave rise to the sequel which we have in the two last books? In the case of book XXIII,

the answer is easy. The author of that book has merely drawn out the suggestion of the passage of book XXII just quoted. He has shown us in detail what we already knew. But the twenty-fourth book does much more than this. It redresses a wrong to which the poet has so far shown himself indifferent, namely the savage and unjust treatment of Hector. And with the atonement offered to a noble enemy it raises our thoughts, for a time at least, above the fierce passions of the moment, and even above the strife of Greek and Trojan. The bereavement of Priam, the loss of Patroclus, the impending fate of Achilles himself, are seen in their profound tragic meaning, as examples of the infinite sadness of human things. *Sunt lacrymae rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt.* In all this are we to recognise the hand of a 'Homerid,' or is it here that Homer—in Shelley's words—truly begins to be himself?

The problem is really an ethical one. To a Greek of the age of Pericles, as to a modern reader, the whole conduct of Achilles towards his fallen enemy must have seemed barbarous and inexcusable. The atonement now made comes in lame and ineffectual fashion, like the Prayers of the ninth book, to repair the wrong that has been done. But of this view of the matter the twenty-second book shows no trace. The outrage done to the body of Hector, and the refusal of funeral rites, are related without any apparent suspicion that they are a blot on the character of the hero. The moral superiority of Hector, as has been already observed (p. 384), does not seem to attract the sympathy of the poet. In the twenty-fourth a different spirit prevails. The gods are offended by the cruelty of Achilles, and oblige him to give up the body of Hector for burial. There is room, therefore, for the conjecture that the story of the 'Ransoming of Hector' really represents a sensible advance upon the very elementary morality of the Homeric times, and reflects rather the feeling of an age in which mutilation of an enemy was no longer approved, and the duty of granting a truce for the burial of the slain was taking its place in Hellenic religion,—an age, moreover, in which the civic virtues of a Hector would be sure of sympathy.

The main incident of the book—the expedition of Priam into the camp of the enemy—cannot have been suggested by anything in the preceding books, and indeed is unlike the manner of the Iliad. But the framework of the narrative shows traces of imitation. The periods of twelve days (l. 31), and nine days (l. 784) remind us of similar periods in the first book (1. 107, 493, and 1. 53). The account of Achilles dragging Hector about the funeral pyre is a repetition of the treatment described in the twenty-second book. The laments put into the mouth of Hecuba, Andromache and Helen, are too like those of the same book (22. 430 ff., 477 ff.). At the same time we find characters and *motifs* that do not belong to the Iliad. Such are, the part played by Hermes as 'guide of men,'—a function which he has in the Odyssey: the prominence

of Cassandra (ll. 699 ff.): the twenty years that are said (l. 765) to have elapsed since the Rape of Helen (implying an interval of ten years before the beginning of the Trojan war): the mention of Niobe (ll. 602–617), of the Judgment of Paris (ll. 29, 30), of Troilus (l. 257), of the Μοῖραι (in the plural number, l. 49). The prayer for a sign (ll. 292 ff.) has parallels in the Odyssey, not in the Iliad. Some of these passages may be interpolated (see the notes on ll. 29–30, 614–617, 720–723): but taken together they point to a somewhat different date.

The language of the twenty-fourth book shows many coincidences with that of the Odyssey. We may note especially the number of lines and half-lines which do not occur elsewhere in the Iliad, but in the Odyssey have a fixed or conventional character.

l. 8. *ἀνδρῶν τε πτολέμους ἀλεγεινά τε κύματα πείρων* (three times in the Odyssey).

29. *ὅτε οἱ μέσσαυλον ἵκοντο* (Od. 10. 435).

33. *σχέτλιοί ἐστε, θεοί, δηλήμονες* (Od. 5. 118).

38. *καὶ ἐπὶ κτέρεα κτερίσαιεν* (three times in Od.).

56. *εἴη κεν καὶ τοῦτο* (Od. 15. 435).

73. *ὁμῶς νύκτας τε καὶ ἦμαρ* (four times in Od.).

99. *μάκαρες θεοὶ αἰὲν ἐόντες* (four times in Od.).

124. *ἐντύνοντ' ἄριστον* (Od. 16. 2).

189, 266. *ἄμαξαν ἐΰτροχον ἡμιονείην* (Od. 6. 72).

200. *ὣς φάτο, κώκυσεν δὲ* (Od. 2. 361).

211. *ἀπάνευθε τοκήων* (Od. 9. 36).

230–231, = Od. 24. 276–277.

256, 494. *Τροίῃ ἐν εὐρείῃ* (three times in Od.).

774. *ἐνὶ Τροίῃ εὐρείῃ* (three times in Od.).

262. *ἀρνῶν ἠδ' ἐρίφων* (three times in Od.).

283. *ἀγχίμολον δέ σφ' ἦλθε* (five times in Od.; *ἀ. δέ οἱ ἦλθε* is a formula of the Iliad).

309. *δός μ' ἐς Ἀχιλλῆος φίλον ἐλθεῖν ἠδ' ἐλεεινόν* (Od. 6. 327).

320. *οἱ δὲ ἰδόντες*
γήθησαν, καὶ πᾶσιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ θυμὸς ἰάνθη (Od. 15. 163–164).

323. *ἐκ δ' ἔλασε προθύροιο καὶ αἰθούσης ἐριδούπου* (three times in Od.).

333. *αἶψα δ' ἄρ' Ἑρμείαν υἱὸν φίλον ἀντίον ηὔδα* (Od. 5. 28).

339–345, = Od. 5. 43–49: ll. 340–342 also = Od. i. 96–98.

348. *πρῶτον ὑπηνήτῃ, τοῦ περ χαριεστάτη ἥβη* (Od. 10. 279).

353. *φάτο φώνησέν τε* (Od. 4. 370 *ἔπος φ. φ. τ.*).

369. *ἄνδρ' ἀπαμύνασθαι ὅτε τις πρότερος χαλεπήνῃ* (twice in Od.: a variation on Il. 19. 183 *ἄνδρ' ἀπαρέσσασθαι ὅτε κ.τ.λ.*).

376. *δέμας καὶ εἶδος ἀγητός* (Od. 14. 177).

382. *ἄνδρας ἐς ἀλλοδαπούς* (twice in Od.).

407. *ἀληθείην κατάλεξον* (six times in Od.).

476. *ἔσθων καὶ πίνων* (twice in Od.).

484. ἐς ἀλλήλους δὲ ἴδοντο (Od. 18. 320).

633. ἐς ἀλλήλους ὁρόωντες (Od. 20. 373).

492. (ἀπὸ) Τροίηθεν ἰόντα (three times in Od.).

507. ὣς φάτο, τῷ δ' ἄρα πατρὸς ὑφ' ἵμερον ὦρσε γόοιο (Od. 4. 113).

546. πλούτῳ τε καὶ υἱάσι (Od. 14. 206).

567. ῥεῖα μετοχλίσσειε (Od. 23. 188).

588. ἀμφὶ δέ μιν φᾶρος καλὸν βάλον ἠδὲ χιτῶνα (twice in Od.).

597. ἕζετο δ' ἐν κλισμῷ (Od. 4. 136).

604. ἓξ μὲν θυγατέρες, ἓξ δ' υἱέες ἡβώοντες (Od. 10. 6).

633. αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ τάρπησαν (three times in Od.).

635, 636, = Od. 4. 294–295., 23. 254–255.

644–647, = Od. 4. 297–300., 7. 336–339: l. 647 also = Od. 22. 497.

673. οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἐν προδόμῳ δόμου αὐτόθι κοιμήσαντο (Od. 4. 302).

749. φίλος ἦσθα θεοῖσιν (Od. 24. 92).

759. οἷς ἀγανοῖς βελέεσσιν ἐποιχόμενος κατέπεφνε (five times in Od.).

765–766, = Od. 19. 222–223., 24. 310.

802. (δαίνυντ') ἐρικυδέα δαῖτα (four times in Od.).

The most noticeable words common to this book and the Odyssey are, πρῆξις, ἀνάρσιος, δηλήμων, ἀεικείη, λύσις, γονή (offspring), ἐξεσίη, αἰσυμνητήρ, τετράκυκλος, θυοσκόος, πείρινς, φωριαμός, ἐνδυκέως (also 23. 90), φαεσίμβροτος, ἐΰσκοπος, πανδαμάτωρ, also δαΐφρων 'prudent'; the verb ἀγαπάζω; and the phrases γλαυκῶπις κούρη (of Athene), ἀγκὰς ἑλόντα, μελεϊστὶ ταμών, ἄντιτα ἔργα, ἀμείβετο μύθῳ. To these have to be added some peculiarities of grammar, such as the use of the *defining* Article (ll. 388, 801, also in books X and XXIII, see p. 399); ἐπί c. Acc. of *extent*, without a verb of motion (ll. 202, 535, cp. 10. 213); διὰ νύκτα (l. 363); ἐν with abstract words (l. 568, see *H. G.* § 220); the Opt. in the First Person with κεν (l. 664); and, in respect of metre, the neglect of 'Position' (ll. 324, 795), the toleration of Hiatus (*H. G.* § 382), and τέως (⏑ – in l. 658): also the formula ἀλλ' ἄγε μοι τόδε εἰπέ (ll. 197, 656, so 10. 384, 405, and four times in the Od.). On the whole the weight of argument seems to be in favour of the opinion that the twenty-fourth book is somewhat later than the bulk of the Iliad, and was designed to furnish a conclusion in harmony with the feeling of a more advanced civilisation than that which the original poet represented.

1. **ἕκαστοι**, Plur. meaning 'each company.'

2. **ἰέναι**, Inf. of consequence, as in βῆ δ' ἰέναι, πέμπε νέεσθαι, &c.

3. **ὕπνου**, as well as **δόρποιο**, is governed by **μέδοντο**, the Inf. **ταρπήμεναι** being epexegetical, 'to take pleasure therein.'

6. **ἀνδροτῆτα**, see on 16. 857.

7. **ἠδ' ὁπόσα** κ.τ.λ., sc. 'remembering,' understood out of **ποθέων** by a kind of Zeugma.

8. **πτολέμους**, epexegetic of **ὅποσα**: cp. Od. 8. 182 *πολλὰ γὰρ ἔτλην, ἀνδρῶν τε πτολέμους κ.τ.λ.* Thus *πείρων* is added with reference to *κύματα* only: 'and grievous waves which he passed through.'

13. **λήθεσκεν**, *i. e.* the dawn found him watching for it: being the time when he dragged Hector round the tomb.

15. **δέ** marks the apodosis, as the change to the Indic. **δησάσκετο** shows. **ἕλκεσθαι**, 'for being dragged,' that he might be dragged.

18. **τοῖο**, governed by **χροΐ**. The construction *ἀπέχειν τινί τι* is found in Od. 20. 263, where however the Dat. is a Personal Pronoun.

20. **πάντα**, Masc., sc. **Πάτροκλον**.

22. **μενεαίνων**, 'in his rage': the usual meaning of *μένος* is rather 'spirit,' eagerness to fight.

27. **ἔχον**, Intrans., 'they kept on being.'

28. **ἄτης**, so Aristarchus read, others **ἀρχῆς**, 'the beginning made by Paris.' There is a similar doubt as to the reading in 3. 100 and 6. 356.

29. **νείκεσσε**, 'flouted.' Lines 25–30 were rejected by Aristarchus. There is no other trace in Homer of the 'judgment of Paris,' and the reference to it in ll. 27–30 is vague and indirect, unlike the manner of Homer.

31. **ἐκ τοῖο** does not refer to any event given in the context, but means 'from the time when all this began,' *i. e.* the death of Hector. Cp. 1. 493.

35. **νέκυν περ**, 'even dead'—much less to bring him back alive.

οὐκ ἔτλητε, 'you had not the heart,' *i. e.* resolution: meaning that they yielded to mere caprice.

38. **ἐπὶ κτέρεα κτερίσαιεν**, lit. 'burn his favourite possessions over him,' hence generally 'perform due funeral rites.'

41. **ἄγρια οἶδεν**, cp. 2. 213 (with the note).

42. **ὅς τ' ἐπεὶ ἂρ** *κ.τ.λ.* The sentence is not finished: cp. 17. 658 *ὅς τ' ἐπεὶ ἄρ κε κάμῃσι κ.τ.λ.*, also 8. 230 *ἃς ὁπότ' ἐν Λήμνῳ κενεαυχέες ἠγοράασθε.*

45. This line was rejected by Aristarchus. It occurs in Hesiod, Op. 318, where it is more in place. The **αἰδώς** which does harm cannot be thought of here.

46. **μέλλει**, see on 18. 362.

47. **ὁμογάστριον**, *i.e.* whole brother. Instances of half-brothers, the sons of different mothers, are frequent in Homer.

48. **κλαύσας**, 'having performed the lamentation': **μεθέηκεν**, 'he leaves it alone,' puts it from him.

49. **τλητόν**, Act. in sense, 'able to endure.' **μοῖραι**, the Plur. of this personification is only found here. Cp. the *κατακλῶθες*, Od. 7. 197.

52. **κάλλιον**, Comparative used as 19. 56 *ἄρειον*.

53. **μή** with the First Person expresses warning: 'see that we are not provoked to indignation.'

54. 'Senseless earth,' viz. the dead body.

56. **εἴη κεν**, 'may stand good,' 'may be as thou sayest.'

57. **εἰ . . . θήσετε**, 'if you (gods) mean to give like honour to Achilles and Hector.' Note the change to the Plur.

58. **μαζόν**, in apposition to **γυναῖκα**, as the part to the whole.

65. **ἀποσκύδμαινε**, 'quarrel utterly': **ἀπό** as in *ἀπομηνίω* (see on 2. 772).

68. **ἡμάρτανε δώρων**, 'failed in gifts,' neglected to offer them.

71. **κλέψαι ἐάσομεν**, 'we will give up taking by stealth.'

81. **κέρας**, explained by the scholiasts as a sheath of horn placed behind the hook, to prevent the fish biting through the line: cp. Od. 12. 253. **ἐμβεβαυῖα**, 'set upon,' 'fastened into.' The piece of lead is added to make the hook sink. See the postscript, p. 432.

88. **ἄφθιτα**, 'unfading,' that cannot come to nought.

96. **λιάζετο**, 'gave way,' made room for them: cp. 13. 29 *γηθοσύνῃ δὲ θάλασσα διίστατο.*

97. **ἐξαναβᾶσαι**, 'mounting (the beach) out of (the sea).'

102. **εὔφρηνε**, 'gladdened her,' gave her welcome.

ὤρεξε, 'reached it to her,' gave it back to her.

106. **τοῦ**, Art. as a Rel., with Antecedent understood: cp. 20. 21 *ἔγνως . . . ὧν ἕνεκα ξυνέγειρα.*

111. **αἰδῶ καὶ φιλότητα τεήν**, 'reverence and love towards thee.' Cp. *αἰδοῖός τε φίλος τε* (Od. 5. 88), and similar phrases.

118. **ἰόντ'**, for *ἰόντα*, Acc. before the Inf. **λύσασθαι**: cp. 15. 116.

124. **ἄριστον**, in Attic with **ᾱ**: hence perhaps we should read *ἐντύνοντ' ἄριστον.*

131. **βέῃ**, see on 15. 194.

139. **τῇδ' εἴη ὃς** *κ.τ.λ.* The Opt. is concessive: 'he may be here who may bring the ransom and take away the dead,' *i. e.* 'I am content to see some one come with ransom,' &c. **τῇδε** = 'here,' as 17. 512. For the form of the sentence cp. 14. 107 *νῦν δ' εἴη ὃς . . . ἐνίσποι.* Most commentators put a colon at *τῇδ' εἴη*, making *ὃς ἄποινα φέροι* subordinate to *ἄγοιτο*; but this is harsh and un-Homeric.

149. **κήρυξ τίς οἱ ἕποιτο**, the exception is introduced with an Asyndeton: 'let none other go with him, (only) a herald may follow,' &c.

154. **ὃς ἄξει**, originally **ὅς ϝ' ἄξει**, as in l. 183 *ὅς σ' ἄξει.*

160. **ἐνοπήν**, generally of battle-cry.

163. **ἐντυπάς**, 'closely,' lit. 'beating himself into' the cloak. For the form of the Adverb cp. *ἀγκάς*. The common explanation is, 'so that the form (*τύπος*) of the body showed through the garment.' But this implies a use of *τύπος* which is not to be traced in Homer, and indeed is due to familiarity with the later art of coining money.

165. **καταμήσατο**, 'scraped up': cp. *ἐπαμήσατο*, of collecting leaves (Od. 5. 482).

172. **κακὸν ὀσσομένη**, 'boding evil.' **τόδε**, § 37, 1.

190. **πείρινθα**, a basket which formed the body of the waggon.

192. **κέδρινον**, pannelled with cedar. **γλήνεα**, see on 8. 164.

202. **ἔκλεο**, for *ἐκλέεο*, cp. *ἀποαίρεο* (1. 275), *μυθέαι* (Od. 2. 202), &c.

ἐπί c. Acc. of *extent over* is not generally used in the Iliad except with a verb of *motion*: cp. 10. 213., 23. 742.

206. **αἱρήσει καὶ ἐσόψεται**, an apparent *ὕστερον πρότερον*, the more important being placed first: = 'shall catch thee coming within his sight.' Cp. 21. 537.

207. 'The man is bloodthirsty and faithless, he will not pity thee,' a paratactic way of saying 'he is *so* bloodthirsty and faithless *that* he' &c.

ὠμηστής, elsewhere of animals of prey.

208. **ἄνευθεν**, 'in absence,' as 22. 88 *ἄνευθε δέ σε μέγα νῶϊν κ.τ.λ.*, cp. also 22. 508 *νόσφι τοκήων*.

209. **τῷ δ' ὥς ποθι** *κ.τ.λ.* The sentence is unfinished in form: 'even as it was fated that he should be the prey of dogs, (so it has come to pass).' The commentators make **ὥς** demonstrative: but this is less satisfactory.

213. **τότ' ἂν τιτά.** The best MSS. have **ἄντιτα** (as Od. 17. 51), but the **ἂν** can hardly be omitted here.

216. **ἀλεωρῆς**, 'shrinking aside,' cp. 13. 436 *οὔτε γὰρ ἐξοπίσω φυγέειν δύνατ' οὔτ' ἀλέασθαι.* Elsewhere it is used of things that *protect* (12. 57., 15. 533).

219. **ὄρνις κακός**, 'a bird (*i.e.* a sign) of ill omen.'

223. On the combination **νῦν δὲ—γὰρ** see on 12. 326.

226. **κατακτείνειε**, Opt. of concession, 'I am content that he should slay.'

230. **ἁπλοΐδας**, 'single': opposed to *δίπλαξ* (3. 126., 22. 441).

235. **ἐξεσίην**, 'on a message' (*ἐξίημι*); Acc. § 37, 1.

239. For **ἐλεγχέες** we should probably read **ἐλέγχεα** (as 2. 235, &c.): see on l. 354.

241. **ὀνόσασθε**, 'have you complained?' *i.e.* have you not thought it (sorrow) enough?

242. **ὀλέσαι**, with **ἄλγε' ἔδωκεν**, 'the grief of losing.'

243. **ῥηΐτεροι ἐναιρέμεν**, personal construction (as in English), 'easier to slay.'

250. **βοὴν ἀγαθόν**, treated as a single word.

260. **ἐλέγχεα πάντα**, 'all reproaches,' *i.e.* none that is not a living reproach. The Art. is used to mark the contrast to **τοὺς μὲν** *κ.τ.λ.*

262. **ἐπιδήμιοι**, 'among your own people,' instead of robbing strangers (*ἀλλοδαποί*, Od. 3. 74).

267. **καλὴν πρωτοπαγέα**, cp. 5. 194 *δίφροι καλοὶ πρωτοπαγεῖς.*

269. The yoke (**ζυγόν**) is **ὀμφαλόεν**, *i.e.* furnished with an *ὀμφαλός*, a knob or boss in the middle, and has **οἴηκες**, probably hooks or rings for the reins to pass through.

270. **ζυγόδεσμον**, 'the yoke-fastening,' the cord or thong which attached the yoke to the end of the pole.

272. **πέζῃ**, apparently the wedge-shaped head in which, according to Helbig (p. 150, ed. 2), the pole usually ended.

The **κρίκος** was a ring attached to the middle of the yoke, and the **ἕστωρ** a peg near the end of the pole. The yoke was got into its place on the pole by slipping the ring over the peg, and was then secured by the **ζυγόδεσμον**, which also passed round (and was kept in place by) the **ὀμφαλός** of the yoke.

274. **ἑξείης κατέδησαν**. These words must be intended to explain what was done with the rest of the nine cubits of **ζυγόδεσμον**. Mr. Leaf conjectured that the end was fastened to the body of the waggon, serving as a stay for the pole, **ἑξείης** being a corruption of the word for the part to which it was attached. This view is adopted by Helbig, who observes that the pole of an ancient carriage was very liable to break, so that in the case of a waggon intended for a heavy load some such additional strength must have been needed.

ὑπὸ γλωχῖνα, 'passing under a hook': Acc. § **42**, 3.

281. **ζευγνύσθην**, Mid. 'were yoking their horses.'

285. **ὄφρα λείψαντε κιοίτην**, = 'that they might pour a libation before going.'

294. **δεξιόν** is predicative: '(ask for) one to appear on the right.'

296. **οὐ** after **εἰ** is not uncommon in Homer: see on 15. 162.

304. **χέρνιβον**, the basin into which the water for hand-washing (*χέρνιψ*) was poured; elsewhere called *λέβης* (Od. 1. 137, &c.).

πρόχοον, the vessel *from* which the water was poured.

315. **τελειότατον**, the surest to bring fulfilment, cp. 8. 247.

316. **μόρφνον θηρητῆρα**, 'the dark one, the hunter'; cp. 21. 252 *μέλανος τοῦ θηρητῆρος*.

περκνόν, another word for dark colour (Od. 7. 126).

318. **κληῖσι**, 'with bolts.' The best MSS. have **εὐκλήϊς**, the reading of Aristarchus; but *ἐΰ* **κληῖσ'** was also ancient, and is more Homeric.

325. **δαΐφρων**, 'prudent': elsewhere in the Iliad **δαΐφρων** is applied to warriors.

326. **ἵπποι**, the verb is understood out of **ἕλκον ἀπήνην**, l. 324.

329. **πόλιος κατέβαν**, 'had gone down from the city.'

333. The use of Hermes as the messenger of Zeus is not elsewhere found in the Iliad, but is regular in the Odyssey. This line recurs in Od. 5. 28.

335. **ἑταιρίσσαι**, 'to serve as *ἑταῖρος*.'

ᾧ κ' ἐθέλῃσθα, 'whom it pleases thee (to hear)': Dat. used of a god, cp. 16. 516.

338. **Πηλεΐωνάδε**, the only instance of this -**δε** with the name of a person. We might have had the Gen., as in **Ἄϊδόσδε**. For the Acc. cp. 23. 36 *εἰς Ἀγαμέμνονα*, 'to A.'s tent.'

339–345, = Od. 5. 43–49: ll. 340–342 also = Od. 1. 96–98.

347. **αἰσυμνητῆρι**, 'a prince': so Aristarchus. The word occurs in Od. 8. 258 in the form *αἰσυμνῆται*, apparently = 'stewards of games.' Some of the best MSS. read **αἰσυητῆρι**, which is supported by the proper name *Αἰσυήτης*.

348. **πρῶτον ὑπηνήτῃ**, 'bearded newly.'

354. **φραδέος**, Nom. *φραδής*, 'watchful,' one of the very few instances in Homer of a simple Adj. in -**ής**: cp. l. 239, also 4. 235 (*ψευδέσσι*).

355. **διαρραίσεσθαι**, 'will be dashed in pieces.'

356. **ἐφ' ἵππων**, 'on our chariot,' leaving the mule-waggon.

ἔπειτα, 'if not, then': see on 13. 743.

358. **σὺν χύτο**, Tmesis. **γέροντι**, a 'true' Dat., § **38**, 1.

360. **αὐτός**, of his own motion, without being entreated.

367. **ὀνείατα**, 'goodly things,' elsewhere only used of a feast.

τίς ἂν δή τοι νόος εἴη; 'what would be your device (for escape)?'

368. **οὔτε—δέ**. The second clause would regularly be **οὔτε οὗτος**, but is changed to a distinct sentence: cp. 7. 433.

369. **ἀπαμύνασθαι**, Inf. of consequence with **νέος** and **γέρων**: 'you and your companion are (too) old to defend yourselves.' But the construction is harsh, and the mention of a *quarrel* (*ὅτε τις πρότερος χαλεπήνῃ*) does not fit the context very well, and may have come from Od. 16. 71 *αὐτὸς μὲν νέος εἰμὶ καὶ οὔ πω χερσὶ πέποιθα ἄνδρ' κ.τ.λ.* = 21. 132–133).

370. **οὐδέν**, adverbial, 'in nought.'

376. **αἴσιον**, 'of good omen.' **οἷος** = *ὅτι τοιοῦτος*, 'in that thou art so noble in form and feature.'

377. In sense **μακάρων** is the predicate, and the clause is subordinate: 'so that they are happy that call thee son.'

382. **ἵνα μίμνῃ**, 'where they shall remain,' in order that there they may remain.

385. **μάχης ἐπεδεύετ' Ἀχαιῶν**, 'fell short in fighting, failed to keep up battle, with the Greeks.'

For the Gen. **Ἀχαιῶν** cp. 11. 542 *Αἴαντος δ' ἀλέεινε μάχην*: and for **ἐπεδεύετο** cp. 13. 310 *δευέσθαι πολέμοιο*, and 17. 342 *μάχης ἄρα πολλὸν ἐδεύεο*.

388. **ὡς** after a question gives the ground for asking it: 'who can you be that you so' &c.

τὸν οἶτον, *defining* Art., cp. 20. 147., 23. 257, 465.

390. **εἴρεαι**, 'dost ask about': see on 6. 151.

400. **τῶν μέτα**, a post-Homeric construction, cp. 13. 700. Possibly **τῶν** is a partitive gen.; 'of them I was chosen by lot to follow hither.'

402. **θήσονται μάχην**, 'will bring on a battle'; cp. 17. 158 *πόνον καὶ δῆριν ἔθεντο*.

403. **οἵδε καθήμενοι**, 'sitting still here': so l. 412 *κεῖνος* 'yonder.'

404. Join **ἴσχειν πολέμου**, 'to stay from war.'

413. **αὔτως**, 'the same as ever,' 'unchanging.'

417. **ἀκηδέστως**, cp. 21. 123 *ἀκηδέες* (of fish devouring the slain).

419. **αἷμα** is Acc.: 'he is washed clean of blood.'

420. **σὺν μέμυκεν**, Tmesis, 'have closed their lips.'

421. **ὅσσα**, cognate Acc., cp. 5. 361 *ἕλκος ὅ με βροτὸς οὔτασεν ἀνήρ*.

425. **διδοῦναι**, one of the very few instances of the Pres. Inf. of a Verb in *-μι* in Homer.

426. **εἴ ποτ' ἔην γε** has the force of confirming what is being said: 'if he lived—as he did (*i.e.* as surely as he lived), he did not forget.' See on 3. 180.

430. The **δέ** shows that **πέμψον δέ με** is subordinate: 'deliver me by conducting me,' &c.

434. **παρὲξ Ἀχιλῆα**, 'past Achilles,' without regarding him.

437. **καί κε**. The sentence makes a kind of fresh beginning here: hence the pleonasm of **κε** after **ἄν**.

439. **ὀνοσσάμενος μαχέσαιτο**, 'quarrel by making light,' *i.e.* begin a quarrel by saying something slighting. The Aorists express coincident acts.

440. **ἀναΐξας**, 'rushing up on to (the chariot).'

443–445. The apodosis to **ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ** *κ.τ.λ.* begins (in sense at least) at l. 445 **τοῖσι δ' ἐφ' ὕπνον** *κ.τ.λ.*, since the connexion is, 'when they reached the walls, where the sentinels were busy with their supper, Hermes put them to sleep.' The stop at **πονέοντο** should be a comma (not a colon, as in most editions).

448. **ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ** *κ.τ.λ.* The apodosis is at l. 457 **δή ῥα** *κ.τ.λ.*

451. **ὄροφον**, 'reeds,' a kind so called from the use to which they were put in thatching (*ἐρέφω*).

454. **ἐπιρρήσσεσκον**, 'were wont to push home': for *ῥήσσω*, see on 18. 571.

457. **ᾦξε**, contracted form, only found here.

464. **ἀγαπαζέμεν**, 'greet,' hob-nob with: **θεόν** is subject.

467. **τέκεος**, Neoptolemus, see 19. 326. **σὺν ὀρίνῃς**, Tmesis.

473. **τώ**, the Art. is used with Numerals where a distinction is made, § **47**, 2, *a*.

474. **Αὐτομέδων τε καὶ Ἄλκιμος**, 19. 392.

476. **ἔτι καὶ** *κ.τ.λ.*, added to explain **νέον δ' ἀπέληγεν ἐδωδῆς**: hence the asyndeton.

480. If **ἄτη** here means something which is the consequence of blood-guiltiness, we must understand it either of *madness* or of the *external* consequences, such as the exile of the manslayer. Neither alternative is satisfactory. The word **ἄτη** in Homer always implies an act of folly or blindness—not simple misfortune; and the notion of madness following on bloodshedding is not to be traced in Homeric times. Probably,

therefore, the reference is to the *ἄτη* which brought about the manslaughter, the clause **ὡς ὅτ' ἂν** *κ.τ.λ.* meaning 'as when a man through *ἄτη* has shed blood.' In any case the point of the comparison does not lie in the *ἄτη*, but in the sudden appearance of the exile in the house to which he comes as a suppliant.

It is unnecessary to suppose that the manslayer of this passage comes for purification, which is a post-Homeric idea. We may compare the cases of Phoenix (Il. 9. 478 ff.), and Patroclus (Il. 23. 85 ff.).

487. **τηλίκου ὥς περ ἐγών**, = *ἡλίκος εἰμὶ ἐγώ*: cp. Od. 16. 208 *ἥ τέ με τοῖον ἔθηκεν ὅπως ἐθέλει.* On the phrase **ἐπὶ γήραος οὐδῷ** see 22. 60.

489. **ἀρήν**, see on 14. 485.

493. **ἐπεὶ τέκον** *κ.τ.λ.* This clause is subordinate in sense to **τῶν δ' οὔ τινα** *κ.τ.λ.*: the two paratactic clauses being = 'since of the sons born to me in Troy none is left.'

498. **τῶν μὲν πολλῶν**, 'of them, many as they were.' For the Art. cp. Od. 2. 58 (= 17. 537) *τὰ δὲ πολλὰ κατάνεται*, 17. 457., 22. 273.

499. **αὐτούς**, 'the men' (in the city): cp. Od. 9. 40 *πόλιν ἔπραθον ὤλεσα δ' αὐτούς*: also Od. 10. 26 *νῆάς τε καὶ αὐτούς.*

503. **αὐτόν**, '(me) on my own behalf': 'have respect for the gods, and pity for the suppliant on his own account.'

507. **πατρὸς γόοιο**, 'wailing for his father,' § 39, 1.

515. **χειρὸς ἀνίστη**, 'raised him by the hand.'

522. **ἔμπης** refers forward to **ἀχνύμενοι**, 'still amid all our grief.'

524. **πρῆξις**, 'result,' 'profit': a word common in the Odyssey.

526. **ἀχνυμένοις**, so the best MSS.; the Acc. *ἀχνυμένους* would be more regular, since it goes closely with the Inf. *ζώειν*: see on 13. 56.

527. **πίθοι**, large jars, used for wine (Od. 2. 340). The good and evil are spoken of as if they were kinds of wine: cp. **ἀμμίξας**.

ἐν Διὸς οὔδει, 'on the floor,' viz. of the palace of Zeus.

528. **κακῶν, ἕτερος δὲ ἑάων**, = *ἕτερος μὲν κακῶν, ἕτερος δὲ ἑάων*, 'one of ills, the other of blessings.' Cp. 22. 157 *παραδραμέτην, φεύγων, ὁ δ' ὄπισθε διώκων*: also 7. 418 *νέκυάς τ' ἀγέμεν, ἕτεροι δὲ μεθ' ὕλην.*

531. **τῶν λυγρῶν**, 'miserable things,' 'wretchedness'; Art. of contrast to 'good things,' § 47, 2, *d*.

532. **βούβρωστις**, 'vast hunger,' appetite on the scale of an ox; **βου-** expressing what is out of proportion, as in the later word *βουλιμία*.

535. **ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους**, see on l. 202.

538. **ἐπί**, with **θῆκε**, 'made for him,' assigned as his lot: cp. 6. 357 *οἷσιν ἐπὶ Ζεὺς θῆκε κακὸν μόρον*, also 21. 110.

539. **κρειόντων**, 'ruling,' 'to be rulers.'

540. **παναώριον**, 'of all untimely fate': *ἄωρος* (Od. 12. 89).

543. **ἀκούομεν**, = 'know by hearing,' see on 14. 125.

544. **ἄνω ἐντὸς ἐέργει**, lit. 'confines upwards,' *i. e.* to the north, = forms the southern boundary. For the use of *ἐέργω* of marking a limit see on

2. 617, 845., 12. 201. It is probable that Lesbos was then occupied by Phoenicians, the name *Μάκαρ* representing the Phoenician Melkart.

545. **καθύπερθε**, 'from above,' *i. e.* to the north: cp. Od. 3. 170 *καθύπερθε Χίοιο*, of passing to the N. Strictly speaking, Phrygia is to the E. and N.E., the Hellespont to the N.W. *ἄνω*, 'upwards' and **καθύπερθε**, 'from above,' are naturally used of bounding in opposite directions.

546. **τῶν**, 'of these,' *i.e.* of all within these limits. The Gen. with **κεκάσθαι**, 'to excel,' is not elsewhere found in Homer.

548. Achilles uses general words—'fighting and slaying of men'—in order to avoid directly speaking of the death of Hector.

551. **κακὸν ἄλλο πάθησθα**, euphemism, like *πάσχειν τι* = 'to die.' Some put a colon before **πρίν**, and suppose the clause to be paratactic: '*sooner you will suffer another evil*': cp. 1. 29.

554. **κῆται**, see on 19. 32. **ἀκηδής**, 'uncared for.' The word is not restricted to funeral rites, though these are chiefly intended here.

557. **ἔασας**, 'hast left me alone,' spared me: see on l. 569. The ancient grammarians who give this interpretation cannot have found l. 558 in their text: and the line is wanting in good MSS. For the force of **πρῶτον**, 'once for all' cp. 13. 285., 15. 75, 297.

560. **νοέω**, of purpose, as in the Substantive *νόος*.

563. **σὲ γιγνώσκω, ὅττι** *κ.τ.λ.* = 'I know that a god has brought you,' &c., **σέ** being *Acc. de quo*, § **37**, 7.

567. **μετοχλίσσειε**, lit. 'shift with a lever,' hoist back: the phrase recurs in Od. 23. 188.

568. **ἐν ἄλγεσι**. The use of **ἐν** with an abstract word is rare in the Iliad: cp. 10. 245, 279 *ἐν πάντεσσι πόνοισι*.

569. **ἐνὶ κλισίῃσιν ἐάσω**, 'suffer in my tent,' spare as under my protection: cp. Od. 4. 743 *σὺ μὲν ἄρ με κατάκτανε νηλέϊ χαλκῷ, ἢ ἔα ἐν μεγάρῳ*.

570. **Διὸς ἐφετμάς**, not any special commands, but generally the will of Zeus as the protector of the suppliant (*ἐπιτιμήτωρ ἱκετάων τε ξείνων τε*, Od. 9. 270).

572. **οἴκοιο**, viz. the tent: Gen. with **θύραζε**.

576. **ὑπὸ ζυγόφιν**, Gen., 'from under the yoke.'

581. **πυκάσας** is the important word: 'that he might shroud the dead body before giving it.'

584. **οὐκ ἐρύσαιτο**, after **μή**, because equivalent to a single positive notion, 'allow to break out.' *ἐρύομαι* here has the sense usually found only in the form *ἐρύκω*.

586. **ἀλίτηται**, the Subj. can hardly be defended: see on 14. 165., 24. 655. We should probably read **ἀλίτοιτο**, with hiatus due to the imitation of l. 570 *Διὸς δ' ἀλίτωμαι ἐφετμάς*: cp. 13. 22.

594. **οὐ ἀεικέα**, a litotes, § **59**.

595. **ἀποδάσσομαι**, Subj. 'will give a share,' probably in the shape of offerings at his tomb, as in the case of *κτέρεα*.

598. **τοίχου**, 'by the other wall,' Gen. of *place*, cp. 9. 219.

601. **ἄγων**, 'when you bring him' (to the city).

608. **ἡ δ' αὐτὴ γείνατο πολλούς**, in sense subordinate to **φῆ**: 'while she herself was the mother of many.'

610. **ἐν φόνῳ**, 'in their blood,' untended.

611. The meaning seems to be that the people who sought to bury the slain were turned into stone by Zeus. There may be a play on λαός and λᾶας.

614–617. These lines have been rejected by many critics, ancient and modern. The connexion of the story is certainly not clear. Niobe is not one of the λαοί who were turned into stone; for it was after this that she 'remembered to eat meat.' The last line, however, (λίθος περ ἐοῦσα) assumes that that change had come about, though it does not tell us how or why. The Niobe of this passage is usually identified with a figure which has been discovered near Magnesia, cut in relief on the steep side of Mt. Sipylus. The ancient local tradition seems to have found the Homeric Niobe in some natural formation of the rock which at a certain distance presented the appearance of a weeping woman (see Mr. Ramsay's article in the *J. H. S.* vol. iii. pp. 61–64).

615. **εὐνάς**, apparently = 'abodes': but there is nothing to show what natural objects are intended by the phrase.

616. **Ἀχελώϊον**, a common name for a river, but not otherwise known in the neighbourhood of Mt. Sipylus.

ἐρρώσαντο, 'pass swiftly,' 'speed,' viz. in the dance: cp. Hes. Th. 8. The tense is difficult to explain, as the gnomic Aor. is not in place here.

617. **θεῶν ἐκ**, 'from the gods,' by divine intervention: cp. 5. 64.

630. **ἄντα**, lit. 'facing,' hence 'by comparison': cp. 21. 332.

632. **τε** is placed after **ὄψιν** because the chief ideas coupled are ὄψις and μῦθος: the Participles εἰσορόων and ἀκούων are subordinate.

640. **χόρτοισι**, 'walled-in spaces' (Lat. *hortus*): cp. 11. 774.

644. **δέμνια**, 'bed-steads.'

646. **ἕσασθαι**, 'to put on,' 'to cover them with' (ἕννυμι).

647. **δάος**, Sing., 'each with a torch': cp. 18. 594.

649. **ἐπικερτομέων**, 'taunting,' is out of place here.

651. **οἵ τε** refers to **βουληφόρος**, 'a counsellor of those who.'

655. **καί κεν . . γένηται**, Subj. perhaps to express the certainty of the consequence, § 29, 4. But some MSS. have **γένοιτο**.

658. **ὄφρα** κ.τ.λ. depends upon **εἰπέ** in l. 656.

661. **ὧδε** refers forward, 'as I shall say.'

662. **γάρ** gives the reason for the following sentence: cp. 1. 123.

663. **ἀξέμεν**, § 9, 3. **δεδίασιν**, the only example of δέδια in Homer.

664–666. The Opt. in the First Person with κεν expresses willingness. This usage is common in the Odyssey. On the form **δαινῦτο** see on 16. 99.

673. **προδόμῳ**, the regular sleeping place for guests: cp. Od. 4. 302.

681. **ἱερούς**, cp. 10. 56 *φυλάκων ἱερὸν τέλος.*

683. **οἷον εὕδεις**, 'to see how you sleep': **οἷον** as in 13. 633.

684. **εἴασεν**, 'has left thee unharmed,' cp. l. 557.

686. **ζωοῦ**, in contrast to ransom for the *dead* Hector. **δοῖεν**, 'may give,' *i. e.* may have to give.

687. **τοί**, Art. marking the contrast with Hector.

696. **ἔλων**, Impf. of a form *ἐλάω*, found in the Inf. *ἐλάαν* (in the phrase *μάστιξεν δ' ἐλάαν*, &c.), also Od. 10. 83. **οἰμωγῇ**, 'with wailing,' Instrum. Dative, in the comitative sense, § **38**, 3.

699. Note the paratactic form: 'no one knew them beforehand; but Cassandra . . .,' = 'no one knew them sooner than did Cassandra, who' &c. Cp. 16. 62., 18. 403–405., 19. 306–308.

701. **ἀστυβοώτην**, cp. *καλήτορα* (l. 577). The proper form would be *ἀστυβοήτης.*

702. **ἐφ' ἡμιόνων**, 'on the mule-carriage': cp. **ἐφ'** *ἵππων* = 'in a chariot.'

705. **εἴ ποτε καὶ . . . χαίρετε**, 'as surely as once you rejoiced': cp. the phrase *εἴ ποτ' ἔην γε* (l. 426, with the note).

706. **δήμῳ**, 'land' or 'district,' in contrast to *πόλις.*

708. **ἀάσχετον**, see on 5. 892.

711. **τιλλέσθην**, 'mourned,' lit. 'tore their hair in mourning for.'

712. **ἁπτόμεναι κεφαλῆς**, cp. l. 724.

716. Join **εἴξατε οὐρεῦσι**, 'make way for the mules,' **μοι** being *Dat. ethicus*, 'for me.'

719. **δώματα**, governed by the **εἰς** of **εἰσάγαγον.**

721. **ἀοιδὴν θρήνεον**, Cognate Acc., 'bewailed in a song of lamentation.'

722. **οἱ μὲν δὴ** may be added after the Relative **οἵ τε**, to mark the contrast with the following **ἐπὶ δὲ στενάχοντο γυναῖκες**. But such an addition is very strange, and it seems probable that a line is wanting after l. 721. By **γυναῖκες** are meant Andromache, Hecuba, &c.; cp. l. 710.

725. **ἀπὸ ὤλεο**, 'hast perished from,' *i. e.* by perishing hast been taken from. More commonly **αἰών**, 'life,' is said to be taken from the man: cp. 19. 27 *ἐκ δ' αἰὼν πέφαται*, 'is taken by slaying,' 16. 453 *ἐπὴν δὴ τόν γε λίπῃ ψυχή τε καὶ αἰών.*

729. **αὐτήν**, 'itself,' as well as the wives and children (l. 730).

730. **ἔχες**, 'didst uphold,' 'keep safe': in allusion to the name *Ἕκτωρ*. Cp. 5. 473 *ἄτερ λαῶν πόλιν ἑξέμεν.*

733. **ἀεικέα**, 'menial,' unworthy of thy birth.

734. **πρό**, 'for,' or perhaps 'in the sight of': in either sense the use of the Preposition is un-Homeric.

735. **ὄλεθρον**, Acc. of the sum or result of the sentence: cp. 4. 28. According to the story told by later poets (probably suggested by this passage) Astyanax was thrown from the wall of Troy by Neoptolemus.

741. **ἀρητόν**, see on 17. 37.

744. **πυκινόν**, 'sound,' 'wise'; lit. 'firm, tight.'

749. **ζωός περ**, in contrast to *ἐν θανάτοιό περ αἴσῃ*. The Dat. **μοι** is ethical: 'I had in you a son dear to the gods.'

751. The main argument introduced by **γάρ** is given in ll. 757–759: 'for,– though Achilles sold my other sons into slavery, and though he dragged you round the tomb of Patroclus,—yet now you are laid fresh and sweet in the halls.'

753. **ἀμιχθαλόεσσαν**, probably 'steaming, smoking,' the island of Lemnos being volcanic. The root *migh* (*ὀμίχλη*, Sanscr. *megha*, 'cloud,' &c.) might give a Noun *ἀμίχθαλος*, 'steam'; cp. *αἴθαλος, κονίσαλος*.

757. **πρόσφατος**, 'freshly slain.' It is difficult to see how the word acquired this meaning: perhaps it is = *πρὸς τῷ φόνῳ* (or *ταῖς φοναῖς*) 'close to the slaying,' cp. l. 610 *κέατ' ἐν φόνῳ*, 'lay in their blood': also Hdt. 9. 76 *ἐν τῇσι φονῇσι ἐόντας*, = 'red-handed.'

765. **ἐεικοστὸν ἔτος**. Taken strictly this implies an interval of ten years before the Trojan war began, of which there is no other trace in the Iliad.

767. **ἀσύφηλον**, 'insulting,' cp. 9. 647.

768. **εἰ ἐνίπτοι**, the only instance in Homer of **εἰ** with an Opt. used of the past, in the iterative sense.

769. **δαέρων**, scanned as a spondee. Perhaps we should read *δαϝρῶν* (a form related to *δαέρων* as *πατρῶν* to *πατέρων*, &c.).

775. **πεφρίκασι**, 'hold me in horror,' § **26**.

776. **ἀπείρων**, 'boundless,' properly an epithet of **δῆμος**, 'land' (l. 706), but retained in spite of the transference to the sense of 'people of the land.'

778. **ἄξετε**, Aor. Imper., § **9**, 3.

779. **πυκινόν**, 'closely packed,' in close ranks.

780. **ἐπέτελλε . . . μὴ πημανέειν**, 'enjoined (with the assurance) that he would not attack.'

789. **ἔγρετο**, 'was roused,' mustered: see on 7. 434.

791 ff. repeat 23. 237 ff.

795. **λάρνακα**, 'coffin': cp. 23. 253 where we hear of a golden *φιάλη* used for this purpose.

801. = 23. 257.

802. Join **εὖ δαίνυντο**, 'they duly held feast.'

On 24. 80–82 (*postscript*).

The main difficulty in the ancient explanation of this passage is the prominence given to the **κέρας**, which is spoken of as if it were the chief feature of the fisherman's apparatus. So in Od. 12. 251–253 :—

ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἐπὶ προβόλῳ ἁλιεὺς περιμήκεϊ ῥάβδῳ
ἰχθύσι τοῖς ὀλίγοισι δόλον κατὰ εἴδατα βάλλων
ἐς πόντον προΐησι βοὸς κέρας ἀγραύλοιο.

The question naturally suggests itself, whether the *κέρας* might not be the hook itself, made, like so many utensils of primitive times, from the horn of an animal. On this point Mr. E. B. Tylor writes to the editor as follows: 'Fish-hooks of horn are in fact known in pre-historic Europe, but are scarce and very clumsy. After looking into the matter I am disposed to think that the Scholiast knew what he was about, and that the old Greeks really used a horn guard where the modern pike-fisher only has his line bound, to prevent the fish from biting it through. Such a horn guard, however, if used then, would probably last on in use, anglers being highly conservative, and I shall look out for it.'

Since this was written Mr. C. E. Haskins (*Journal of Philology*, xix. 240) has made the very probable suggestion that the *κέρας* was an artificial bait of horn, probably shaped like a small fish, with hooks of *χαλκός* fastened to it, and used by being thrown out, allowed to sink (a *μολυβδαίνη* being inserted in it), and then drawn rapidly through the water. Such baits, he tells us, are still in use.

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